

A photograph of a man in a white tank top and striped shorts carrying a large, heavy sack of red earth on his head. He is walking through shallow, rippling water. In the background, there are several wooden boats and another person carrying a similar sack. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds.

UNITED
NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

Annual Report
2005

Introducing United Nations University

United Nations University (UNU) is dedicated to the generation and transfer of knowledge, and the strengthening of individual and institutional capacities, in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The concept of "a United Nations university, truly international in character and devoted to the Charter's objectives of peace and progress" was suggested by then UN Secretary-General U Thant in 1969. This idea received widespread support, and in 1975 UNU commenced operations as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The mission of UNU is "to contribute, through research and capacity building, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Members States." In fulfilling this mission, UNU strives to foster intellectual cooperation among scholars, scientists, and practitioners worldwide (and especially those in the developing world), and functions as:

- an international community of scholars;
- a bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community;
- a think-tank for the United Nations system;
- a builder of capacity, particularly in developing countries; and
- a platform for dialogue and new and creative ideas.

ORGANIZATION

The University functions as a decentralized "network of networks" with a truly interdisciplinary and global perspective. The UNU system comprises the UNU Centre in Tokyo and a worldwide network of Research and Training Centres and Programmes (listed on the inside back cover) assisted by numerous associated and cooperating institutions.

The principles and policies of UNU are set by the University Council, whose 24 appointed members serve six-year terms in their individual capacities (rather than as representatives of their countries). The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Director-General of UNESCO and Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) serve as ex officio members of the council. The UNU Rector also serves as a Council member, and acts as the University's chief academic and administrative officer, with responsibility for the direction, organization and administration of its overall programme.

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

UNU studies human activities and the way in which they are altering the world, with a particular emphasis on the concerns and needs of developing countries. New and constructive thinking that incorporates both theoretical and practical approaches is a hallmark of UNU research, which is clustered within two main programme areas: (i) Peace and Governance and (ii) Environment and Development.

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Of crucial importance to the success of UNU is its capacity to get the "right" knowledge to the people who need it the most, in a timely manner and in a useful form. The main modes of knowledge transfer are books, working papers, articles, and newsletters, as well as conferences, workshops, panels, presentations, guest lectures, and electronic media (including CD-ROMs and the Internet).

UNU Press publishes numerous books each year and cooperates in the production of five journals. The UNU Office of Communication oversees production of the *Work in Progress* and *UNU Update* newsletters and this *UNU Annual Report*, and assists the academic units in the preparation of their public information materials and other communications. UNU Online Learning, in cooperation with the UNU Campus Computing Centre, supports educational technology projects and operates a Media Studio. Each UNU RTC/P coordinates its own series of reports, papers, and other publications.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

UNU capacity development efforts are aimed at strengthening individual and institutional capacities in developing countries by promoting self-reliant development and providing opportunities for scholars and scientists to participate in UNU research activities. UNU offers fellowships to scholars from developing countries to receive postgraduate training in UNU network institutions. Fellows are selected on the basis of three criteria: that their work is in an area of concern to the University, they are recommended by their home institution, and they commit to returning to work at their home institution when their training is completed. UNU also provides reimbursable financial assistance to self-financed students from developing countries who wish to pursue higher education in Japan.

FINANCING

UNU receives no funds from the regular UN budget; the University's activities are supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, agencies, international organizations, foundations, and private companies. The University's basic annual income comes from investment income derived from the UNU Endowment Fund and from operating and specific programme contributions.

Rector's Preface



In 2005, UNU completed its third decade of academic activity. Starting from a small office in Tokyo in September 1975, the University now comprises UNU Centre in Tokyo and 12 UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes located around the world.

UNU at 30 has made great strides fulfilling its intended goal of serving as a “network of networks” linking scientists and thinkers from all parts of the world. As we enter our fourth decade of work, we will revitalize our efforts to serve as an effective think-tank for the United Nations system and as an efficient bridge between the academic world and the international policy-making community.

UNU is still a young organization when compared with many of the world’s top universities. But rather than trying to compete with these eminent institutions, UNU has established itself as a new kind of university for the twenty-first century — one that focuses on addressing crucial global problems of human security, welfare, and development by combining both theory and practice, and working to transfer the knowledge we develop to those persons and places that need it the most.

It is my hope that you will find this 2005 annual report of sustaining interest, and that it will give you a good basis to understand and appreciate the issues and concerns that UNU addresses in its important work for the United Nations and for the world at large.

Hans van Ginkel
Rector, United Nations University



Going for Green

Following the renewal in 2004 of UNU's ISO14001 certification, in March 2005 UNU Centre and UNU-IAS completed the ISO14001 periodic audit of the UNU environmental management system with registrar DNV Japan. This environmental management system has continued to support UNU's research and capacity-building agenda in environment and sustainable development by improving workplace practices at UNU Centre in Tokyo and UNU-IAS in Yokohama. UNU was the first UN agency (and the fifth academic institution in Japan) to obtain ISO14001 certification.

CONTENTS

Rector's Preface	1
Introduction and Overview	4
Research Themes	
Peace and Security	8
Good Governance – From Local to Global	12
Development and Poverty Reduction	16
Environment and Sustainability	20
Science, Technology, and Society	28
Selected Cross-Cutting Issues	32
Capacity Development	35
Networking Activities	38
Dissemination and Outreach	43
Human and Financial Resources	48
Selected Titles Published in 2005	50
Annex 1	
Contributions Received by UNU in 2005	52
Annex 2	
Members of the Council of United Nations University for 2005	54
Capacity Development Activities	56
UNU System Map	Inside Back Cover
Supplementary Annexes	
Available online at http://www.unu.edu/publications/annualreports/	

Cover Photograph by Trygve Bolstad / Panos Pictures

BANGLADESH Munshiganj – A man helps load cargo on a boat. A variety of water crises, ranging from flooding to drought, and including pollution and water resources mismanagement, adversely impact the lives of millions worldwide.

Copyright © 2006 United Nations University. All Rights Reserved.
Design by Brechtje Zoet (BZdesign)

Introduction and Overview

In 2005, United Nations University (UNU) celebrated its 30th year of existence as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly. In institutional terms, three decades is a short time; UNU is only half the age of its parent organizations, the United Nations and UNESCO (which celebrated their 60th anniversaries in 2005). But from the perspective of UNU's evolution, and its contributions "to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Members States," the University's first three decades represent a significant period of achievement. Since its modest beginnings in September 1975, UNU has grown and matured into a decentralized, global network comprising UNU Centre in Tokyo, a worldwide network of 12 UNU Research and Training Centres/Programmes (UNU RTC/Ps), and liaison offices at United Nations headquarters (New York) and UNESCO headquarters (Paris). To ensure that its work remains relevant and responsive to the rapid and profound changes of our modern world, UNU continues to evolve and expand. A

new RTC/P, focusing on issues of global health, is scheduled to become operational in 2006.

UNU is one of the smaller United Nations organizations, and is reliant on voluntary contributions. Yet, the University has increasingly enhanced the nature and impact of its contributions to the UN system and to the international academic community.

Within its unique position as the only university in the United Nations system, UNU undertakes a wide range of knowledge generation, knowledge transfer, and knowledge application/management activities: basic and applied research, foresight and policy studies, capacity development, networking/collaboration with external partners, and dissemination and outreach.

The University's work in 2005 was guided by *UNU Strategic Directions (2005–2008)*. This document, which was approved by the UNU Council in December 2004, defines the path forward, including key goals and deliverables. It draws on the insights and recommendations of several external evaluations conducted since 1998, on numerous internal and internal–

external discussions, as well as on the experience gained in implementing the *UNU Strategic Plan 2000* and *UNU Strategic Plan 2002*.

An overview of this report

This annual report presents a broad overview of the work of UNU in 2005. It does not attempt to provide an exhaustive inventory of the University's operations and achievements, but rather offers a representative sampling of the geographic and thematic scope of UNU's work, highlights selected projects and other activities undertaken in 2005, and acknowledges some of the partner institutions who collaborated with UNU. Additional information is available online at <http://www.unu.edu>.

UNU's thematic focuses — The “programme space” within which UNU operates is defined by three variables: (a) the major processes that are rapidly and profoundly changing our world, (b) the actors that are effecting these changes, while at the same time being affected by them, and (c) the topics and themes most relevant to UNU's mission. Within this programme space, UNU's activities are clustered into two broad programme areas — (i) Peace and Governance and (ii) Environment and Development — and further focused within five thematic areas: (a) Peace and Security; (b) Good Governance — From Local to Global; (c) Development and Poverty Reduction; (d) Environment and Sustainability; and (e) Science, Technology, and Society. Pages 8 through 34 of this 2005 Annual Report introduce a wide range of activities and accomplishments within each of these five thematic areas, as well as selected activities that cut across or complement multiple themes.

Capacity development — UNU is strongly committed to enhancing individual and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries. The University provides project-based development opportunities, specialized advanced training programmes, and fellowships/internships; supports networking activities by developing country academics; and provides reimbursable financial aid for



students from developing countries to attend a university in Japan. Specific capacity development programmes and courses offered in 2005 are listed in the relevant thematic sections, while the various types of capacity development opportunities supported by UNU are covered on pages 35 through 37.

Networking — The concept of networking is integral to the work of UNU. The University complements its own internal network of RTC/Ps by reaching out to appropriate partner institutions that share similar objectives and by cooperating with other UN system organizations. UNU's networking activities in 2005 are summarized on pages 38 through 42.

Dissemination and outreach — Effective communication — getting the “right” information to those who need it, in a timely manner and useful form — is crucial to the success of UNU's work. The University disseminates the results of its work through a variety of channels, including traditional print media, electronic media, and public events, and undertakes public and media relations activities. UNU dissemination and outreach activities for 2005 are reviewed on pages 43 through 47.

Resources — UNU's human and financial resources are covered on pages 48 and 49.

Other information — Appendix 1 lists the major contributions received by UNU in 2005, while appendix 2 introduces the members of the governing UNU Council. Additional appendices — with data on UNU projects, training courses, fellows and interns, public events, publications, and more — are available on the UNU website.

Institutional developments

The governing Council of United Nations University formulates the principles and policies that govern UNU operations, approves the University's work programme and budget, and makes recommendations on effective functioning. At its 52nd session, in December in Tokyo, the Council approved the academic programme and budget of UNU for the 2006–2007 biennium, reviewed the University's financial situation, and approved a UNU-wide fund-raising strategy. The Council considered a report that evaluated the UNU Financial Assistance Programme for students from developing countries and the Rector's response to the report's recommendations, and took note of progress reports on: (i) the preparation of strategic options to increase UNU's impact in Africa, (ii) the status of implementation of the strategic plan for UNU's follow-up of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and (iii) UNU's initiative on education for sustainable development (EfSD). The Council also considered reports on the career development of alumni of UNU-INTECH's Ph.D. internship and Ph.D. degree programmes, the strategy for distribution of UNU-INTECH's Technology Policy Briefs, and developments with regard to the UNU-INWEH initiative for a UN Water Virtual Learning Centre.

The Council had previously approved, in principle, the proposed integration of activities between UNU-INTECH and the Maastricht Economic Research Centre on Innovation and Technology (MERIT) to form UNU-MERIT (in January 2006) under the UNU umbrella. The preparation for integration of activities began in January 2005, when Prof. Dr. Luc Soete of Maastricht University assumed the post of director of UNU-INTECH. In April, MERIT research staff and students relocated to the UNU-INTECH building, marking the beginning of informal exchanges to identify common research interests and develop collaborative projects, and in July, the advisory boards of the two institutes finalized arrangements for the merger. The intent is to establish UNU-MERIT as a world-class centre of academic excellence, a policy think-tank on innovative systems and

knowledge policies, and an international post-graduate academic and policy training centre.

In July, the Bureau of the UNU Council approved a proposal to designate the Global Fire Monitoring Centre (GFMC) of the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Sciences (operating within the Max Planck Institute for Chemistry at the University of Freiburg, Germany) as a UNU Associated Institution. The formal agreement was signed in October. GFMC, already a member of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, will complement the work of UNU-EHS, especially in capacity development in the area of wild fire management and research.

In 2005, UNU-EHS launched cooperative ventures with the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), Enschede, which was designated as a UNU Associated Institution in 2004.

In May, UNU and the Nizhny Novgorod State University for Architecture and Civil Engineering (NNSUACE), Russian Federation, signed an agreement to establish a UNU-EHS Cooperation Unit at NNSUACE. The agreement covers an initial period of three years. Through this Cooperation Unit, UNU-EHS will implement a joint work programme covering vulnerability assessment field work as well as awareness-raising programmes, and participate in the EU-supported Cooperation Along a Big River (CABRI-Volga) international project. This engagement of UNU-EHS represents UNU's first-ever project involvement in Russia.

The newly established Munich Re Foundation agreed to finance, for an initial five-year period, a Chair on Social Vulnerability at UNU-EHS. The Chair will be occupied, on a rotating basis, by scholars who will conduct research on the cultural and economic dimensions of social vulnerability, including institutional and governance factors.

UNU-WIDER celebrated its 20th anniversary with a two-day conference in June ("WIDER Thinking Ahead: The Future of Development Economics") that explored what the next 20 years are likely to hold for the field of development economics and the economics of transition. Two special commemorative

volumes of UNU-WIDER materials were published in 2005.

In February, UNU and the University of Namibia agreed to designate the University of Namibia's Marine and Coastal Resources Research Centre (Henties Bay) as an Operating Unit of UNU-INRA, with the mission of undertaking research to promote the sustainable development and utilization of marine and coastal resources. This new UNU-INRA Operating Unit (UNU-INRA's fourth) was formally inaugurated in October.

In conjunction with the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD, 2005–2014), UNU-IAS developed a system of Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs) to translate the DESD's global objectives into the context of local/regional communities. Seven RCEs — in the Pacific, Europe, South-East Asia, and North America — were launched at the UNU/UNESCO Conference on Globalization and Education for Sustainable Development in Nagoya (Japan) in June. By the end of the year, the total number of officially recognized RCEs stood at ten.

During the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe (Japan) in January, UNU (represented by UNU-EHS and UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme) was a focal organization of thematic cluster 2 on "risk identification, assessment, monitoring, and early warning". UNU co-hosted four sessions, two public forums, and one associated workshop. UNU also partnered with the International Center for Landslides at Kyoto University to develop the International Programme on Landslides, which was launched at the conference.

UNU had a significant presence at phase two of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Tunisia in November. UNU Online Learning and the Office of Communications promoted several of the University's open educational resources and distance education initiatives. UNU Online Learning, UNU-IIST, and UNU-INTECH hosted parallel events on, respectively, open educational resources, e-government, and the impact of information and communication

technologies on economic development, to publicize their online programmes. UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel spoke at the first WSIS plenary session to advance UNU's ideas regarding "An Information Society Open to All".

In August, the UNU Global Virtual University (a cooperation project by UNU, UNEP, GRID-Arendal, and Agder University College) launched a two-year Master of Global Environment and Development Studies (GEDS) programme, offered by Agder University College (AUC) and funded primarily by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. The programme brings together students from Norway and from Africa (recruited via UNU-GVU partner universities in Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda). Norwegian Prime Minister Bondevik officially inaugurated this new programme and met the students during the introduction.

The long-term success of UNU-GTP was evidenced by its representation at the 2005 World Geothermal Congress, convened by the International Geothermal Association in Turkey in April. Among the 705 refereed papers presented at this quinquennial conference, 141 (20%) were authored or co-authored by 104 former UNU-GTP Fellows from 26 developing and transitional countries (representing nearly one-third of the 318 UNU-GTP trainees graduating from 1979–2004).

Research Themes Peace and Security



While the end of the cold war transformed the global political climate of superpower confrontation, the UN goals of international peace and security remain elusive. The world community faces increasingly complex challenges of preventing and responding to trans-border disputes, internal conflicts, and state fragmentation that endanger the security and welfare of people worldwide. This section highlights a selection of UNU projects and activities undertaken in 2005 within the important thematic area of “Peace and Security”.

UN reform

UNU research on transformations in the United Nations system and its peace operations, and the challenges of preventing and reacting to humanitarian atrocities, will culminate in a book to be published (by Cambridge University Press) in 2006. *The United Nations, Peace and Security* offers fresh insights on why, when, and how force may be used in international affairs. It argues that the growing gulf between legality and legitimacy is evidence of an eroded sense of international community, deconstructs recent tensions between the USA and the UN, and asserts the centrality of the rule of law and of a rules-based international order anchored in the UN system.

Peacebuilding and peacekeeping

The UN High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change found that up to half of violent conflicts which are considered “settled” re-emerge within five years. The panel’s emphasis on the need for long-term peacebuilding efforts was the topic of the Annual UN Day Public Forum at UNU Centre. This October forum, commemorating the 60th anniversary of the United Nations and 30th anniversary of UNU, re-emphasized the growing consensus

IRAN Tehran — Mahmoud Ahmadinejad speaks at a press conference before his election as President of Iran. As newly elected leaders step onto the world stage, UNU continues to study the evolution of contemporary democratic culture, both within borders and among nations.

Photo: Babak Sedighi / Panos Pictures

that peacebuilding should be the core concern of the UN system.

In February, UNU and the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (Manesar, India) co-organized a conference on “Emerging Challenges in UN Peacekeeping Operations — An Indo-Japanese Dialogue”. Conference participants analysed the credibility and relevance of recent UN peacekeeping operations (PKO), discussed possible implications for Indian and Japanese PKO policies, and examined the importance and impact of recent UN initiatives such as the Brahimi Report and the report of the High-Level Panel. In March, UNU and Chuo University co-organized a workshop on “UN and Japan: Political and Legal Analyses of UN Peace Activities”. Workshop participants examined the history of UN PKO and deliberated on how future efforts could be made more efficient for resolving contemporary international/regional disputes.

Accountability and justice

A January meeting on “The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice”, organized jointly by UNU and the UN Office of Legal Affairs, highlighted the problems of transitional justice and formulated working solutions. The meeting results, which confirmed that there has been significant progress in the area of international criminal justice, were noted by the UN Secretary-General in his 2005 report.

In March, UNU and The Hague Academic Coalition co-organized a third conference (following on previous conferences in Utrecht in 2002 and Galway in 2004) on “International Criminal Accountability and Children’s Rights”. This was a pioneer attempt to bridge two major conceptual and practical subjects: the protection of the rights of the child, as codified in international law, and the development of international criminal jurisdiction regarding crimes against children.

Reforming civil–military relations

Although military and police forces play a crucial role in rebuilding post-conflict societies, the internal security structures of such societies

often lack civilian and democratic control, internal cohesion, effectiveness, and public credibility. UNU research shows that external actors, regional organizations, and the UN can assist by creating a basic security environment, preventing remnants of armed groups from spoiling the fragile peacebuilding process, and facilitating security sector reforms. A UNU Peace and Governance Programme book, *Security Sector Reform and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding* (published by UNU Press in 2005), demonstrates the critical roles of military forces, and warns that they can be counterproductive if not tied into overall peacebuilding.

From warlords to "peacelords"

A research project by the UNU/University of Ulster initiative on International Conflict Research (INCORE) focused on local leadership in conflict and peacebuilding (particularly in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Sierra Leone). The research sought to explain the bitter irony that local political leaders who play a central part in perpetuating conflict often have a public role in the subsequent peace processes. The research concluded that local leaders often have little power over the grand issues of conflict and peace, and tend to lack administrative capabilities/capacity, while followers have little influence over the actions of their leaders. The project findings suggest that instead of concentrating on local leaders as the means to end conflicts and build peace, the focus should be equally on the potential influence of international leaders and organizations.

Researching conflict in Africa

A project conducted jointly by UNU Peace and Governance Programme and INCORE brought together experienced researchers from both within and outside Africa to consolidate and compare experiences of research in the continent (which is one of the world's leading theatres of conflict, war, illicit arms trade, poverty, AIDS, and instability). The result was a book, *Researching Conflict in Africa: Insights and Experiences* (published by UNU Press in 2005), that documents different approaches, insights,

and dilemmas, and directly addresses the ethical and practical issues of conducting research within violent and divided societies.

Improving researchers' influence

The INCORE publication *Mind the Gap: Policy Development and Research on Conflict Issues* is the outcome of a project that examined the relationship between the research and policy worlds. The intent was to ascertain if, and how, research informs policy and development, and to provide a series of tactics that policy-oriented researchers can adopt to increase their influence.

International interventions

The Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL), a joint initiative of UNU and Griffith University (Australia), conducted a research project on The Ethics of International Intervention for Humanitarian, Pro-Democratic and Anti-Terrorist Reasons, and the Legal, Ethical and Institutional Means of Regulating Such Interventions. This timely project, built on an earlier Australian Research Council International Linkage Project, was launched just as the invasion of Iraq was commencing (which led to a shift in emphasis and the addition of a major case study). Project findings were presented to the International Studies Association in Hawaii in March, and an edited volume will be published in 2006.

Work on pro-democratic interventions, conducted by IEGL with the Council of Foreign Relations Task Force and the Open Society Institute Democracy Project, also resulted in a book, *Protecting Democracy*, published in 2005 (with another planned for late 2006). Other work focused on Iraq and included research and an article on the domestic legal issues raised by armed interventions; a member of the research team was heavily involved in advising the Australian Government in relation to its actions in Iraq.

Capacity development and outreach

Capacity development and outreach activities within the thematic area of Peace and Security



AFGHANISTAN Kabul – Sitting beside a kitchen wall decorated with bakers' handprints, a woman hides her face from the photographer. UNU research shows that the fundamental concept of security is shifting from "national security" to "human security," with an emphasis on freedom from fear and freedom from want. Photo: Lana Slezic / Panos Pictures

- United Nations, held in New York in March.
- Beginning in mid-January, INCORE hosted 20 professionals from five South Asian countries for training in a three-month South Asian Conflict Resolution Programme.
 - Sixty-five students from more than 30 countries attended five modules related to peace processes, peacebuilding, and gender/ education in the 6th INCORE Summer School.

in 2005 included the following.

- In February, UNU Peace and Governance Programme contributed to the 17th Ship for World Youth Programme, a seven-week ship-board leadership programme run by the Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan for some 250 young people from around the world, by organizing lectures and a "UN Course Discussion Group".
- In February, UNU Peace and Governance Programme, in cooperation with the Japanese National Model United Nations Association, tutored 10 students from universities across Japan to prepare them for their role as delegates at the National Model

Research Themes

Good Governance — From Local to Global

The democratization of political systems does not necessarily lead to more accountable governments or better economic management. Appropriate governance institutions and arrangements, at all levels, are crucial to achieve human security and welfare. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has declared that “good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development”. This section highlights a number of UNU projects and activities in 2005 grouped within the thematic area of “Good Governance”.

Reforming from the top

Few scholars or practitioners would argue that the current international system is working well. But while some suggest that the answer is to reform existing institutions, such as the UN, G8, and World Bank, others would prefer to see the emergence of new institutions that better reflect today’s political and economic realities, such as a Leaders Summit Forum (L20).
UNU and the Centre of International

Governance and Innovation (Canada) co-organized a meeting to consider what a hypothetical L20 could achieve on current UN reform issues. A UNU Peace and Governance Programme book, *Reforming from the Top: A Leaders’ 20 Summit* (published by UNU Press in 2005), addresses crucial questions about the composition of the L20 (including how to attract potentially reluctant participants, such as the USA and Russia), what issues it might effectively tackle, and what sort of relationship it would have with existing international organizations. Reflecting the consensus that the L20 is feasible, but will not be easy to achieve, the book offers both thematic and geographical arguments in favour of establishing this new structure, and suggestions about its role for reforming the global economic and financial systems.

Interaction between different levels of governance

A UNU-CRIS project assessed interaction between different levels of economic gover-

nance and, in particular, the role of regional agreements, regimes, or rules. The result is a book, *Trade and Investment Rule-making* (to be published by UNU Press in 2006), that illustrates which types of interaction can be broadly positive for the wider international system, and which types of interaction should be viewed with greater concern.

The role of civil society organizations

Since 2001, UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan have co-organized an annual international conference on political and social issues that are of particular relevance to the UN, the European Union, and Japan. The topic of the 2005 EU/UNU Tokyo Global Forum, held at UNU Centre in February, was “Bridging the Gap: Involving Citizens’ Movements and NGOs in the Democratic Process”. The forum explored the roles of civil society and non-governmental organizations in the areas of human rights, humanitarian assistance and development, and the environment, and in creating a civil dialogue within societies.

Cross-border human flows in Northeast Asia

International migration and the cross-border movement of people are important components of international relations in Northeast Asia. A UNU Peace and Governance Programme project, co-organized with the Monterey Institute of International Studies (USA), resulted in a book, *Crossing National Borders: International Migration Issues in Northeast Asia* (published by UNU Press in 2005), that explores the wide implications of these human flows. The book offers insights for both migration studies and Northeast Asian area studies, concluding that while the cross-border movement of people in the region mostly results from economic “push and pull” factors, the impact is multifaceted, including political, social, and cultural dimensions, and, in some cases, affecting national and human security concerns.

Interregionalism

In 2005, UNU-CRIS organized a conference on the future of EU-Andean Community relations and joined the EU-Latin American Relations Observatory (OBREAL), a network of research initiatives that started activities in May. A special issue of the *Journal of European Integration* on the topic of interregionalism, edited by UNU-CRIS personnel and published in September, brings together in a coherent analytical framework a series of case studies that deal with relationships between the EU and other regional blocs (such as NAFTA, MERCOSUR, ASEAN, and the African Union). It also shows how research on inter-regionalism raises important questions regarding world order and global governance, such as the implications of inter-regionalism for the patterns of foreign policy and world order, or of interregional partnerships versus old-style (bilateral) state-to-state foreign policy relations. *The Global Politics of Regionalism*, a book published by Pluto Press in 2005, reviews major theoretical approaches to regional cooperation and explores specific case studies worldwide.

Values and institutions for a globalizing world

IEGL, the joint initiative of UNU and Griffith University, researched the question of what institutions might be needed to realize democratic governance values. The research involved a series of workshops with major international centres; each workshop examined a specific liberal-democratic or social-democratic value, the challenges posed by globalization, and the way the value might be reconceived in a globalizing world. Project work incorporated dialogues on governance values between different cultures, and emphasized the ethics of intervention, the reconceptualization of sovereignty, and the repatriation of refugees.

The IEGL project Governance Dialogues on Governance Values, supported by the Open Society Institute, involves Islamic and Western scholars and practitioners. Six project workshops (two each in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Australia) have been held; work in 2005

concentrated on finalizing two edited collections of papers (for publication by Routledge).

Integrity and social responsibility

IEGL's integrity and anti-corruption programme seeks to improve the measurement of corruption, map the "integrity systems" that counter corruption, and investigate the means of building ethics into organizations. Projects in 2005 included work in Georgia (funded by the Open Society Foundation), East Timor (funded by the World Bank), and Papua New Guinea (funded by the Commonwealth Secretariat), as well as major five-year projects on Measuring and Combating Bribery (with Transparency International) and Conceiving and Implementing National Integrity Systems (supported by Transparency International and the Australian Research Council).

Women's health in India

In April, UNU, the Karl Storz Company, and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) launched Within the Global Compact: A Public-Private Partnership on Women's and Girls' Health in India. UNU's role within this trilateral partnership is to assess the project from an international viewpoint and determine its impact and potential for replication in other countries. UNU held two workshops in October, in Chennai (India), where participants discussed the reproductive health situation in India, the medical system, and women's health policies, as well as how public-private partnerships can contribute to the development of the health sector and the improvement of women's health.

Capacity development and outreach

The following capacity development and outreach activities related to the thematic area of Good Governance were conducted in 2005.

- In June, UNU-ILI held a short-term course on Leadership Development for Senior and Mid-career Professionals in Amman. The course, attended by 32 participants, covered such topics as leadership in contemporary society, good governance and ethics, decen-

tralization models, public sector reform, and budget and donor financial aid management.

- In July, 47 young men and women from 24 countries took part in a two-week Youth Leadership for Global Governance residential course organized by UNU-ILI. Carried out in partnership with the King Abdullah II Fund for Development and funded by the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations, the course addressed a common problem with efforts to improve governance: the lack of contributions from young people.

BANGLADESH Dhaka – Garment workers rally for their rights. Issues such as gender roles and human rights are addressed by UNU across all issues and themes.
Photo: G. M. B. Akash / Panos Pictures



Research Themes
**Development and
Poverty Reduction**



There is basic agreement among scholars and practitioners on the foundations for successful development strategies, and on the reduction of poverty as the first priority. Further study is required, however, to better understand such issues as the causes of increasing inequality, the impacts of a transition to a market economy, the societal impacts of globalization and technological change, and the processes of wealth generation. This section highlights UNU projects and activities in 2005 relevant to "Development and Poverty Reduction".

Development economics

UNU-WIDER celebrated its 20th anniversary with its largest-ever conference, in Helsinki in June. Attendees from all over the world heard some 100 speakers address the conference theme of "WIDER Thinking Ahead: The Future of Development Economics". Discussion centred on current development issues and the challenges that may be expected in the future. The main conference output will be an edited volume to be published in 2006.

Two special commemorative volumes of UNU-WIDER materials were prepared for publication in 2005: a collection of eight previous UNU-WIDER Annual Lectures and a non-technical summary of the range of research issues covered by UNU-WIDER over the past two decades. UNU-WIDER produced numerous other publications in 2005, including several books from Oxford University Press, and was featured in special issues of the *Journal of Economic Geography* (January), *Review of Development Economics* (February), *Review of Income and Wealth* (June), and *Round Table* (September).

Spatial disparities in development

Research by UNU-WIDER on spatial disparities in human development collected and analysed

ETHIOPIA Kunchamedeb village, Central Highlands –
A farmer stands in a barley field. UNU research underscores the importance of building innovative capacity in the agriculture and rural development sector of developing countries.
Photo: Crispin Hughes / Panos Pictures

evidence on the unequal distribution of income, wealth, power, and resources between peoples in different locations in developing countries. The research identified a broad outline of appropriate policies for managing high and rising spatial disparities that are significant when combined with regional divisions, and political and ethnic tensions that can undermine social and political stability. The research was presented and several project publications launched by the project directors at the Department for International Development in London.

Development in the CFA zone

The CFA Franc Zone is a unique financial institution that has rewarded its African members with an unprecedented degree of monetary and financial stability over the past 40 years. This stability was initially achieved at the cost of some macroeconomic inflexibility, however, leading to constitutional reforms in the 1990s designed to provide a foundation for sustained growth. UNU-WIDER research looked at issues arising from the reforms, using evidence relating to recent macroeconomic performance; the results are presented in *Macroeconomic Policy in the Franc Zone* (published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2005) and a UNU policy brief.

Hunger and food security

An early finding from UNU-WIDER research on hunger and food security shows that the status of women matters tremendously in intra-household distribution of food, and that the link between the status of women and the food security of children has a significant positive association. UNU-WIDER project work, undertaken in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Programme, and Indian Centre for Social Science Research, will result in two published books (scheduled for 2006). A workshop/brainstorming session on food security and gender was organized by UNU at the UN Headquarters in November.

Sharing global prosperity

Although the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) give aid to Africa a new emphasis, flows to Africa have trended downward over the last decade. As a consequence, more Africans now live in poverty. A better understanding is required of what drives aid volumes to Africa, and precisely how these flows impact on African economies. A UNU-WIDER special issue of the *Journal of International Development* on "Aid to Africa" was published in November, while publications resulting from the UNU-WIDER conference on "Sharing Global Prosperity" will appear in 2006.

Higher education in Iraq

An article written by UNU-ILI Director Reddy, following his attendance at a UNESCO-convened Roundtable on the Reconstruction of the Iraqi Higher Education System, elicited considerable interest in the press and on radio worldwide. Although two wars and sanctions had dealt crippling blows to the Iraqi higher education system, the Iraqi academic community continued to function and offer a university education to a sizeable number of students. The roundtable discussed contingency measures to rescue Iraqi universities from their current predicament.

While such contingency measures are to be applauded, it is necessary to think about long-term reconstruction of Iraq's higher education system. This will require a holistic national effort to establish a modern and progressive university system that can produce the high-level skills, research, and scholarship so essential for the reconstruction of the country. Workshops to be organized at UNU-ILI seek to promote the capabilities needed to achieve such a major change.

African-Asian Development University Network

At the Asian-African Summit 2005, in Jakarta, ministers of Asian and African countries adopted a "New Asian-African Strategic Partnership Plan of Action" that calls, among other items, for "developing a network among

universities, libraries, research institutes and centres of excellence in Asia and Africa" to promote sustainable development, integrate these countries into the world economy, and enhance competitiveness. UNU-ILI participated on the African team that undertook a pre-feasibility study and, in partnership with the Asian team, submitted a draft proposal to a working group in New York. UNDP has been a key partner in the early discussions, and the government of Japan formally announced its support of the initiative at the global summit at the United Nations in September. UNU continues to work with Japanese authorities and UNDP and, in the next stage, with UNESCO on the proposed network. In a related effort, UNU Centre prepared the framework for a project to create an "innovation support centre" for education in Africa, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan.

Regional integration for development

UNU-CRIS activities related to monitoring and assessing regional integration led to an edited volume published in 2005 and another scheduled for 2006. In the latter book, experts from regional organizations, universities, and independent think tanks in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America will present their experiences, analytical insights, and proposals.

In March, UNU-CRIS organized a panel on "Federalism in International Relations" in Brussels for policy makers and researchers from Europe, South America, and Africa, and presented a background paper on "Federalism and Global Governance". In May, UNU-CRIS organized a conference on "The Future of EU-Andean Community Relations" for researchers and high-level policy makers from the two regions, and a panel on "Competition and Complementarity between Global and Regional Public Goods" at UN Headquarters (where it presented a paper on "Regional Cooperation and the Provision of Regional and Global Public Goods").

Socio-cultural aspects of integration

Within the framework of the network of excellence on Global Governance, Regionalization and Regulation: The Role of the EU (GARNET), UNU-CRIS is involved in a jointly executed research project on Normative Issues of Regional and Global Governance, co-ordinated by the University of Florence. UNU-CRIS's research deals with the problématique of regional identity: how people and societies perceive their identities in the context of the growing importance of regional integration processes. UNU-CRIS participated in the first project workshop, "Political Identity and Legitimacy in the European Union", held in Florence in September. As part of a jointly executed research project on Gender, Space, and Global Governance, co-ordinated by the University of Bielefeld (Germany), UNU-CRIS is conducting research on Constructing and Deconstructing the ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) Group Actors, Strategies, and Consequences for Development.

Nutrient-based dietary standards

UNU-FNP is finalizing a global scientific review intended to lead to the harmonization of approaches for developing nutrient-based dietary standards. The current lack of harmonization makes it difficult to resolve differences that arise in setting national and international nutrient standards, designing national and international food policies, and enhancing the transparency of the application of national standards to trade and other regulatory / normative activities. Resolution of these differences is most problematic for developing countries. UNU-FNP commissioned 10 state-of-the-art papers related to the harmonization of present approaches that served as core documentation for a jointly planned and sponsored UNU/FAO/WHO consultation at UNICEF in Florence, Italy, in December.

Capacity development

Numerous capacity development activities focused on the theme of Development and Poverty Reduction were conducted in 2005.

- Twenty-three UNU Fellows from 14 developing countries attended the annual six-month UNU Fisheries Training Programme (from September) in Iceland.
- The UNU-CRIS Ph.D. Bursary Programme enabled four Ph.D. students from developing countries to continue their training at UNU-CRIS. Three recent graduates also undertook unpaid trainee positions.
- UNU-CRIS developed a module on regional studies as part of the Master's Degree Programme in International Peace Studies, University for Peace (Costa Rica); a seminar at the College of Europe (Belgium); a module on regional integration in Europe for a summer course at University of South Pacific (Fiji); and a training programme on Regional Integration and Macro-Economic Policy Coordination, in cooperation with UNECA Trade and Regional Integration Division.
- In 2005, eight interns spent three months in the UNU-WIDER Ph.D. Research Internship Programme, while four scholars participated in the three-month UNU-WIDER Sabbatical and Visiting Scholars Programme. Other researchers spent up to a month collaborating with UNU-WIDER staff on project research and giving presentations of their work.
- A UNU-WIDER programme for young Ph. D. candidates from developing countries supported four African country teams working on a project to help build the capacity of African researchers in simulating the distributional impact of policy reforms.
- Twelve African experts participated in a one-week programme at UNU Centre jointly organized by UNU, the Centre for the Study of International Cooperation in Education (Hiroshima, Japan), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and UNESCO.
- Five UNU-Kirin Fellows from Asia completed their 12-month training programme at the National Food Research Institute (NFRI), in Tsukuba, Japan, in March, while five new Fellows began their training in April.

Research Themes

Environment and Sustainability

The world's natural environment, on which we all depend for our survival, has become increasingly vulnerable to rapid (and often drastic) changes caused by human activity and intervention, and the potential for global climate change is being exacerbated by economic development, population growth, and increased energy use. Key issues being addressed by UNU include the management of fragile ecosystems, reducing risk and vulnerability, improving environmental governance, and strengthening land management, particularly in marginalized areas. This section highlights a wide range of UNU projects and activities in 2005 focused in the thematic area of "Environment and Sustainability".

Fragile ecosystems

The UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme project on Managing Agrodiversity seeks to scale-up successful agrodiversity approaches to achieve biodiversity conservation while improving local

livelihoods in sustainable agro-ecosystems. A project symposium on "Conserving Cultural and Biological Diversity: the Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes" was co-organized in May/June with UNESCO and others, and a traditional rice-fish system was launched in 2005 in China under the FAO global initiative on Globally Important Indigenous Agricultural Heritage Systems.

In the oceans worldwide, coral reefs are under threat. UNU-INWEH is executing one component on coral reef connectivity for a global programme on Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity-Building for Management, sponsored by GEF and the World Bank. In the first year of an initial five-year phase, seven research projects were commenced in Mesoamerica to quantify the connectivity of critically important fish, corals, and lobster. Two training workshops were held for personnel from management agencies and NGOs in the region, and ecological monitoring was begun by personnel at sentinel locations. The UNU-INWEH project leader co-authored

an overview of critical gaps in knowledge about coral reefs and fishery management for the journal *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*.

Millennium ecosystem assessment

UNU contributed to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment with a report on global drylands assessment co-authored by UNU-INWEH and UNU-IAS. The report, released in June and submitted to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, ranks desertification (land degradation in drylands as a result of climatic factors and human activities) among the world's greatest environmental challenges. In addition to destabilizing societies by deepening poverty among dryland dwellers and creating growing numbers of "environmental refugees", desertification contributes to dust storms (which can pose widespread health problems), downstream flooding, impairment of global carbon sequestration capacity, and regional and global climate change.

In December, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment received the 2nd Category Award of the Zayed International Prize for the Environment, which is awarded for environment-related scientific and/or technological achievement.

Land management

The project Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains — An Integrated and Trans-boundary Initiative in Central Asia is a joint initiative by UNU, UNEP, and Global Environment Facility (GEF). This project addresses the interlinked problems of land degradation and poverty within one of Central Asia's critical mountain "water towers" and biodiversity hotspots. Project activities included preparing a project funding proposal, conducting training in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and organizing national and regional project development meetings. Meanwhile, a proposal for a project on Community-Based

Rehabilitation of Degraded Land in Balkan Countries was finalized for submission to UNEP/GEF for PDF-A funding.

The UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, in cooperation with national partners in the region as well as in Japan, has developed the project on Sustainable Land Management in Mountainous Regions: China (Yunnan Province), Lao PDR and Thailand. The goal is to create new knowledge and alternative options for incorporating local knowledge and actions with positive impact on natural resources into relevant policies, and for guarding against those actions with negative tendencies. In June, UNEP/GEF approved a PDF-A grant for a four-year targeted UNU research effort to be implemented under this project.

UNU-INWEH undertook a project funded by the Global Environment Facility to contribute to the mitigation of land degradation through diffusion of best practices, cross-fertilization of ideas, enhancement of learning and capacity development, and increased opportunities for innovation. Working in close cooperation with an interagency group (GEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, and IFAD), UNU-INWEH developed an outline framework and indicators. This work will lead to the development of a GEF Medium-Sized Project, to be executed by UNU-INWEH, that will focus on continued development of the framework and indicators as well as initiation of a community of practice.

Building on its past achievements in enhancing the institutional and human capacity of African universities and research institutions, UNU-INRA has developed its academic programme in two areas of resource management critical to development in Africa: the improvement of land productivity, and biodiversity conservation and development. Among several highly relevant and significant research outcomes in 2005 was a collaborative project with the University of Namibia to develop conservation strategies for the Devil's Claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) through its cultivation as a domesticated cash crop. The project already has had positive benefits both



for Namibian farmers and for the global pharmaceutical industry. UNU-INRA also collaborated with scientists at Obafemi Awolowo University in Nigeria to establish a field gene bank for the conservation of African indigenous leafy vegetables, as a first step to assist African countries to meet their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Water

The project Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Hydrosphere marked its 10th anniversary with an international conference in September. Since its launch, this project has nurtured chemical analysis capacity in East Asia; phase three (2002–2005), supported by Shimadzu Corporation, sought to increase the capacity of nine countries for chemical analyses of environmental pollutants (particularly persistent organic pollutants) in coastal water and sediment. UNU and Shimadzu have agreed to continue the project for a fourth phase (2005–2008), and to add two South Asian countries (India and Pakistan).

Projects on Water Crises by the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme seek to promote sustainable environmental and political management of critical water resources so as to ensure adequate quality and quantities of water for all. The International Rivers and Lake Basins Management project, which aims at strengthening developing countries' capacities for sustainable management of natural resources, had three books published by UNU Press in 2005: *Public Participation in the Governance of International Freshwater Resources*; *Sustainable Management of Headwater Resources: Research from Africa and India*; and *Enhancing Participation and Governance in Water Resources Management*.

The Management of Basin Water Cycle project for sustainable water resources development set up experimental numerical weather

forecasting systems in the Mekong Basin and Sri Lanka (in collaboration with the CREST research project of the Japan Science and Technology Corporation) and organized a basin-wide research coalition to enhance upstream/downstream information flow and dialogue in the Mekong Basin. An international conference organized by UNU in March, in Thailand, proposed the establishment of a research network for the basin, while a conference in Yunnan (China) in December, organized by UNU, the World Bank Institute, and Chinese universities, sought to further enhance the information flow and strengthen the research coalition.

The natural carrying capacity of the land and water resources in the watersheds on both sides of the Jordan River has been greatly exceeded, limiting economic development and causing environmental degradation. In the second year of a three-year project, UNU-INWEH initiated implementation of pilot projects, completed planning for public awareness campaigns, and continued work on a global information system/database.

Within the framework of Global Water Policy Engagement, UNU-INWEH participated in revitalization of the Leaders' G-20 Forum (L20) by following up on a co-organized international expert workshop on the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation (in December 2004, in Egypt) by participating in a February stock-taking workshop with the Canadian Prime Minister. UNU-INWEH's water proposal was one of four selected for further development of a political implementation plan.

Risk reduction

During the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in January in Kobe, UNU was a focal organization of the thematic cluster on risk assessment and early warning, and co-hosted four sessions, two public forums, and a workshop. Within the framework of the Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment Programme, UNU conducted a detailed field survey in three Sri Lankan cities to prepare a tsunami-hazard map and gather data for evacuation scenario simula-

NIGERIA Rivers State, Niger Delta — A river polluted by an upstream gas plant. UNU seeks to ensure water of adequate quality and quantity for all by promoting the sustainable management of critical water resources.

Photo: Fredrick Naumann / Panos Pictures

tion. A case study of catastrophic flood risk assessment programmes was implemented Viet Nam (in Hanoi), and an International Programme on Landslides, developed by UNU and the International Centre for Landslides of Kyoto University, was launched in January.

Immediately after the Kobe conference, UNU-EHS convened a January expert workshop on vulnerability measurement. A research brief was distributed at the 6th Open Meeting of the International Human Dimension Programme of the Global Environmental Change project (co-organized by UNU), and a book (*Measuring the Unmeasurable*) based on the conference presentations and other invited papers will be published by UNU Press in 2006. UNU-EHS also developed a questionnaire for post-disaster assessment of the vulnerability of affected households; surveys were started in several nations with particular reference to the Indian Ocean tsunami, hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and other recent flood events.

Environmental governance and information

The Innovative Communities Initiative seeks to identify the innovative elements in community-level environmental management initiatives, and to develop applicable concepts and methodologies, primarily for countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The long-term objective is to develop a framework of innovative communities and community-based education for sustainable development. A book and a research brief summarizing several case studies were published.

The Zero Emission Forum (ZEF), which brings together representatives from business, government, and the scientific community for research, capacity development, and networking, held two major symposiums at UNU Centre: one in May (in conjunction with the ZEF Annual Meeting) to mark the coming into effect of the Kyoto Protocol, and another in October on the theme "Climate Change and Zero Emissions".

The Globally Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling (GLEAM) project undertook a multi-disciplinary study in Sri

Lanka on the climate change impacts of atmospheric brown cloud and greenhouse gases on water resources, crop yields, and national development. A Graduate Research Programme was launched to support UNU research efforts in the region.

The Information Society and Environmental Issues project cooperated with ZEF to develop an initiative on Solving the E-waste Problem. This initiative, which focuses on the growing problem of disposing of end-of-life electronics, has broad participation by other UN agencies and receives cooperation and support from Hewlett Packard and Dell.

The Inter-linkages Initiative of the Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC, a joint initiative of UNU and the Japan Ministry of the Environment) focuses on the synergies and coordination among multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The Inter-linkages Initiative concentrated in 2005 on strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships at national and regional levels and on developing and conducting integrated capacity development and knowledge management activities for MEA implementation. Training workshops were held in Sri Lanka (in February and April) and at UN Headquarters in New York (in March).

Capacity development

Numerous UNU capacity development activities in 2005 were focused on Environment and Sustainability.

- The first UNU Summer School for Bird's-eye View Experts on Environment, a two-week course attended by 19 postgraduate environmental studies majors, was held at UNU Centre in August/September.
- A module of environmental management and policy studies courses developed by UNU-INRA was piloted as part of the M.Sc. (Environment) programme at Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Kumasi). Eleven students completed the courses in June, while 18 more enrolled for the 2005–2006 academic year.
- UNU-INWEH's flagship distance education initiative, the Water Virtual Learning Centre, welcomed its first groups of students at three

Regional Centres: University of Ghana, Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), and University of the South Pacific (Fiji).

- UNU-IAS held capacity development workshops on topics related to intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge in Uzbekistan and Australia, and on “Regional Centres of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development” in Malaysia and Japan.
- The 15-day International Training Course on Mangroves Biodiversity, organized jointly by UNU-INWEH, UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere Programme, and Annamalai University (India), was attended by 16 participants from the Asian region.
- A new Master’s Degree Programme in Integrated Land Management in Dry Areas was launched in April (with five international students) as a joint undertaking of UNU-INWEH, UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, Institut des Régions Arides (Tunisia), Cold and Arid Regions Environmental & Engineering Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie.
- UNU-GTP expanded its capacity development activities beyond its core six-month specialized courses in Iceland (May to October, attended by 20 participants) by offering a November workshop on “Geothermal Projects and their Management” in Kenya, in collaboration two local partners. Three M.Sc. Fellows defended their theses at the University of Iceland.
- UNU-EHS co-organized a training seminar on vulnerability in October, in Bonn, for 15 young scientists, and supported three students in a November seminar (by the International Ocean Institute) in Malta on coastal zone and ocean governance. Twenty international participants attended a UNU-EHS training seminar on water-related risk and vulnerability management of urban agglomerations, held in November / December in Bonn.
- The UNU/GIST Joint Programme on Science and Technology for Sustainability held a workshop on “Environment and Sustainability” in November, and conducted postgraduate International Internship Programmes in March–June and in September–December (for 13 interns).
- UNU-INRA supported training by 12 African academics and scientists in computer applications for analysing and managing natural resources, and for eight technologists in plant tissue culture applications to agriculture.
- Six Postdoctoral Fellows and three Ph.D. Fellows successfully completed UNU-IAS fellowships in July, while six new Postdoctoral Fellows arrived in October. Six Junior Professional Fellows also participated in UNU-IAS programmes and activities.
- Five Fellows started research at UNU-IAS in November 2004 under the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/UNU Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme, and five more joined the programme in November 2005.
- Four recent graduates received UNU-IAS Agriculture for Peace Split Fellowships for research activities in Africa, with a one-month stay in Japan.
- UNU-EHS launched a Ph.D. programme with the ZEF of the University of Bonn with nine students working on topics related to the mandate of UNU-EHS.

Post-tsunami activities

The December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami triggered a worldwide humanitarian response. UNU participated in several post-tsunami activities in Sri Lanka and Indonesia. In February, UNU-EHS and UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme launched a fact-finding mission to assess needs and identify partners for tsunami follow-up activities. UNU-EHS also represented the University in several post-tsunami conferences, and was asked by the UN International Strategy of Disaster Reduction to carry out (with several Sri Lankan universities) immediate post-disaster vulnerability assessment along the affected coast. These activities started in April, with a follow-up mission in September.

UNU-EHS also initiated a long-term cooperative engagement with three universities to monitor the recovery process in Sri Lanka, and to follow up on whether lessons would be learned and the vulnerability of the coastal population mitigated. Besides the social dimension of vulnerability, the environmental dimension is being studied, with support from the International Water Management Institute in Colombo; the first field mission was in July.

In May, UNU-EHS joined a consortium of leading German research institutes and development cooperation institutions in the German-Indonesian Tsunami Early Warning System (GITEWS) project. Funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research of Germany, the five-year GITEWS project is being developed in close cooperation with the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's regional efforts for an Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning System. UNU-EHS is leading, together with GTZ, the Capacity Building Work Package to implement interdisciplinary Ph.D. and postdoctoral programmes. In September, UNU-EHS participated in a capacity development needs assessment mission in Java and Sumatra.

INDONESIA Banda Aceh, Northern Sumatra — The December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami killed some 280,000 persons and disrupted the lives of millions. UNU post-tsunami research included post-disaster vulnerability assessment and monitoring of the recovery process.

Photo: Tim A. Hetherington / Panos Pictures



Research Themes Science, Technology, and Society



Rapid advances in science and technology have created development opportunities that previous generations could not have imagined. It is vital, however, that we understand the impact of our increasing technological capabilities (in terms of social and ethical issues) and the broader societal impacts of technological change, and that we use this understanding to bridge the burgeoning “digital divide” (by creating, and becoming more effective in sharing knowledge in, an information society open to all). This section introduces UNU projects and activities in 2005 in the thematic area of “Science, Technology, and Society”.

Innovation in Africa

UNU-INTECH played an active role in preparing for the African Innovation Outlook, a comprehensive profile that will help African countries to benchmark their innovative performance, identify problems, and devise solutions for capacity development. At the request of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), UNU-INTECH analysed a wide range of existing surveys and elaborated the key factors considered to be necessary ingredients in the African setting. The NEPAD Expert Working Group on African Science, Technology, and Innovation Indicators drew on the UNU-INTECH analysis to prepare a conceptual framework and companion document addressing the necessary technical and institutional arrangements, and the completed guidelines were presented to the NEPAD Ministerial Conference meeting in Senegal in September.

Development and intellectual property rights

The UNU-INTECH international seminar on “The Development Agenda on Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights” (in Maastricht, in

September) was a contribution to the Development Agenda initiative proposed by a 14-country “Friends of Development Group” at WIPO, which seeks to articulate growing concerns that developing countries are losing ground in current international trade-related negotiations. A key conclusion of the UNU-INTECH seminar, the second in a series of consultations convened by the Brazil-based Multidisciplinary Network on Institutions and Development, was that the intellectual property system has become greatly skewed in favour of protecting private knowledge goods, without taking into account the social costs incurred. Seminar participants discussed several proposals on alternative ways of rewarding technological innovations that are in the public interest, and in their recommendations to the WIPO General Assembly (in Geneva, in September / October) urged that WIPO pay greater attention to the diverse needs and technological capacities of developing countries.

Sector-specific technology research

UNU-INTECH undertook numerous sector-specific projects in 2005, including:

- studies on building innovative capacity in the agriculture and rural development sector, to better compete in today’s dynamic trade environments (feeding into international development programmes led by the UK Department for International Development, the World Bank, and others);
- analysis of health-related biotechnology and (bio)pharmaceutical innovation systems in developing countries (of particular relevance for the work of WHO, WTO, and WIPO);
- building the capabilities of developing country policy makers to understand the latest waves of technology change and design appropriate environmental policies (in collaboration with UNU Centre, UNU-GTP, and the International Development Research Centre (Canada); and
- understanding the role of foreign direct investment by multinational companies in upgrading local technologies in developing countries (in collaboration with UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNDP and other UN organizations).

TUNISIA Tunis – UNU-IIST research fellow Tomasz Janowski (right) discusses e-governance issues at the World Summit on the Information Society. Photo: Curtis Christophersen / UNU

Contributing to the information society

UNU-IIST'S projects on e-governance and open software were presented at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Thematic Meeting on The Ubiquitous Network Society in May (in Tokyo), and at the WSIS Thematic Meeting on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Bridging the Digital Divide in June (in Seoul). UNU-IIST also presented its work on security issues related to embedded and component systems at the WSIS Thematic Meeting on Cyber-security in June (in Geneva). The UNU system had a significant presence at phase two of the WSIS in Tunisia in November, hosting three parallel events to publicize UNU online programmes and promoting several of the University's open educational resources and distance learning initiatives.

Electronic governance

The UNU-IIST Electronic Governance Programme's e-Macao project surveyed more than 40 government agencies and trained some 200 government staff in relevant information technology skills. As part of the process, UNU-IIST held 10 seminars and three workshops, and built a solid repository of knowledge on e-governance. The insight and experience gained in the e-Macao project will be generalized and transferred to other parts of the world (particularly to developing countries). An online portal and underlying knowledge-base have been established, and a series of network-building workshops is planned to build an e-governance development community of practice.

Open source software

UNU-IIST's Global Desktop project was formally announced in September at IT Week 2005 in Macao. This worldwide effort is aimed at improving the usability of the Linux operating system and growing the numbers of open source developers in developing countries. A problem with the general adoption of open source software is ascertaining the quality of the software. UNU-IIST has joined a consortium with a number of European partners, both

academic and industrial; the Global Desktop project will be the primary certification case study.

Component and embedded systems

The driving motivation of the UNU-IIST research project on methods for development of component software is the increasing awareness that the growing complexity of software systems is forcing software developers to exploit and reuse existing components. UNU-IIST has achieved good research results, having established a general theory called Refinement of Component Systems, and produced numerous publications (including position papers) on a wide range of topics related to component-based systems and embedded systems. This project has a number of academic and industrial partners, including the Tata Research, Design and Development Centre (India).

Water resources management

UNU-IIST and UNU-INWEH are collaborating to create WaterBase, a generic, open-system decision-support tool with a supporting metadata structure. WaterBase will be used for educational and management purposes to advance the practice of integrated water resources management (IWRM) in developing countries. The 18-month project, launched in August, includes creation of a training module in IWRM Informatics for the distance education curriculum of UNU-INWEH's Water Virtual Learning Centre.

Biodiplomacy

UNU-IAS prepared an information document on certificates of origin for the February meeting of the Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in Bangkok. The Institute also published two reports on bioprospecting (in Antarctica and in the deep seabed) highlighting the need for addressing the gene trade in areas outside the remit of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and held the third

annual Paris Roundtable on ABS Governance in November (with the Institut du Développement Durable, Paris et des Relations Internationales and the Centre for Philosophy of Law of the University of Louvain). UNU-IAS work on disclosure of origin issues was fed into negotiations at the CBD, WIPO, and WTO.

UNU-IAS conducted policy research on traditional knowledge, intellectual property rights, databases, and the importance of indigenous and local communities' customary law and practices. Workshops were held for Pacific island countries (in November) and for countries of the Andean community (in December), and in October, UNU-IAS and WIPO co-organized a regional workshop in Tashkent for countries of Central Asia and Mongolia.

In the realm of bioethics, a UNU-IAS working paper on cloning was fed into UN negotiations leading up to the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cloning (with a later, revised report serving as a policy document and awareness-building tool), and a UNU-IAS report on the role of traditional knowledge in public health policy was published in December.

Biotechnology and artworks preservation

The effort to develop a biotechnology and artworks preservation network brought UNU-BIOLAC high visibility in 2005. This network, which deals with a niche not tackled by any other organization, will assist researchers and art restorers from developing countries in using modern biotechnology tools to conserve their cultural heritage. A November workshop showcased how biotechnology and other sciences can effectively assist in the conservation of cultural heritage in tropical zones.

Pollution by hazardous chemicals

The UNU/GIST Joint Programme on Science and Technology for Sustainability (JPSTS) implemented 16 projects focused on environmental monitoring and pollution reduction

technologies. Priority was given to international collaboration on the monitoring and remediation of hazardous chemicals in the environment, particularly for reducing the environmental risks of hazardous chemicals in East Asia. The 3rd JPSTS Workshop, held in Damyang, Republic of Korea, highlighted emerging environmental issues and new research trends in the sound management of hazardous chemicals.

Capacity development

Capacity development activities within the thematic area of Science, Technology, and Society in 2005 included the following.

- Three UNU-INTECH workshops on the "Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policies" were attended by more than 60 senior policy makers and technical advisers from 23 developing countries.
- Two students in the MERIT/UNU-INTECH Ph.D. programme defended their theses, while two other candidates submitted their final dissertations. Seven advanced Ph.D. students participated in UNU-INTECH's three-month Ph.D. Internship Programme.
- UNU-IIST provided postgraduate training to 16 fellows from six countries; granted fellowships for nine computer science lecturers and Ph.D. students at universities in six developing countries; and (in cooperation with local partners) organized 15 software-related schools/courses/workshops in nine developing countries that were attended by some 400 persons.
- UNU-BIOLAC held 14 courses, including an advanced course on structural bioinformatics in March (in Argentina) and a course on agricultural biotechnology and food biosafety in April (in Venezuela), and awarded seven fellowships.

Selected Cross-Cutting Issues



Much of the work of UNU is cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary in nature. Although some projects focus on specific, well-defined issues or fields of study within one of the five UNU thematic areas, others cut across and complement multiple thematic areas, or integrate divergent or disparate elements that transcend traditional social, economic, and natural foundations. Furthermore, some perspectives — such as gender roles and human rights — are addressed across all issues and thematic areas. This section highlights some significant cross-cutting initiatives undertaken in 2005.

Education for sustainable development

“Sustaining the Future: Globalization and Education for Sustainable Development”, the fourth in a series of joint UNU/UNESCO conferences on globalization, was held in June at Nagoya University (Japan). Following the official launch of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014) in the Asia-Pacific region on the first day of the conference, participants discussed the role of education in preparing people to contribute to sustainable development, peace, and human security, and the roles of e-learning, regional initiatives, and higher education.

The conference closed with the official launch of seven worldwide Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs) on education for sustainable development, organized by UNU-IAS. (By the end of the year, ten RCEs had been officially established.) Each RCE is a network of existing formal, non-formal, and informal education organizations aimed at delivering education for sustainable development in the context of the local/regional community in which it operates. The RCEs will seek to build innovative platforms for sharing information and experiences, promoting dialogue among relevant stakeholders, and creating a local/regional knowledge base. The core elements of this will include:

- Governance — addressing issues of RCE management and leadership;
- Collaboration — addressing the engagement of actors from all levels and types education in RCE activities;
- Research and development — addressing the role of research and its inclusion in RCE activities, and contributing to the design of strategies for collaborative activities (including collaboration with other RCEs); and
- Transformative education — contributing to the transformation of current education and training systems to satisfy the ambitions of the region regarding sustainable living and livelihood.

The RCEs will mobilize activity on the part of many different individuals and institutions, and will help to give focus to their contributions in creating, jointly, a global learning space for sustainability.

Gender and migration

A workshop on “Gender and Migration: Domestic Workers from Asia and Latin America” was held at UNU Centre in October. Participants took stock of research and policy interventions regarding migrant domestic workers, and explored the development of stronger links among the different actors and stakeholders involved. The discussions highlighted the fact that although the number of women migrating for domestic work worldwide is high, the level of attention given to their situation in the policy and academic arenas is very low. Strategies were proposed to raise awareness of the various labour, social, and political issues surrounding remunerated domestic work. The workshop was the third in a series organized by UNU to help improve the quality of research and policies in gender-related areas. (Previous workshops focused on “Gender and Poverty Alleviation” and “Gender and Health”).

Regional security and global governance

A UNU-CRIS project explored the meaning and promise of a “new vision of global security” that would draw upon the resources and

BRAZIL Rio Maria — Brazilian cowboys prepare to brand a steer. Sustainable cattle breeding is one focus of joint research by UNU and UFMT in the fragile Pantanal wetlands of western Brazil. Photo: Alvaro Leiva / Panos Pictures

legitimacy of a network of mutually-reinforcing, flexible, and responsive multilateral mechanisms. A summary of the study results was published by the Belgian Royal Institute for International Relations in January as its *Egmont Paper No. 4*, and the complete results (revised to take into account the recommendations of the UN High-Level Panel Report) were published in December.

Sustainable development governance

UNU-IAS research focused on the coordination between social, economic, and environmental institutions and the promotion of policy integration; the effectiveness and potential reform of institutions; and the role of civil society and developing country actors in multilateral sustainable development processes. A book on *The WTO and Sustainable Development* (published by UNU Press) was officially launched in December at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong.

Within the context of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, UNU-IAS examined the capacity of regional institutions to implement the outcomes of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, with the aim of informing policy discussions on the coherent fit of regional institutions into global and national processes. The project *Engaging the Disenfranchised*, which examined ways to enhance the participation and influence of civil society actors and policy makers from developing countries, published two policy reports and began work on a book.

Ecosystem research

The UNU/Federal University of Mato Grosso joint Pantanal Regional Environment Programme (PREP) project on Consolidation of the Pantanal Ecosystem Research Network is based on the premise that the multiple economic and environmental problems affecting the Pantanal should be approached by close cooperation between scientists and civil society. The project focuses on three research axes — sustainability of cattle breeding, sustainability of fishery, and economic alternatives — that

involve cross-cutting themes and various disciplines.

Multi-themed capacity development

Some of the training courses offered by UNU in 2005 encompassed elements of two or more of UNU's thematic areas.

- The six-week UN International Courses, held in May/June at UNU Centre, was attended by 50 students from 35 countries (including 30 developing country nationals); 20 of the participants received UNU Fellowships to cover the cost of their participation. Participants could take up to two courses from among “Armed Conflict: Prevention, Management and Resolution”, “Global Environment: Science and Policy”, “Human Rights: Concepts and Issues”, and “International Cooperation and Development.”
- The Joint Graduate Programme in International Relations for students at cooperating Japanese universities met weekly from October 2005 to January 2006 in Tokyo. Twenty-one students explored the “Functions of the United Nations System in a Turbulent World”, while 22 students studied “Conflicts: Causes, Prevention, and International Action”.

Capacity Development

UNU is strongly committed to the enhancement of human potential and the strengthening of institutional competence to solve current problems and confront emergent challenges. Sound capabilities for self-sustained learning, for the generation of new knowledge or technologies, and for their effective application are vital not only to the development efforts of poorer countries but to the effectiveness of UN programmes. UNU capacity development efforts are directed at postgraduate-level academics and researchers, civil society actors, policy makers, and other professionals contributing to the enhancement of human security/welfare and the promotion of human development.

Project-based capacity development

Capacity development is an integral component of UNU research and policy study projects, and of the policy-making, development, and advocacy processes to which UNU contributes. Through participation in UNU project work, young researchers and scholars can enrich their skills and knowledge by working

with and learning from skilled professionals. The thematic sections earlier in this report highlight the range of UNU system projects undertaken in 2005.

Project-based capacity development also encompasses the numerous non-regular training workshops and seminars that are held in direct connection with ongoing UNU research and policy study activities. The opportunity for community-based, multi-stakeholder participation in the design, implementation, and evaluation of UNU projects also has a capacity development aspect.

UNU Capacity Development Programme

A substantial portion of the UNU budget is specifically devoted to the UNU Capacity Development Programme, which works in cooperation with strong partner institutions to provide (primarily) postgraduate training to enhance the capacity for learning, development, and governance, especially in developing countries. The Programme organizes postgraduate training courses in UNU network institu-

tions, and provides fellowships to deserving scholars (mainly those from developing countries) who need financial assistance to participate. UNU seeks to obtain a “multiplier effect” by upgrading not only participants’ individual capabilities but also the capacities of their “home” institutions.

Specialized advanced training

UNU Capacity Development Programme offers three types of specialized advanced training:

- Short-duration training courses and workshops (of up to two months) for postgraduate academics and professionals,
- Long-duration training programmes (of up to twelve months) for postgraduate academics and professionals, and
- Degree-oriented study programmes, including a new postgraduate degree-oriented programme organized in Japan.

A total of 172 academics and other professionals took part in UNU’s specialized advanced training programmes in 2005; 99 of these (from developing countries) were awarded UNU fellowships for their participation. Specific examples of these three types of specialized advanced training courses and programmes are listed in the relevant thematic sections of this annual report.

84 per cent of UNU training course participants were from developing countries

Capacity development through networking

Scientific exchange is a vital component of individual as well as institutional academic development, but scholars and researchers from developing countries often lack the financial means to travel to important international conferences. To help alleviate the isolation of academics in developing countries by promoting their integration into regional and global academic, professional, and policy-making

communities, UNU Capacity Development Programme provides travel grants, supports university staff exchange, and facilitates the organization of workshops and conferences in developing countries. In 2005, this included support for three African academics under the UNU/African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) staff exchange fellowship programme.

Research fellowships and internships

UNU Centre and several of the UNU RTC/Ps provide short-term opportunities for highly qualified, young researchers to conduct research in cooperation with the regular University staff. Examples of specific UNU fellowship and internship programmes are listed in the relevant thematic section of this annual report.

402 persons from 79 countries were awarded UNU fellowships

UNU Financial Assistance Programme

Since 2003, UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries Studying in Japan has provided assistance, in the form of reimbursable funds, to self-financed students studying at Japanese universities. The aim is to provide opportunities and incentives for young people from developing countries to pursue higher education in Japan, so that they will be better equipped to contribute to the future development of their home countries. The Programme, implemented with financial assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, had assisted more than 330 students attending 20 cooperating Japanese universities as of the end of 2005.

Online learning opportunities

Advanced information and communications technologies enable UNU to offer quality educational programmes at a distance, for larger numbers of participants, and at lower cost. UNU Online Learning, based in the Media Studio at UNU Centre, assists the University to develop useful and dynamic content for online courses and CD-ROMs, and works together with the UNU Campus Computing Centre team to provide an effective online learning platform. In 2005, UNU Online Learning collaborated with Oxford Brookes University (UK) and with Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (Kumasi, Ghana) to develop e-course modules, and with the University of Guadalajara (Mexico) to produce an interactive environmental e-case study.

UNU also works in close collaboration with key partners and through flagship projects to reach out to new audiences and to assist educational institutions in developing countries to enhance their online learning infrastructures and expertise. For example, UNU Global Virtual University (UNU-GVU), a joint effort by UNU, UNEP, UNEP GRID-Arendal, and Agder University College (Norway), provides online learning programme support and helps to build competencies related to sustainable human development. In 2005, UNU-GVU offered a pilot Master of Science programme on Global Environment and Development Studies; in August, 30 students from Norway and Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda) entered the two-year programme, hosted by Agder University College.

In early 2005, UN Water Virtual Learning Centre, developed by UNU-INWEH in collaboration with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, launched a distance education undergraduate-level programme on integrated water resources management. Thirty-one students at the University of Ghana and Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) entered the 250-hour pilot programme, which extends into 2006. Graduates will receive a UNU diploma (the first ever authorized by the University).

In September, the Asia Pacific Initiative launched an international, multi-institutional

pilot of "Advanced Seminars in International Environmental Studies." Supported by the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development and facilitated by the University of Hawaii (PEACESAT), this four-month seminar series used video-conferencing and an online learning management system to bring together nearly 70 students and lecturers from Fiji, Japan, Samoa, Thailand, and the USA.

The African University Network (AFUNET) is an open initiative developed by UNU, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) with a network of university partners, including the African Association of Universities. The goal is to strengthen collaboration among African universities and facilitate active participation by their students and faculty in research with other institutions through enhancements to Internet connectivity. Results of the AFUNET feasibility study were presented in November at phase two of the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunisia. UNU is now looking at establishing the broadest conditions possible to enhance Internet access for universities in Africa.

The Ayuquila River e-case study, developed by UNU Online Learning, combines a documentary and navigable map designed to entertain, engage, and educate with a case study that provides access to related materials and insights on local social and ecological issues.



Networking Activities



The concept of networking is integral to the work of UNU. Through networking, the University strives to be truly open to different disciplines, cultures, regions, and management styles, and proactive in working cooperatively with institutions and individual scholars worldwide.

A network of networks

UNU itself can be characterized as a “network of networks.” The core network of the University is UNU Centre, in Tokyo, and 12 UNU Research and Training Centres/ Programmes (RTC/Ps) located around the world. These core units work in collaboration with each other as well as with a broader network of several designated UNU Associated Institutions and hundreds of cooperating institutions and individual scholars and researchers worldwide.

The University’s 12 RTC/Ps (listed on the inside back cover) complement and support the work of UNU Centre by focusing on a specific set of issues. This broad network of RTC/Ps enables UNU to extend its outreach in a unique, decentralized way, bringing with it a global perspective, improved interaction with world-

wide academic communities, and the ability to tap a wide range of human and financial resources.

Supplementing the work of UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps are institutions of academic excellence that have been designated by the University Council as UNU Associated Institutions. Currently, there are nine UNU Associated Institutions (see table 1 below).

Further extending UNU’s global reach are hundreds of cooperating institutions — research institutions, professional organizations and associations, non-governmental organizations, and private sector companies — that have a sustained involvement in a specific UNU activity (or set of activities). And augmenting these institutional relationships are the numerous individuals (researchers, scholars, and practitioners) who support and participate in UNU activities.

Global networking initiatives

The increasing globalization of research agendas, coupled with rapid advances in information and communication technologies, make effective networking a critical factor in the successful generation, transfer, and application of knowledge. Networking components are inherent in much of UNU’s research, foresight/policy study, capacity development, and dissemination activities, but the following examples merit special mention.

TUNISIA Tunis – The UNU Rector (right) and a representative of Borj-Cedria Science and Technology Park (left) sign a memorandum of understanding, in the presence of a Tunisian government minister, on a joint initiative to support sustainable development in Africa. Photo: Curtis Christophersen / UNU

Table 1: UNU Associated Institutions

Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Mysore, India
Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT)	Cuiaba, Brazil
Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)	Freiburg, Germany
GRID-Arendal	Arendal, Norway
Griffith University	Brisbane, Australia
Gwangju Institute for Science and Technology (GIST)	Gwangju, Republic of Korea
International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)	Enschede, The Netherlands
National Food Research Institute (NFRI)	Tsukuba, Japan
University of Ulster	Londonderry, Northern Ireland

1,401 network

associates worked with UNU

Policy dialogue

A distinctive component of UNU's mandate is to link scholarly research with policy development. A prime example is the ongoing Leaders Summit Forum (L20) research project being conducted by UNU jointly with the Centre for Global Studies and Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) in Canada. The aim is to bring together the leaders of key states for informal meetings that could lead to resolutions of deadlocked issues. Three project workshops were held in 2005.

UNU-CRIS, meanwhile, collaborated in the organization of the Wilton Park Conference on "The UN's Relationship with Regional Organisations in Crisis Management and Peacekeeping: How Should it be Developed to Mutual Advantage?" This three-day conference, supported by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was held in April in London. UNU-CRIS also worked with the UN Department of Political Affairs to prepare for the 6th High-Level Meeting between the UN Secretary-General and Regional Organizations in July; the UN and regional and other inter-governmental organizations issued a joint statement calling for closer and more institutionalized cooperation. UNU-CRIS was officially acknowledged as the research arm of the project.

UNU Peace and Governance Programme organized a panel discussion on "The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice" in January at the Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN in New York, and in February co-hosted the fifth EU/UNU Tokyo Global Forum with the European Union Commission Delegation in Japan. The Programme also co-organized policy dialogue forums on peacekeeping themes, including a conference on "Emerging Challenges in Peacekeeping Operations –

An Indo-Japanese Dialogue" (in Manesar and Delhi, India, in February), in cooperation with the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (India), and a workshop co-organized with Chuo University on "UN and Japan: Political and Legal Analyses of UN Peace Activities" (in Hakone, Japan, in March).

In collaboration with ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation (CTA), UNU-INTECH provided support for national consultation processes in six African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries. This support included convening three ACP regional consultations on "Enhancing the Science and Technology Policy Dialogue: Innovation for Development".

Food and nutrition network

UNU-FNP works with leading international organizations to improve food security and nutrition worldwide. Its efforts are aimed at helping to build capacity in developing nations and organizing global research activities in a non-regulatory, non-normative environment. In 2005, UNU-FNP spearheaded establishment of the African Nutrition Graduate Students Network, a cooperative network of African nationals enrolled in graduate nutrition programmes throughout the world. The group's inaugural conference, held in September in Durban, South Africa, was attended by 39 students from 13 African countries studying in 19 universities worldwide, as well as by senior advisors from Africa, Europe, and North America.

During the year, UNU-FNP completed a global regional network of capacity development task forces by organizing groups in Southern, Eastern, and West/Central Africa, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. UNU-FNP also finalized a global review that seeks to harmonize approaches for developing nutrient-based dietary standards. Ten state-of-the-art papers related to the harmonization of present approaches served as core documentation for a joint UNU/FAO/WHO consultation in December, at the UNICEF Innocenti Center in Florence, Italy.

Globalization and regionalization

UNU-CRIS was involved in the creation of two research networks that started their activities in 2005. UNU-CRIS was one of the initiators of a project to create a network of excellence on “Global Governance, Regionalization and Regulation: The Role of the EU” (GARNET) involving 44 leading European research centres, coordinated by the University of Warwick Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation. Following signature of a contract with the European Commission, GARNET launched activities in November. UNU-CRIS also participated in establishment of the European Union–Latin American Relations Observatory (OBREAL), a network of 25 leading research centres aimed at establish a synergistic network of networks among academic and policy-oriented research institutions in the EU and Latin America. OBREAL was formally launched in May.

43 new projects were
launched by UNU
in 2005

Biotechnology networks

Alliances with the Organization of American States and FAO have enhanced UNU-BIOLAC’s effectiveness in covering Central American and Caribbean countries with its Regional Network on Biosafety (RNBio). In 2005, UNU-BIOLAC also consolidated the Latin American Network on Molecular Epidemiology (LANMEp) to address the threats of epidemics of infectious diseases in the Latin American region by creating nodes and training young professionals in the techniques of molecular epidemiology to assist the health–science community of the region. And, in an effort to assist developing countries of the region in the conservation of their cultural heritage, UNU-BIOLAC moved forward on the creation of a network on biotechnology for the preservation of artworks.

Partnerships within the United Nations system

With intellectual independence guaranteed by its charter, UNU is uniquely positioned to contribute to the generation and sharing of knowledge relevant to the roles and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound policies, strategies, and programmes for action. At the highest level, UNU (through the Rector) provides inputs to meetings of the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination and, in turn, is alerted about pressing UN policy issues to which the University can contribute.

Continuing to enhance its connections with, and contributions to, other organizations within the United Nations system is a major priority of UNU. The University works with UN system agencies, programmes, commissions, and convention secretariats through formal agreements of cooperation and through joint activities based on functional links. Each unit of UNU (UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps) maintains its own set of UN system partnerships; the UNU liaison offices in New York and Paris actively represent the University units at UN Headquarters and UNESCO Headquarters, respectively.

In 2005, UNU worked with some 40 UN system partners (see page 42). UNU maintains a regular dialogue with its sister UN system organizations to determine their research and capacity development needs, and strives to develop cooperative relationships that can lead to “strategic alliances” on the issues that are relevant to the mission of UNU. In October, the Rector of UNU and the Director-General of FAO signed an agreement establishing such a strategic alliance between the two organizations.

PARTNERS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNCSTD	United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
UN-DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOLA	United Nations Office of Legal Affairs
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UN-WATER	United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater
UPEACE	University for Peace
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Dissemination and Outreach

The fundamental goal of UNU's dissemination and communications efforts is to deliver appropriate knowledge to those that need it most, in a useful form and in a timely manner. The University's key audiences include scholars, practitioners, policy makers, students/trainees, and the general public.

Because each audience has different interests and concerns, a variety of messages and communications methods is essential. UNU utilizes traditional print media (such as books, policy briefs, discussion and working papers, journal articles, brochures, and newsletters), new digital media (multimedia websites, online learning initiatives, and CD-ROMs), public forums (including conferences, symposiums, workshops, and lectures), and media liaison (media releases and targeted media campaigns). Ensuring the dissemination of current scientific information and best practice to the developing world is a particular priority.

Print media

In 2005, the units of the UNU system produced

some 40 books, 162 articles in peer-reviewed journals, 30 policy briefs, and more than 160 discussion/working papers and numerous other publications (including chapters in edited volumes, articles in magazines and newspapers, lectures, and conference proceedings).

UNU Press published 16 new titles (including material sourced from UNU Centre and several RTC/Ps) and 3 reprints. UNU Press books continued to be well reviewed in scholarly journals and other publications, and to receive numerous citations by the academic community. More than 25,000 books were disseminated to scholars, policy makers, and others during the year.

UNU Press partnered with UN Publications in Geneva to produce a French catalogue of its books. This catalogue is being widely disbursed and used to encourage French publishers to co-publish works in translation. The feedback and results from this exercise, and the availability of funding, will determine whether UNU Press undertakes similar efforts in the future.

A new series of UNU policy and research briefs was launched by UNU Press in 2005;

the first research brief came from UNU-EHS. These briefs — the first published materials to provide consistent branding across the UNU system while also clearly identifying the originating institutions and authors — will deliver concise summaries of the University's research results to a broader audience. They are being disseminated in print through a range of channels and partners, and are also available on the UNU website.

An issue of the *Work in Progress* newsletter was published in July. This issue, on the theme of biodiplomacy, guest edited by UNU-IAS, had a total distribution of 25,000 copies in English and 9,000 copies in Japanese.

In 2005, UNU Centre Library added approximately 1,000 newly selected titles; the

library and now houses some 32,000 volumes, including almost 2,500 UNU publications and 4,800 other UN publications. The library also subscribes to about 240 scholarly journals (in print format, with many of them also accessible online). UNU Centre Library worked with United Nations Information Centre to organize several "Workshop Seminars on UN Documentation and Tips for Researching", which were attended by more than 200 researchers and students.

Digital media

More than 200 UNU Press titles were made available in 2005 on Google Print Search, an online search engine for books and other printed products. UNU Press titles also were made available in the second half of the year via the specialized Google Scholar search tool. Availability through these two search tools has significantly improved the visibility and accessibility of UNU's outputs and will bring UNU to the attention of those searching for scholarly information.

CHINA Beijing — Users in an Internet café. UNU strives to deliver relevant knowledge, in a useful form and in a timely manner, to those who need it most. Increasingly, this means using digital media technologies and tools.

Photo: Dermot Tatlow / Panos Pictures



451 public events were hosted or co-hosted by UNU

UNU Press, UNU Centre Library, and UNU Campus Computing Centre are jointly working to develop a UNU Institutional Repository: a digital archive of all UNU printed outputs that will be available online and, on demand, in print. This will be a key asset for improving the visibility and accessibility of UNU research and other academic outputs, and will make the accomplishments of the University more transparent. The UNU Institutional Repository project complements the subject-specific repository Research in the UN (RUN) that is being developed by UNU-IIST and UNU-WIDER. Budget permitting, the archive will be launched in 2006.

In January, UNU Centre contracted Adaptive Path, a San Francisco-based user experience and web strategy consultancy, to help determine a redevelopment plan and web strategy aimed at a comprehensive overhaul of the main UNU website and improved coordination of the 50-plus websites maintained within the UNU system. The final recommendations report, delivered in April 2005, outlines overall strategic objectives as well as a suggested 3-stage, 3-year implementation plan for website redevelopment. The scope and timeframe for this redevelopment effort is under discussion.

The main UNU website received an average of almost 350,000 unique visitors and 2.8 million "hits" per month in 2005, while the Japanese website received some 45,000 visits and 750,000 "hits" each month. The readership of *UNU Update* — the University's online newsletter — grew to more than 7,000 per month, with French and Spanish versions launched in collaboration with the UNU New York and Paris liaison offices.

The UNU Centre Library provides 24-hour access to its electronic publications and resources to members of UNU Centre and several RTC/Ps (UNU-IAS, UNU-ILI, UNU-INTECH, and UNU-WIDER), and is exploring ways to

extend its services to other RTC/Ps as well.

The UNU Video Portal, which offers single-point access to broadcasts of major UNU events and other digital media presentations, is maintained by UNU Campus Computing Centre. The portal continued to grow in content and functionality in 2005, with some 70 archived video presentations now available for public viewing. UNU Campus Computing Centre also innovates and enhances UNU's internal network infrastructure by upgrading UNU intranet resources, and has launched a pilot online projects information system and a dissemination and outreach contact management system.

Public relations activities

The UNU Office of Communications conducted extensive media liaison activities throughout the year, both within Japan and abroad, and coordinated numerous interviews between journalists and relevant UNU senior personnel. Several significant issues received coverage in major newspapers, magazines, and online sources. Other media and public relations activities included:

- 35 media releases, in English and Japanese, to international and Japanese media,
- more than a dozen information briefing sessions at UNU Centre for students and local government representatives (some of them jointly with United Nations Information Centre or United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), and
- a training session for some 50 volunteers of the UN Pavilion at the 2005 World Exposition, Aichi, Japan.

The UNU liaison office at UNESCO, in Paris, undertook several initiatives aimed at raising the profile of UNU among its constituencies in Europe. These included making arrangements with the Information Division of the UN Office at Geneva to distribute *UNU Update* and media releases to journalists accredited to the UN and specialized agencies based in Geneva, and distributing UNU informational materials to journalists in Paris through Centre d'Accueil de la Presse Etrangère and the foreign press club. These activities are

164 UNU discussion and working papers were published in 2005

generating interest among the academic and information communities in Paris and Geneva.

A new UNU TV public service announcement series (60-, 30- and 15-second versions) was released to air on CNN International from June 2005. These announcements, focusing on technology for development, were broadcast three times a day in each of the CNNi's three regional zones (Latin America, Asia, and Europe/Africa).

Promotional and outreach events

Exhibitions are a crucial method for promoting and disseminating the published work of UNU as well as improving the University's profile among key academic and policy communities. In advance of the UN World Summit, UNU Press hosted a seminar at UN headquarters in New York to promote a series of recent books on the topic of UN reform and to profile UNU's 30 years of contributions to the evolution of global institutions and international diplomacy.

The UNU Office of Communications played a coordinating role for the UNU delegation to the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunisia in November. This included the preparation and exhibition of a public information display on the theme of information and communication technologies (ICTs), and publication of a series of 10 information leaflets on specific ICT-based projects currently taking place across the UNU system.

The UNU liaison office at the United Nations, in New York, organized several events in cooperation with UNU Centre and various UNU RTC/Ps, and conducted briefings and outreach activities in conjunction with UN conferences and other significant occasions. These events included panel discussions, workshops, book launches, and briefing

sessions that presented the outcomes of UNU research in such areas as WTO and the challenges for trade-led growth, biotechnology and development, new sources of development finance, urban ecosystems, the promotion of democracy, the rule of law and transitional justice, environmental governance, bioprospecting and drug research, deep seabed bio-prospecting, and global and regional public goods.

162 articles by UNU authors were published in peer-reviewed journals

Public forums

UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps organized numerous public lectures, conferences, symposiums, and other events in 2005. Among those of special note were the following.

U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series — UNU Centre, UNU-IAS, and the Science Council of Japan organized two lectures in this series at UN House in Tokyo. In October, Mr. Anand Panyarachun, former Prime Minister of Thailand and Chairman of the UN High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, spoke on "The Role of the United Nations Secretary-General: The Past as Prelude to the Future". In November, Dr. Robert Laughlin, 1998 Nobel Laureate in Physics, discussed "The Emergent Age".

Annual Lectures — At the 5th annual Michio Nagai Memorial Lecture, held in September at UN House in Tokyo, Prof. Yozo Yokota (Special Advisor to the Rector, UNU) spoke on the topic of "Human Rights and Education". In October, Ms. Nancy Birdsall (President of the Center for Global Development) delivered the 2005 UNU-WIDER Annual Lecture in Helsinki on the topic of "Why Inequality Matters in a Globalizing

World". The 4th UNU-INTECH Amílcar Herrera Public Lecture in Technology and Development, held in November in Maastricht, The Netherlands, featured Prof. Eugene Skolnikoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) speaking on the theme of "Climate Change: A Political Quagmire?" And the UNU-INRA Annual Lectures, on the topic "Sustainable Development for Africa", were delivered by Dr. Herbert K. Acquay (a World Bank expert).

Yokohama Roundtable Series — These roundtables by UNU-IAS bring together policy makers, members of the Japanese government, and the academic and diplomatic communities in Japan for presentations and discussions on key aspects of the sustainable development challenge. Ten roundtables were held in 2005 on such topics as environmental governance, the climate regime, environmental technology transfer, and the protection of traditional knowledge.

EU/UNU Tokyo Global Forum — The 5th EU/UNU Tokyo Global Forum, organized by UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, was held in February at UN House in Tokyo. The forum addressed the theme of "Bridging the Gap: Involving Citizen's Movements and NGOs in the Democratic Process".

Africa Day Symposium — The 2005 Africa Day Symposium, organized by UNU and the African Diplomatic Corps in Japan, was held in May at UN House in Tokyo. The theme of the symposium was "Digital Partnership: Hopes and Inspirations from Bandung". The symposium provided specific inputs for the World Summit on the Information Society held in Tunisia in November.

Global Seminar Series — This outreach programme is designed to foster a better understanding among university students and young professionals of important global issues and the role of the United Nations in addressing them. In 2005, more than 500 persons participated in nine UNU Global Seminars held

in the United States, Republic of Korea, and Japan (seven locations):

- Hawaii Session (May) — "Consuming Cultures: Change, Tradition, and Choice in Asia and the Pacific",
- Jeju Session (July) — "The Vision of a Peaceful and Sustainable Future",
- Shimane–Yamaguchi Session (August) — "World Heritage: Linking Humanity across Time and Space",
- Hokkaido Session (August) — "Working Together for International Peace and the Role of Civil Society",
- Shonan Session (September) — "The UN's Role in Global Governance: Challenges and Possibilities",
- Tohoku Session (September) — "Local Resource Cycles and Global Sustainable Society",
- Kobe / Awaji Session (September) — "In Search of Global Order in the 21st Century: Beyond 'New Threats'",
- Kanazawa Session (November) — "Human Security - The Role of the United Nations, Governments and Society", and
- Okinawa Session (December) — "Sports and Physical Education: Peace, Development and Exchange".

Human and Financial Resources

UNU receives no funds from the regular UN budget; it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, agencies, international organizations, private companies, and foundations. In 2005, UNU received investment income from its Endowment Fund as well as operating and specific programme contributions from 14 governments and some 70 other sources (see annex 1). UNU also benefited from counterpart and other support, such as cost-sharing support for fellowships and other activities.

System-wide, UNU expenditures in 2005 amounted to US\$38.56 million (about half by UNU Centre and half by the UNU RTC/Ps). This included \$14.10 million for academic activities, \$17.01 million for personnel, and \$7.45 million in general costs.

As of year-end, the UNU system had a personnel component of 321 (including 176 professional staff), 25 per cent of whom were developing country nationals. Consistent with UNU's mandated role as "an international community of scholars," UNU staff included nationals of more than 60 countries, while the

University's more than 1,400 cooperating network associates represented at least 112 countries.

The University also strives to maintain a natural gender balance; in 2005, the male:female ratio of UNU personnel was 56:44.

Figure 1. UNU Personnel 2001–2005

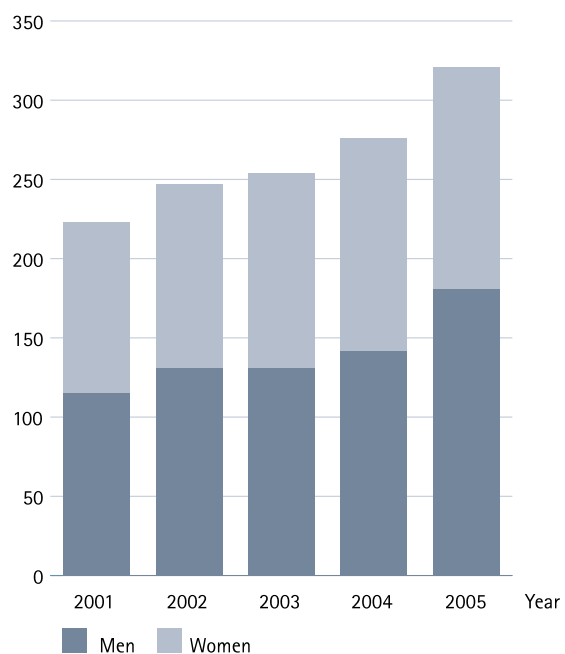


Figure 2. Expenditure and Projects 2001–2005

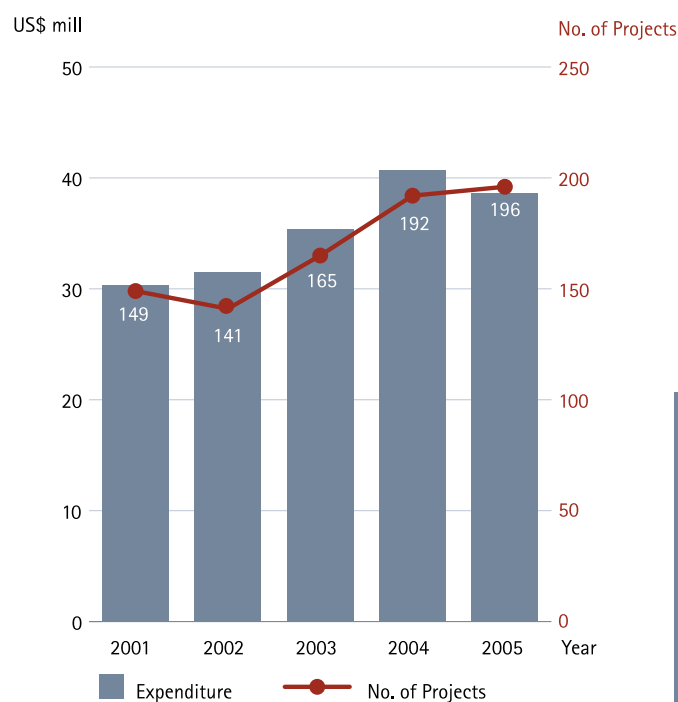
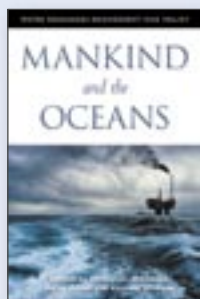


Table 2. UNU Personnel in 2005

As of 31 December 2005

UNU Unit	Total Staff			Of which, Professionals			Of which, Support Staff		
	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Total	From Developing Countries	Women
UNU Centre	114	18	52	66	15	19	48	3	33
UNU-BIOLAC	7	7	3	4	4	2	3	3	1
UNU-CRIS	20	2	10	16	2	7	3	0	2
UNU-EHS	39	7	10	21	7	3	18	2	6
UNU-FNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU-FTP	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
UNU-GTP	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
UNU-IAS	30	10	16	13	5	2	11	2	8
UNU-IIST	25	1	7	8	1	0	7	0	7
UNU-ILI	12	11	8	5	4	3	7	7	5
UNU-INRA	12	11	3	8	7	1	4	4	2
UNU-INTECH	19	5	11	10	5	4	9	0	7
UNU-INWEH	11	3	4	9	3	2	2	1	2
UNU-WIDER	26	6	14	11	3	3	13	2	10
TOTAL	321	81	140	176	56	47	126	24	84

Selected Titles Published in 2005



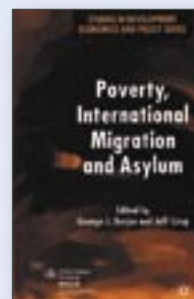
Mankind and the Oceans
Nobuyuki Miyazaki, Zafar Adeel,
and Kouichi Owada (eds.)

ISBN: 92-808-1057-X
Paperback, 234 pages,
February 2005, UNU Press
US\$32.00



*Medical Biotechnology:
Achievements, Prospects and
Perceptions*
Albert Sasson

ISBN: 92-808-1114-2
Paperback, 168 pages,
October 2005, UNU Press
US\$28.00



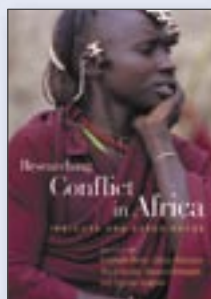
*Poverty, International Migration
and Asylum*
George J. Borjas and Jeff Crisp (eds.)

ISBN: 14-039-4365-6
Hardcover, 464 pages,
September 2005, Palgrave Macmillan
US\$100.00



*Regulating Bioprospecting:
Institutions for Drug Research,
Access and Benefit-Sharing*
Padmashree Gehl Sampath

ISBN: 92-808-1112-6
Paperback, 286 pages,
August 2005, UNU Press
US\$36.00



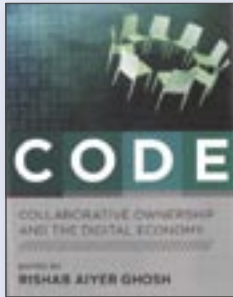
*Researching Conflict in Africa:
Insights and Experiences*
Elisabeth Porter, Gillian Robinson,
Marie Smyth, Albrecht Schnabel,
and Eghosa Osaghae (eds.)

ISBN: 92-808-1119-3
Paperback, 184 pages,
October 2005, UNU Press
US\$28.00



*UN Peace Operations and Asian
Security*
Mely Caballero-Anthony and
Amitav Acharya (eds.)

ISBN: 04-153-7203-8
Hardcover, 176 pages,
October 2005, Routledge
US\$110.00



Code: Collaborative Ownership and the Digital Economy
Rishab Aiyer Ghosh (ed.)

ISBN: 0-262-07260-2
Paperback, 384 pages,
May 2005, MIT Press
US\$37.50



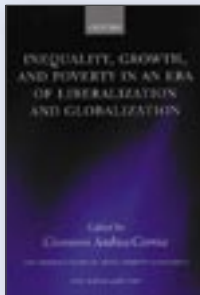
The Economics of the Digital Society
Luc Soete and Bas ter Weel (eds.)

ISBN: 18-437-6774-0
Hardcover, 384 pages,
November 2005, Edward Elgar
US\$135.00



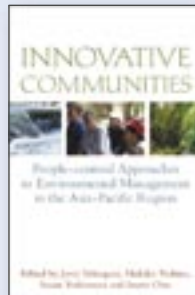
Global Politics of Regionalism: Theory and Practice
Mary Farrell, Björn Hettne, and
Luk Van Langenhove (eds.)

ISBN: 07-453-2263-8
Hardcover, 336 pages,
September 2005, Pluto Press
US\$95.00



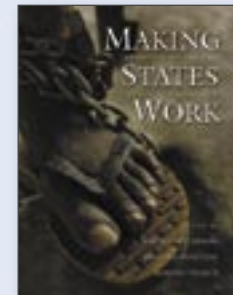
Inequality, Growth, and Poverty in an Era of Liberalization and Globalization
Giovanni Andrea Cornia (ed.)

ISBN: 01-992-8410-5
Paperback, 464 pages,
September 2005, Oxford University
Press
US\$55.00



Innovative Communities: People-centred Approaches to Environmental Management in the Asia-Pacific Region
Jerry Velasquez, Makiko Yashiro,
Susan Yoshimura, and Izumi Ono (eds.)

ISBN: 92-808-1116-9
Paperback, 360 pages,
November 2005, UNU Press
US\$35.00



Making States Work: State Failure and the Crisis of Governance
Simon Chesterman, Michael
Ignatieff, and Ramesh Thakur (eds.)

ISBN: 92-808-1107-X
Paperback, 424 pages,
February 2005, UNU Press
US\$45.00

Annex 1

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY UNU IN 2005

Contributions from governments and other donors received during calendar year 2005
(unaudited)

Governments	(US\$)	
AUSTRALIA	76,585	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
CANADA	1,050,627	Operating contribution for UNU-INWEH
DENMARK	191,897	Contribution for UNU-WIDER
FINLAND	142,122	Contribution from MFA for UNU-WIDER projects
FLEMISH GOV. (BELGIUM)*	1,143,740	Contribution for UNU-CRIS
FLEMISH GOV. (BELGIUM)	71,040	Contribution for UNU-CRIS Future of the BeNeLux project
GERMANY	1,122,214	Operating contribution for UNU-EHS
GERMANY	1,661,279	Contribution to UNU-EHS Endowment Fund
GERMANY	24,038	Support for UNU-EHS preparations for EWC III
GHANA	495,161	Contribution to UNU-INRA Endowment Fund
ICELAND*	1,359,000	Contribution for UNU-GTP
ICELAND*	1,068,000	Contribution for UNU-FTP
JAPAN	2,050,000	Operating contribution for UNU Centre (MOFA)
JAPAN	1,260,870	Operating contribution for UNU Centre (MEXT)
JAPAN	950,000	Operating contribution for UNU-IAS (MOFA)
JAPAN	643,478	Operating contribution for UNU-IAS (MEXT)
JAPAN	869,565	Additional operating contribution for UNU IAS
JAPAN	480,375	Contribution for ACCU activities/administrative costs (MEXT)
JAPAN	976,230	Operating contribution for UNU-FAP
JAPAN	173,913	Support for Education for Sustainable Development project
JORDAN	500,000	Operating contribution for UNU-ILI
MACAO	21,219	Contribution for UNU Research Repository
MACAO	338,617	Fee for Macao project
NETHERLANDS	1,300,642	Operating contribution for UNU-INTECH
NORWAY	149,577	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
UNITED KINGDOM	283,800	Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER
Subtotal	18,403,989	
<i>* Includes contributions not directly received by UNU.</i>		
Other donors		
Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)	60,000	Support for water pollution-related projects in Palestine and Gaza
Aoyama Gakuin University (AGU)	33,273	Support for UNU & AGU joint research projects and UNU-JGC
Asia Pacific Network, Japan	28,000	Support for UNU-IAS Application of the Human Ecosystems Model
Asian Women's Fund	218,866	Support for UNU-IC, and other UNU activities
Department for International Development (DFID)	80,031	Support for New Insights in Promoting Rural Innovation programme

Other donors		
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH	58,824	Support for project on Improving Women's and Girl's Health in India
Deutsches Zentrum fuer luft-und Raumfahrt e.v. (DLR)	40,244	Support for UNU-EHS DISFLOOD Ph.D. project
European Forest Institute	48,433	Support for UNU Online Learning's Forest Policy and Economics Education and Research project
European Union (European Commission)	234,835	Support for European Integration, Financial Systems and Corporate Performance project and Comparative Review of National Innovation Systems project
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	35,588	Support for Drylands Water Management activities
GRID-Arendal	51,594	Support for UNU Online Learning projects
Hewlett Packard GmbH	64,683	Support for Zero Emissions activities
HTSPE Ltd. (UK)	61,887	Support for Enhancing Agricultural Innovation project
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	85,714	Support for UNU-IAS Education for Sustainable Development project and programme development
International Course participants	34,389	UNU-IC tuition fees
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	96,715	Support for urban transportation and bio-pharmaceutical innovation research
International START Secretariat	24,325	Support for START-UNU collaborative project and Industrial Transformation in Asia project
Ishikawa Foundation for International Exchange	134,505	Support for coordination of UNU-IAS/Ishikawa International Cooperation Research Centre programme
Iwate Prefecture	41,035	Support for UNU/Ocean Research Institute project on Marine and Coastal Environment and book project Mankind and the Oceans
Japan Foundation for UNU	304,148	Support for UNU/Shimadzu coastal hydrosphere project, UNU Global Seminar Shonan and Okinawa Sessions, Experts on Environment Summer School, and other activities
Kanagawa Foundation for Academic Exchange (K-Face)	32,538	Support for UNU Global Seminar Shonan Session
Kirin Brewery Company	330,097	Support for UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme
Open University UK	28,531	Support for Policies to Strengthen the Capacity of Agricultural Innovation project
Rockefeller Foundation	157,000	Support for UNU-IAS Call of the Earth and Biosafety Capacity Development Assessment projects
The Christensen Fund	74,981	Support for UNU-IAS project on Traditional Knowledge
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	580,715	Support for Pamir-Alai Mountains project, UNU-IAS projects and activities, and Zero Emissions Forum
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	234,000	Support for Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands , Mangrove Ecosystems training, and Education for Sustainable Development activities
United Nations Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)	324,000	Support for UNU-EHS project on Strengthening Early Warning Capacities in Sri Lanka
United States Institute of Peace	20,420	Support for Humanitarian Diplomacy project
University of Bonn	52,941	Support for UNU-EHS Global Water System project
University of Queensland (Australia)	354,500	Support for Assessing Resilience and Dynamics of Coral Reef Populations workshop
War on Want	50,909	Support for project on Estimating Revenue from an International Currency Transactions Tax
World Trade Organization (WTO)	37,350	Support for UNU-IAS Sustainable Development Governance programme
Zero Emissions Forum Secretariat	87,968	Zero Emissions Forum annual membership fees and proceeds from book sales
Other donors	251,805	Individual donations of less than \$20,000 each
Subtotal	4,354,844	
Grand total	22,758,833	

Annex 2

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY FOR 2005

Appointed Members

Prof. Dr. Vappu Taipale (Finland) (Chair of the Council), Director-General, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki, Finland

Professor Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad (Qatar), President, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

Professor Rfaa Ben Achour (Tunisia), Faculté des sciences juridiques, politiques et sociales; and former Secrétaire d'état auprès du ministre de l'éducation chargé de l'innovation pédagogique, Ministère de l'éducation, Tunis, Tunisia

Professor Lidia R. Arthur Brito (Mozambique), Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agronomy and Forest Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University, and former Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Mozambique

Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), Secretary-General, Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP), Colombo, Sri Lanka; former Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations, New York; and former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations in Geneva

Professor Gloria Cristina Florez (Peru), Professor, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru

Dr. Eduardo Carrega Marçal Grilo (Portugal), Trustee, Gulbenkian Foundation; and former Minister of Education of Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal

Ambassador Ahmad Jalali (Iran), Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran to UNESCO, Paris, France

Dr. Ji Fusheng (China), former Director-General, Department of High Technology and Fundamental Research of China; and former Counselor, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations

Professor Peter H. Katjavivi (Namibia), Ambassador to Belgium and the European Union, Embassy of the Republic of Namibia, Brussels, Belgium; and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia

Prof. Dr. Marju Lauristin (Estonia), Professor of Social Communication, Tartu University; and former Minister of Social Affairs of Estonia

Prof. Dr. Andrei Marga (Romania), Professor of Contemporary Philosophy and Logic; and former Rector, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Professor José Raymundo Martins Romeo (Brazil), Rector, Colégio do Brasil; former Rector and currently Professor of Physics, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dr. Dorothy L. Njeuma (Cameroon), Rector, University of Yaounde 1, Cameroon

Dr. Otto S. R. Ongkosongo (Indonesia), Geologist and Research Professor, Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta, Indonesia

Professor Jocelyne Perard (France), Centre de Recherches de Climatologie, Université de Bourgogne – UMR CNRS, Dijon, France

Professor Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana), Secretary-General, Association of African Universities; and former Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Law, University of Ghana

Prof. Dr. Dagmar Schipanski (Germany), President, Thuringian Parliament; and former Minister of Science, Research and Art, Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaft Forschung und Kunst, Erfurt, Germany

Ambassador Terusuke Terada (Japan), President, Foreign Press Center / Japan; and former Ambassador of Japan to Mexico, Belize, and Republic of Korea

Dr. Juan Vela Valdes (Cuba), Rector, Universidad de la Habana, Cuba

Professor Hebe Maria Cristina Vessuri (Venezuela), Senior Researcher and Head, Department of Science Studies, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas (IVIC), Caracas, Venezuela

Prof. Dr. Lyudmila A. Verbitskaya (Russian Federation), Rector and Professor of Linguistic, Saint Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Professor David Ward (United States), President, American Council on Education, Washington, DC; and former Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

Professor Alison Wolf (United Kingdom), Professor of Management and Professional Development, King's College London, University of London, United Kingdom

UNU Rector

Professor J. A. van Ginkel (The Netherlands)

Ex-Officio Members

Mr. Kofi Annan (Ghana), Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, USA

Mr. Koichiro Matsuura (Japan), Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France

Dr. Marcel Boisard (Switzerland), Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Geneva, Switzerland

Capacity Development Activities – 2005

UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme:

Bhutan; Lanzhou, China; Tokyo, Japan; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Sri Lanka; Dushanbe, Tajikistan; Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand; Medenini, Tunisia; Hanoi, Vietnam

UNU Capacity Development Programme:

Para, Brazil; Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil; Reykjavik, Iceland; Mysore, India; Jeju, Republic of Korea; Awaji, Ginowan, Hayama, Hokkaido, Kanazawa, Kobe, Morioka, Tokyo, Tsukuba, and Yamaguchi, Japan; Wageningen, The Netherlands; Pretoria, South Africa; Geneva, Switzerland; Norwich, United Kingdom; Hawaii, USA

UNU Online Learning:

Tirana, Albania; Sarajevo and Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Zagreb and Jastrebarsko, Croatia; Tigray, Ethiopia; Suva, Fiji; Kumasi, Ghana; Tokyo and Naha, Japan; Skopje, Macedonia; Guadalajara, Mexico; Arendal and Kristiansand, Norway; Apia, Samoa; Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro; Pretoria, South Africa, Morogoro, Tanzania; Bangkok, Thailand; Kampala, Uganda; Hawaii, USA

UNU-BIOLAC: La Plata and Buenos Aires, Argentina; Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Campo Grande, and Caxias do Sul, Brazil; San Jose, Costa Rica; Havana, Cuba; Cuernavaca, Mexico; Caracas and Merida, Venezuela

UNU-CRIS: Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Leuven, Belgium; Ciudad Colon, Costa Rica; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Suva, Fiji

UNU-EHS: Bramaputra-Jamona and Sornia flood plains, Bangladesh; Wuhan and Beijing, China; Elbe Basin and Rhine Basin, Germany; Legon, Ghana; Mumbai, Chennai, and Parangipettal, India; Gzira, Malta; Colombo & Galle, Sri Lanka; Mekong River Basin, Vietnam

UNU-FNP: Chile; Cairo, Egypt; Budapest, Hungary; Capetown, South Africa; Bangkok, Thailand; Uganda

UNU-FTP: Suva, Fiji; Reykjavik, Iceland; Rome, Italy; Hanoi, Vietnam

UNU-GTP: Reykjavik, Iceland; Naivasha, Kenya

UNU-IAS: Cairns, Australia; Quito, Ecuador; Suva, Fiji; Nagoya and Kanazawa, Japan; Penang, Malaysia; Bangkok, Thailand; Tashkent, Uzbekistan

UNU-IIST: San Luis and Bahia Blanca, Argentina; Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil; Shanghai and Macao, China; Suva, Fiji; Koblenz, Germany; Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia; Katmandu, Nepal; Bethlehem, West bank; Tunis, Tunisia; Hanoi, Vietnam

UNU-ILI: Amman, Jordan

UNU-INRA: Yaounde, Cameroon; Kumasi and Legon, Ghana

UNU-INTECH: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Accra, Ghana; Hyderabad, India; Lagos, Nigeria

UNU-INWEH: Caye Caulker, Turneffe Atoll, Glovers Reef, Sapodilla Cayes and Belize City, Belize; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Ottawa, Hamilton, and St. Johns, Canada; Beijing, Lanzhou, Zhenglan Banner, and Turpan, China; Alexandria, Egypt; Suva, Fiji; Accra, Ghana; Cabo Tres Puntas, Guatemala; Cayos Cochinos and Utila, Honduras; Annamali, India; Jakarta, Indonesia; Fars Province, Iran; Tsukuba, Japan; Jerash and Dana, Jordan; Ansan, Republic of Korea; Zomba, Malawi; Malaya, Malaysia; Cozumel, Akumal, Banco Chinchorro, Xcalac and Merida, Mexico; Tafilalet Region, Morocco; Owerri and Okigwe, Nigeria; Bahawalpur, Pakistan; Wadi Al-Fara'a and Gaza City, Gaza; Manila, Bolinao, and Diliman, Philippines; Singapore; Aleppo, Syria; Bangkok, Thailand; Medenine, Tunisia; Dubai, UAE; Samarkand, Uzbekistan; Hanoi, Vietnam; Yemen

UNU-WIDER: Beijing, China; Helsinki, Finland; Jaipur, India; Tokyo, Japan; Johannesburg, South Africa

The United Nations University System

United Nations University operates as a decentralized "network of networks" with a truly interdisciplinary and global perspective. The UNU system comprises the UNU Centre in Tokyo, a worldwide network of Research and Training Centres/Programmes, and UNU Liaison Offices at the UN in New York and UNESCO in Paris, assisted by several UNU Associated Institutions and hundreds of cooperating institutions.

UNU CENTRE, Tokyo, Japan

UNU Centre assists the Rector in programming, planning and administering the work of the University. UNU Centre comprises three main academic units: The **Environment and Sustainable Development Programme** focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and their implications for sustainable human development. The **Peace and Governance Programme** undertakes research, foresight and policy studies, and capacity development to promote peace and good governance. The **Capacity Development Programme** coordinates a variety of short- and long-duration fellowship programmes to train young scientists, in particular those from developing countries and countries in transition.

UNU PROGRAMME FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (UNU-BIOLAC), Caracas, Venezuela

UNU-BIOLAC promotes the production and use of biotechnology for development and integration of Latin America and the Caribbean through training, creating and exchanging new knowledge, and conducting problem-oriented research based on biotechnology in areas of major concern to the region.

UNU PROGRAMME ON COMPARATIVE REGIONAL INTEGRATION STUDIES (UNU-CRIS), Bruges, Belgium

UNU-CRIS aims to contribute to a better understanding of the processes and impacts of intra- and inter-regional integration by building policy-relevant knowledge about and contributing to capacity development on issues of regional integration and cooperation, particularly in developing countries.

UNU INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY (UNU-EHS), Bonn, Germany

UNU-EHS focuses on assessing the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of communities facing natural and human-induced hazard events or potential technological disasters in a changing environment, improving our understanding of cause and effect relationships, and offering options for reducing risks and vulnerabilities. Priority is given to hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and coping capacities in flood plains, deltas and urban environments.

UNU FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, Ithaca, New York, USA

UNU-FNP carries out research and capacity development on issues that relate human development to food and nutrition, and assists countries and agencies with the design, evaluation and improvement of nutrition and health programmes using qualitative techniques.

UNU FISHERIES TRAINING PROGRAMME (UNU-FTP) and UNU GEOTHERMAL TRAINING PROGRAMME (UNU-GTP), Reykjavik, Iceland

UNU-FTP provides six-month specialized training in fisheries research and development at the postgraduate level. UNU-GTP provides six-month specialized training in geothermal research, exploration and development at the postgraduate level, as well as an M.Sc. programme in cooperation with the University of Iceland.

UNU INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES (UNU-IAS), Yokohama, Japan

UNU-IAS is dedicated to advanced research and capacity development at the frontiers of knowledge, and committed to contributing creative solutions to pressing issues with regard to interactions of societal and natural systems, focusing on sustainable development.

UNU INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY (UNU-IIST), Macao, China

UNU-IIST helps developing countries improve their capacity in software engineering, and hence their capacity to be involved in and take advantage of the rapid development of information and communication technologies.

UNU INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE (UNU-ILI), Amman, Jordan

UNU-ILI seeks to promote, encourage and facilitate leadership development for a secure, just and equitable human and democratic world through a three-pronged strategy of building leadership capacity, conducting original research and enhancing public awareness.

UNU INSTITUTE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA (UNU-INRA), Accra, Ghana

UNU-INRA works with African universities and research institutions to generate knowledge and train people to help develop, adapt and disseminate technologies for the conservation and productive use of Africa's natural resources.

UNU INSTITUTE FOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES (UNU-INTECH), Maastricht, The Netherlands

UNU-INTECH develops fresh insights into the emergence, spread and impacts of new technologies, and seeks to help people from developing countries explore and assess the opportunities created by new technologies, and anticipate the potential consequences.

UNU INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH (UNU-INWEH), Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

UNU-INWEH focuses on the global water crisis that impacts the lives of millions and is a serious impediment to global sustainable development. UNU-INWEH undertakes integrated, demand-driven capacity development and supports policy-relevant research to improve water management in developing countries.

UNU WORLD INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS RESEARCH (UNU-WIDER), Helsinki, Finland

UNU-WIDER provides original analyses of emerging topics and offers policy advice aimed at the sustainable economic and social development of the poorest nations.



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

Office of Communications
United Nations University
53-70, Jingumae 5-chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan
Telephone: +81-3-3499-2811
Fax: +81-3-3499-2828
E-mail: mbox@hq.unu.edu
Website: <http://www.unu.edu>

UNU Update, a free e-newsletter,
is available at <http://update.unu.edu>

UNU is an ISO14001 certified institution
E73-04-06

