

## Point of View

The "Point of View" essay series reflects the UNU's mandate to provide scholarship that clarifies pressing global issues. This issue's "Point of View" was contributed by Professor Luk Van Langenhove, Director of UNU's Comparative Regional Integration Studies Programme (UNU/CRIS) in Bruges, Belgium. The views expressed are personal and do not necessarily reflect the views or policy of the UNU.

### Regional integration and global governance

By Luk Van Langenhove

In our globalized world, societies are affected more and more extensively and deeply by events of other societies. Debates on globalization raise questions regarding the appropriate political response for dealing with both its negative and positive effects. One of the fundamental questions is at what level action should be situated. National and local authorities can take actions, but – as is often the case – these authorities are limited in their ability to tackle global and, thus, transnational problems. On the other hand, there are global worldwide institutions, such as the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. And, in between, there are regional institutions as well, such as the European Union, Mercosur and NAFTA; it is, perhaps, exactly at this level that globalization is best dealt with.

This may seem surprising, as at first sight it could only be the United Nations who, as a global institution, offers a political answer to globalization. After all, the United Nations was founded in 1945 in an attempt to create a multilateral world forum where sovereign states can clear up differing opinions, and where common actions about peace and development can be stimulated. Today, however, the world is dramatically different from that of the post-World War II period in which the United Nations was founded. First of all, the geopolitical stability of that system disappeared with the end of the cold war. Secondly, a lot more countries are now members of the United Nations than used to be the case (from the original 51 members, the



The meeting of the European Council was held in Copenhagen on 12–13 December 2002. The agenda concentrated on two key topics: the enlargement of the EU and functional procedures of the Council in the light of the enlargement. (Photo: Audiovisual Library of the European Commission)

number has risen nowadays to 191 Member States), which means that the functioning of the General Assembly is not getting easier. Thirdly, states now have to share their hegemony on governance and their capacity to regulate economic transformation more and more with local governments, supra-national groupings and non-governmental actors. And, finally, as shown in the recent

Iraqi crisis, not all states seem to accept multilateralism as the dominant principle on which the world order has to be based.

So, how should the United Nations deal with globalization? Should we stick to the old model of a club of nations? Or should we search for alternative models in which other actors, such as regional organizations, can play a role? The fact is that regional integration is becoming a major geopolitical process. After the Second World War, a first wave of regionalization focused on trade and payments liberalization between neighbouring countries in order to spur inter-country transactions. The current wave of regionalism is different, as it is increasingly no longer about trade only, but also about security and regional public goods (such as managing water basins, infrastructure, energy and the environment).

In addition, Europe has managed to develop a model of integration that incorporates political elements in a deep economic integration. Indeed, what is happening in the

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## EU-UNU forum considers plight of “Children in Turmoil”

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The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) provides an international legal framework for the care and protection of children and their participation in society. This convention defining the fundamental rights of children encapsulates an extraordinary consensus by governments on this subject. A special session of the UN General Assembly in 2002 on the status of children, however, highlighted the reality that the young remain vulnerable to poverty, greed, crime, disease and exploitation.

On Thursday, 16 January 2003, UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan – in cooperation with UNICEF and the Japan Committee for UNICEF, and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Asahi Shimbun – organized a high-level international conference on issues related to human rights and the rights of the child. This conference, “Children in Turmoil: Rights of the Child in the Midst of Human



Ms. Glensy Kinnock

Ms. Tetsuko Kuroyanagi

Mr. Lloyd Axworthy

Insecurity,” was held at UN House in Tokyo as the third event of the EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum series. Conference discussions focused particularly on the topics of abuse and exploitation of children, working children and children in conflict, and deprivation, health and education.

The objective of the conference was to mobilize the private and public sectors to contribute to the fullest implementation of the UN Convention by sending a strong message – to politicians as well as to economic actors – that the rights and well-being of children must be fully integrated into all policy formulation. Attending

the conference were political leaders, academics, UN officials and representatives of non-governmental organizations. Conference speakers included Tetsuko Kuroyanagi (UNICEF Ambassador for Goodwill), Lloyd Axworthy (former Foreign Minister of Canada), Nobuto Hosaka and Seiko Noda (members of the House of Representatives, Japan), Glenys Kinnock (member of the European Parliament), Shada Islam (correspondent, *Far Eastern Economic Review*) and Marta Santos Pais (Director, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre). ■

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## Seminar discusses “The Responsibility to Protect”

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Over the past decade, as the world has witnessed a tide of civil conflict, war crimes, humanitarian crises and, most recently, the deadly rise of terrorism, the principle that state sovereignty involves a responsibility to ensure justice and personal security for individuals has gained increasingly broad international recognition. So, too, has the notion that when states are unable or unwilling to exercise this responsibility, this role must be assumed by the community of states, since threats to social stability and human security can extend far beyond state borders.

In an effort to advance the collective security debate and revisit the challenges of “humanitarian intervention,” Canada established the independent International Commission on Intervention and State

Sovereignty (ICISS) in September 2000. In December 2001, this commission formally presented its report on *The Responsibility to Protect* to the UN community. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan included this report at the Security Council’s annual private retreat in May 2002, and follow-up efforts to this initiative were organized at the UN and by governments, non-governmental organizations and experts around the world.

On Monday, 16 December 2002, UNU and the Canadian Embassy in Japan hosted a half-day seminar on “The Responsibility to Protect” at UN House in Tokyo. This seminar was one of the first national-level efforts to broaden public awareness and engagement in building a greater global consensus on the responsibility of states and the international

community to protect civilians. It brought together policy makers, academics, analysts and practitioners involved in areas of international peace and security, conflict prevention and human rights.

Seminar speakers included Gareth Evans (Co-Chair of the ICISS, President and Chief Executive of the International Crisis Group, and former Foreign Minister of Australia), Ramesh Thakur (Vice-Rector of UNU and ICISS Commissioner), Marie Gervais-Vidricaire (Director General, Global Issues Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada), Yoichi Otabe (Deputy Director General, Foreign Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan) and John McCarthy (Australian Ambassador to Japan and former Australian Ambassador to Indonesia). ■

## UNU, OIC hold international symposium on Islam



to deepen mutual understanding of Islam and other religions, and to promote stronger relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and the Muslim world. The proceedings opened with remarks by Rachad Farah, Ambassador of the Republic of Djibouti and Dean of the Ambassadors of the OIC member countries. The symposium's keynote speaker was Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia (photo). The keynote address was followed by a 90-minute panel discussion coordinated by

Professor Moustapha Cisse, Honorary Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal. Panelists discussed their insights and views on exchange and interaction between the Muslim world and other countries, focusing in particular on past and present channels of exchange between Muslim countries and Japan, and on issues of philosophy and values common to both cultural spheres.

The symposium was supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Japan Ruling Parties Parliamentary League for Islam. ■

On 13 December 2002, UNU hosted an international symposium on "Islam: Fostering Peace and Dialogue in an Interdependent World." This symposium, held in the U Thant International Conference Hall at UN House in Tokyo, was jointly organized by UNU and the Ambassadors to Japan of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

The intent of the symposium was



## International experts discuss global integration of environmental assessments

In the wake of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg last year, nations and institutions worldwide are accelerating their actions towards sustainability. Central to this dialogue on achieving sustainable development are global assessments of environmental resources and services.

It is within this context that environmental experts met in an international symposium at UNU in Tokyo on 17 January 2003 to discuss approaches for global and thematic integration of environmental assessments. Successful strategies for global integration of assessments must link the environmental, social, economic and institutional domains of sustainable development – domains that relate, respectively, to the health of ecosystems, human vulnerability and poverty reduction, economic

development, and mechanisms for implementation.

The symposium was attended by experts from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM, the Netherlands), UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES, Japan), UNU and other organizations. Discussions provided perspectives on the challenges that are faced in integrating environmental assessments, a key element of which is linking environmental sustainability to poverty reduction and economic development. This issue was discussed in view of the ongoing poverty reduction programmes in Asia, which provide numerous lessons for global dialogue. The work already

undertaken to integrate various modeling systems served as a starting point for further discussion.

The symposium also marked the formal launch of the Forum for Globally-Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling (the GLEAM Forum), a joint initiative by UNU and RIVM. The main purpose of the GLEAM Forum is to develop a periodic exchange platform for discussions and brainstorming on the issue of globally integrated environmental assessment, notably model-supported assessment. The forum will include multidisciplinary workshops for problem-solving, client-based projects, peer reviews and an electronic newsletter.

More information about the GLEAM Forum is available on the UNU website at <http://www.unu.edu/env/GLEAM/>. ■

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European Union is innovative, and it has led to a complex multi-level governance system with deep cooperation between states, a devolution of power within states and a strong international legal framework. This has created a political model, often called “*the new regionalism*,” that challenges assumptions about governance all over the world.

Of course, European integration cannot be seen as the “model” for the rest of the world. But the underlying idea of multi-dimensional regional integration that implies cooperation along a number of different dimensions, such as culture, politics, security, economics and diplomacy, deserves to be taken seriously in all political and economic efforts to achieve stability and prosperity in a given region. It is also clear that the new regionalism has consequences for multilateralism. The European Union has “only” observer status at the UN, but meanwhile it is party to over 50 multilateral agreements concluded under its auspices!

Right from its origins, the UN has struggled with the question of what place supranational regional organizations should and could take in achieving the UN goals. On the one hand, there is the position that regionalism blocks the necessary global and universal approach needed to solve the global problems of today. On the other hand, there is the position that regionalism can serve in realizing the overall UN goals. In my view, the latter position is indeed the one to be defended if one believes that multilateralism has to be the main organizing principle of the world order. New regionalism can play a major role in providing the necessary legitimacy for multilateralism, as it is a mechanism that (i) allows small countries to have a voice next to large countries and (ii) allows poor countries to integrate more easily in the world economy. Also, regionalism can be a way of harnessing the larger countries (superpowers) to recognize their responsibility in playing a constructive role in their region.

Regionalism does not necessarily contradict the universalistic position of the United Nations. It may be considered, rather, as an attempt to “channel” globalization at an optimal

policy level. Global governance structures may not operate so readily to reflect the interests of individual countries, while national-level and UN-level (global) responses may be ineffective. But if the answer is regionalism, then a mechanism needs to be found that enables small countries – developing countries as well as “superpowers” – to exercise equal weight in decision-making processes. Belgian Prime Minister Verhofstadt recently formulated a proposal for such a mechanism: his idea is to convert the G8 into a “network of the big regional continental organizations.” In that framework, Verhofstadt is thinking about a club of regional groupings, such as the European Union, Mercosur, ASEAN, etc. In such a club, the African Union could have the same weight as, for example, NAFTA. And each regional grouping should act as a forum to balance small and big countries’ interests. As one can imagine, there are lots of critical and practical objections to such a proposal, such as: Who is going to stipulate who can become member of what club? Will the small countries within each of these regional groupings have enough say? Will any alliances be created that again contain the classical North-South contradictions?

However, the idea of Verhofstadt deserves to be taken seriously, as it corresponds to the reality of today – namely, that regional organizations are becoming more and more important. But, in my opinion, it is the United Nations rather than the G8 that should become the forum in which the world regions can enter into dialogue with one another. As a matter of fact, this is already foreseen in chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, wherein it is mentioned that there is a possibility to work with regional arrangements or agencies within the United Nations.

Today, regions do play a role within the UN system at different levels. First, there are the regional groupings and caucuses that function within the UN (as institutionalized by the Charter). Secondly, there are economic regional substructures set up by the UN. Thirdly, there are non-UN regional organizations that have obtained observer status within the UN. And, finally, there is the regional

dimension of the composition of the Security Council. Thus, it should be possible to create, within the United Nations, a forum in which world regions engage in inter-regional dialogue and where responses to globalization can be agreed upon on a collective basis, and hence can be executed at the level of each of the regions separately. This, however, is not possible without a profound rearrangement of the present existing blocs within the United Nations.

My proposal, thus, is to think about a system in which the existing regional actors, such as the European Union, become the building stones of a United Nations forum. This entirely corresponds with what has been said in the still very worthwhile report “Our Global Neighbourhood” of the United Nations Commission on Global Governance – namely, that the challenge for the development of a good working system of “global governance” consists in enforcing each other’s global and macro-regional regulations: “*Decentralization, delegation and co-operation with regional organs can lighten the burden of global organizations, while generating a deeper sense of participation in a common effort.*”

In order to reach an efficient forum where responses to globalization can be formulated within the context of a strategic pursuit of the millennium goals, a “global governance” system needs to coexist with a mechanism of financial and economic support to develop a global public goods policy. My second proposal, hence, is to create a *regional integration fund* at the level of the United Nations. Such an integration fund can be conceived as an instrument to facilitate the integration of small and poorly developed economies in an economic space at a regional level. This is not a new idea; it is similar to the so-called structural funds already used to guide European integration (cfr. the Structural and Cohesion Funds). Such regional integration funds could act as instruments of solidarity, facilitating the emergence of a more stable regional organization of the world economy.

This brings me to my third proposal. The worldwide movement towards more regional cooperation

## Forum draws curtain on “International Year of Mountains 2002”

On Tuesday, 8 April, a public forum on “The Future of Mountains” was held at UN House in Tokyo. This forum, the final event in observance of the International Year of Mountains 2002 (IYM2002) in Japan, was co-organized by UNU and the IYM2002 Japan National Committee, with support from The Yomiuri Shimbun, Rolex Japan, The Green Fund, the University of Auckland and the New Zealand Embassy.

Mountains are precious sources of freshwater and other natural, cultural and recreational resources. However, many mountain ecosystems face severe pressures from human population growth, expanding economic development activities and environmental pollution. The year 2002 had been designated as the International Year of Mountains by the United Nations to focus attention on the critical need for sustainable mountain development. The objective of the forum was to reflect upon the accomplishments of IYM2002 as well as to promote further actions and research to contribute to a better future for humans and for mountains.

A featured participant in the

forum was Sir Edmund Hillary, Chairman of the Himalayan Trust (photo), who took part in a panel discussion via a live video linkage from his hometown of Auckland, New Zealand. On 29 May 1953, with Tenzing Norgay, Sir Edmund made the first successful ascent of Mt.

Everest. He subsequently led numerous scientific and mountaineering expeditions in the Himalayas, and has long been working to improve the lives of the people of the high mountains and to conserve our precious mountain environments. Joining Sir Edmund in the panel discussion on “Everest and Beyond: the Future of Mountains” were mountaineer Junko Tabei and Atsushi Yamada of the University of Tokyo.

Following the panel discussion, alpine photographer Yoshikazu



Shirakawa gave a presentation on “Environment and Peace of Mountains through the Lens.” Mr. Shirakawa has photographed mountains in 137 countries, held over 100 exhibitions and published a number of photographic books. Other forum speakers included Ambassador Phillip Gibson of New Zealand; Prof. Masatoshi Yoshino, Special Adviser to the IYM2002 Japan National Committee and UNU; and UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel. ■

and integration may not be restricted to merely economic integration but needs to contain enough political integration. As recently argued by Professor D. Rodrik (Harvard University), economic growth is in the first instance dependent on well-functioning institutions that accompany free trade and secure an efficient functioning of society as a whole. New Regionalism is about such institution-building at the level of regions, and it is my belief that such regional integration can be simultaneously a “building block” towards a worldwide-globalized open economy as well as a “dike” that protects countries from the negative aspects of globalization.

But, for this to happen, any regional integration initiative needs to prove its “added value” by taking into account at least the following eight issues. It should:

- contribute to peace and security in the region;

- contribute to the creation of an appropriate enabling environment for private sector development;
- strengthen trade integration in the region;
- develop strong public sector institutions and good governance;
- reduce social exclusion and foster an inclusive civil society;
- develop infrastructure programmes in support of economic growth and regional integration;
- build environment programmes at the regional level; and
- strengthen the region’s interaction with other regions in the world.

It should also be noted that New Regionalism has a lot of potential benefits for developing countries. Not only can it contribute to a smooth and gradual integration in the world economy and strengthen their position in WTO, it also provides a framework for public investments at a regional scale.

Regional integration can, in my opinion, make a significant contribution to realizing the challenges of globalization, while at the same time helping to overcome the problems raised by the processes of worldwide integration. The much-needed regulatory framework for globalization could be best situated at the regional level. But, as emphasized in the above proposals, it should be situated within the framework of the United Nations, as an instrument of legitimizing multilateralism.

For this, we urgently need new ideas on regulatory frameworks for globalization and on the UN’s possible and potential role in shaping and reforming global governance. One line of thinking could focus on how an organization such as the United Nations can adapt its procedures in order to enable an increased participation of regional organizations. ■

## UNU hosts lecture by President of Botswana

On Tuesday, 18 March 2003, UNU hosted a public lecture by Mr. Festus G. Mogae, President of the Republic of Botswana (photo). The lecture, held at UN House in Tokyo, was co-organized by UNU, the Embassy of the Republic of Botswana and the Japan Institute of International Affairs, and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

The topic of President Mogae's talk was "Botswana's Success Story: Overcoming the Challenges of Development." The aim of the lecture was to enhance public awareness in Japan about the development experience of Botswana, which is internationally acknowledged as a model country for democracy, good governance and prudent economic management. President Mogae discussed the factors underlying

Botswana's success and the nation's continuing challenges, including geopolitical and environmental factors, human resource development and health, and other critical development issues. He also addressed Africa's priorities and constraints.

An important sub-theme of President Mogae's address was "Diamonds for Development" – both the critical role that diamonds have played in Botswana's development, and the "Kimberley Process" to rid the world of so-called "conflict diamonds" and secure the interests of legitimate diamond exporters such as Botswana, which is the world's number one producer (by value) of gem diamonds.

President Mogae trained as an economist at the Universities of Oxford and Sussex in the UK and has



served his country in a number of key positions, including positions with the International Monetary Fund and Bank of Botswana as well as various government posts. He became the third President of the Republic of Botswana in 1998 and is one of the 15 African Presidents on the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) Committee. ■

## UNU Inter-linkages Initiative steadily moves forward

The UNU Inter-linkages Initiative, a project under the Environment and Sustainable Development Programme of the UNU Centre, is progressing with a series of targeted activities in 2003. Building upon the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) outcomes, the Inter-linkages Initiative seeks to develop cohesive responses to linked environmental problems, especially in the areas of capacity development, information and knowledge management, and national/regional support mechanisms.

On 21 January 2003, the initiative organized a public forum on "Inter-linkages and Environmental Governance," in cooperation with national and regional organizations from Asia and the Pacific. The forum presented and discussed results and future follow-up activities derived from national and regional case studies on environmental governance that were undertaken in 14 nations in Asia and the Pacific by UNU and its partners in 2001 and 2002. The forum was followed by a regional workshop in Kuala Lumpur, 24 to 26 March 2003. The workshop, co-organized with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat and other regional partners, focused

on integrated capacity building in South East Asia, and produced a set of recommendations that were adopted at the ASEAN Working Group on MEAs (Multilateral Environmental Agreements), which met immediately after the workshop.

In April 2003, UNU finalized the report of its case study in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which outlines findings and recommendations of a study undertaken together with the PNG Government. United Nations Development Programme/PNG is also paving the way for a Pacific regional workshop, slated for late 2003.

Following this, a training course was organized on 5 May at the 11th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in New York, as part of the CSD learning centre. The session centred on how inter-linkages can contribute to the implementation of the WSSD Plan of Action. It presented both challenges and good practices through practical examples of integrated management and capacity development from Asia and the Pacific, given by both experts from the UNU and practitioners from the ASEAN and Pacific regions.

In June 2003, the UNU also initiated a partnership on integrated

capacity building in the Asia-Pacific together with key regional and international organizations – ASEAN Secretariat, Institute for Global Environmental Studies (IGES), UNDP-Capacity 2015, UNDP-Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) – to explore ways of coordination and collaboration at the regional and national levels. Discussions are currently underway to determine concrete activities for collaboration.

In July, by invitation of the Bhutanese government, UNU undertook its 15th national inter-linkages case study on the management of multilateral environmental agreements. After having covered the 10 ASEAN member countries and 4 nations in the Pacific, Bhutan is the first South-Asian country studied by the Initiative. UNU intends to expand its work further to this region in the coming months.

More information on the case studies, recent activities and the initiative in general are available online at: <http://www.geic.or.jp/>. ■

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## Prof. Ahmed Zewail gives 5th “U Thant Distinguished Lecture”

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Professor Ahmed H. Zewail (photo), 1999 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry, delivered the 5th “U Thant Distinguished Lecture” on Tuesday, 15 April 2003, at UN House in Tokyo. Professor Zewail discussed his views on “The Future of Our World.”

Prof. Zewail holds more than 100 Prizes and Awards, Orders of Merit, and Orders of State from around the



world. In this home country of Egypt, he received the Grand Collar of the Nile, the highest state honour. In 1999, he was awarded a Nobel Prize for his groundbreaking work in the development of the new field of femtoscience, making it possible to observe the movement of individual atoms in a femtosecond (a millionth of a billionth of a second). This development, which literally changed our view of matter, holds great promise in the areas of high technology and life sciences.

Professor Zewail is currently the Linus Pauling Chair Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Physics and the Director of the Laboratory for Molecular Sciences at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), Pasadena, California. Besides writing on various scientific subjects, he has been giving lectures around the world on his vision of a new world order, which provides concrete courses of action to benefit the growing

population of have-nots.

Prof. Zewail’s lecture was jointly organized by UNU, the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS) and the Science Council of Japan.

The U Thant Distinguished Lecture series is a forum through which leading thinkers speak on the role of the United Nations in addressing the challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century. Previous speakers in this lecture series have been Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia; Mr. Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa; Mr. William J. Clinton, former President of the United States of America, and Dr. Norman Borlaug, 1970 Nobel Peace Prize winner and Father of the Green Revolution.

For more information about the U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series and its speakers, see [http://www.unu.edu/uthant\\_lectures/index.htm](http://www.unu.edu/uthant_lectures/index.htm) on the UNU website. ■

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## UNU/WIDER conference focuses on regional economic disparities in Asia

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In countries such as China, Russia and India, as well as in most developing and transition economies, there is a sense that spatial and regional inequalities (of economic activity, incomes and social indicators) are sharply increasing. Such disparities take on added significance when they align with political and ethnic tensions to undermine social and political stability. There is also a general perception that growing internal spatial inequality is related to globalization and the greater openness of economies.

Yet, despite such concerns, there has been little systematic, coherent research conducted on changes in spatial and regional inequality over the past decade or two. As a result, our understanding of the determinants of spatial disparities in today’s globalizing world remains insufficient.

On 28 and 29 March, over thirty economists and experts from around

the world met at UNU in Tokyo to discuss the rising income inequalities and spatial disparities in Asia, and their impacts on human well-being and security. This “Spatial Inequalities in Asia” conference, organized by the UNU World Institute for Development Economics (UNU/WIDER), was one of a series of conferences focusing on regional disparities in human development.

The objective of the conference was to address issues of spatial inequality as they relate to the Asian experience. The conference provided a venue at which experts from around the world could interact with the Asian academic and policy communities. Participants analyzed and discussed spatial inequality in Asia and its determinants, including the distribution of such variables as economic activity, economic structure, population, income, social indicators, infrastructure and public expenditure.

Individual conference sessions on

28 March focused on “Spatial Inequality in China,” “Inequality and Conflict,” “Poverty and Inequality in India” and “Poverty in Asia.” Sessions on 29 March considered “Location and Migration,” “Trade and Inequality,” “Spatial Inequality in Asia” and “Spatial Inequality in the Former Soviet Union.”

The conference featured a public lecture by Professor Ravi Kanbur of Cornell University, a former World Bank senior official and co-director of the UNU/WIDER spatial inequality study. Prof. Kanbur provided a comprehensive review of the relationship between spatial inequality and economic development.

UNU/WIDER has been in the forefront of inequality research, and maintains a comprehensive World Income Inequality Database with data from 151 countries. This database is available online at <http://www.wider.unu.edu>. ■

## Global Virtual University goes online



The Global Virtual University (GVU), an online university for sustainable development, is the latest addition to UNU's international learning. The GVU was officially launched in September 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, where the Norwegian Government, UNU and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) pledged their support.

Targeting the educational needs of the developing world, GVU went online on 21 January with a first-draft

web course, concept description and background reports. The GVU is being implemented by a core partnership between UNEP/GRID-Arendal, Agder University College and UNU. These partners will work together to establish an international network of cooperating universities with UNEP/GRID-Arendal in Norway acting as host.

"The GVU is a major pilot project that shows how we can reach out across the world in practice, and how we can present the best knowledge in an optimal combination of the high-

quality audio-visual learning materials with face-to-face support," said UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel. "Using Internet broadcasting and stimulating, at the same time, intense human interaction, the GVU aims to be the learning institution for a sustainable future with a worldwide reach."

The GVU will offer education for the common future, providing scientific knowledge to support prudent management of the environment and helping to map out national and regional pathways to sustainable development. It will help to increase people's sensitivity to and involvement in finding

solutions for environmental and development problems, develop expertise to understand the potential and limits of the environment, and foster ethical awareness, values and attitudes. Courseware is being developed by a collaborative, global network of academic institutions, and the online studies will focus on the needs of developing countries.

More information about the Global Virtual network is available online at <http://www.gvu.unu.edu/>. ■

## UNU launches Media Studio

On Monday, 31 March 2003, UNU launched a new Media Studio at UN House in Tokyo. The Media Studio, jointly established by UNU, Keio University, the LEAD Japan Programme and Cisco Systems K.K., functions as a node in a global network designed to raise public awareness and disseminate research findings on pressing global issues. It supports online learning activities implemented by UNU and its partners, and provides access to the next generation of broadcasting for a network of universities in the Asia-Pacific region and across the globe.

The Media Studio includes a number of advanced elements, such as

support for multicast networking, real-time and post non-linear video editing, and video-over-IP. It is envisaged that it will eventually provide a full range of services, including IP/Internet broadcasting, video-on-demand, real-time streaming, e-learning and interactive communication on various broadband infrastructure. The collaborating partners will also undertake research activities in the Media Studio to explore the potential for developing next-generation broadcasting technology that would enable highly scalable video streaming of live, project-based materials, thus permitting researchers in the field, for example, to

disseminate video materials with information on the state of the environment in different parts of the world. Whenever possible, events from UNU in Tokyo will be broadcast on the Internet via the Media Studio.

A reception to mark the launch of the Media Studio was held on 31 March. The event featured speeches by UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel, Professor Kimio Uno of Keio University, and Mr. Toshihiko Yamato, Director of Cisco Systems K.K. A demonstration illustrated the use of Video-over-IP technologies, with support from Cisco Systems K.K., MEMEX and Kyoshin Technosonic. ■



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## Norwegian Prime Minister gives 2003 “Nansen Memorial Lecture”

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On 27 May, UNU, in cooperation with the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hosted the 2003 Fridtjof Nansen Memorial Lecture. The lecturer was Kjell Magne Bondevik (photo), Prime Minister of Norway, who spoke on the topic of “Challenges for Peace and Reconciliation in the 21st Century.”

Prime Minister Bondevik has been heading his second cabinet since 2001, having previously served as Prime Minister of Norway from 1997–2000. He has been a member of the Storting (Parliament) since 1973, and has served as Minister of Church and Education, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as being a member of the Storting’s standing committee on defence affairs and standing committee of foreign affairs.

In his talk, Prime Minister Bondevik focused on Norway’s role and position in peace and reconciliation efforts, and in promoting human rights and democracy in many parts of the world. He emphasized the importance of the UN and multilateral cooperation, and also discussed Norwegian-Japanese experiences in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka and the continuing cooperation between Norway and Japan.

Following Prime Minister Bondevik’s lecture, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Representative of the Government of Japan on Peace-Building, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Sri Lanka and former United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, spoke briefly about

the conflicts and tensions – with ethnic, cultural or religious undertones, and exacerbated by “globalization” – that have beset the world in the past decade. In the endeavour to peacefully mediate and settle such disputes, he said, Norway and Japan have much to contribute.

The Fridtjof Nansen Memorial Lecture is held annually in a number of capitals around the world to commemorate the life of Norwegian



explorer, scientist, humanist and Nobel laureate Fridtjof Nansen (1861–1930). Nansen, who undertook several expeditions to the Arctic, served as Norwegian Delegate to the League of Nations and as Rector of St. Andrew’s University in Scotland. In 1922, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his achievements as High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations. ■

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## “Kids’ ISO 14000 Programme” holds award ceremony

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The “Kids’ ISO 14000 Programme” is organized and operated through the initiative of Tokyo-based NGO ArTech (International Arts & Technology Cooperation Organization) and supported by UNU, the UN Environment Programme and ISO (a network of national standards institutes from 145 countries). Started in 2000 in Japan, the “Kid’s ISO14000 Programme” – previously known as the “Kids EMS (Environmental Management System) Programme” – has spread around the world. The aims of the programme are to foster environmental awareness, train children in proper environmental management, and create an international network through which children can work together to help

preserve the environment.

The number of the children who have taken the two-week introductory level of this programme has exceeded 40,000 in Japan, with many of them proceeding on to the primary level of the programme. When a child completes the programme’s primary level, which consists of 2 months’ work on household environmental management in cooperation with an adult family member, he or she receives an international certificate from the international committee of ArTech. Typical primary-level activities are saving energy (by reducing household consumption of gas and electricity), eliminating unnecessary water usage and reducing quantities of household trash.

On 30 November 2002, the second International Certificate Award Ceremony was held at UN House in Tokyo, supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports, the Ministry of Environment and Tokyo Metropolitan Government. At this ceremony, 174 children received the certificates, and the top performer received the Tokyo Metropolitan Governor’s Award.

Results and future plans of the “Kids’ ISO 14000 Programme” were presented at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto in March 2003 and also at the ISO Conference on Networking in Ottawa, Canada, in May. ■

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## UNU, ADC host Africa Day symposium

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On Tuesday, 13 May, UNU and the African Diplomatic Corps in Japan (ADC) co-hosted the 2003 Africa Day Symposium. The theme of the symposium, held at UN House in Tokyo, was “The Role of Infrastructure in the Development and Integration of Africa.”

The symposium’s keynote speaker was President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal (photo). Other speakers included Torao Tokuda (House of Representatives, Japan), Shunji Yanai (professor, Chuo University), and representatives of G8 and the Government of Japan. Abdou Aziz Sow (Minister in Charge of NEPAD, Senegal) chaired a panel discussion on the topic of financing infrastructure projects.

The focus of 2003 Africa Day

was on ways to strengthen the link between the three concepts of infrastructures, integration and development. “Infrastructures” is a broad concept that encompasses both physical structures (such as railways, roads and buildings) and social infrastructures (such as education, health and governance systems). The 2003 Africa Day Symposium highlighted the importance of both of these types of infrastructures in achieving development goals.

The 2003 Africa Day Symposium provided input for the G8 Summit being held in Evian, France, in June 2003, as well as for the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III), scheduled for September/October



2003.

Building on the successes of the previous Africa Day Symposiums in Tokyo, the ADC and UNU have agreed to establish the Africa Day Symposium as an annual event. ■

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## Symposium looks at public participation in international watershed management

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Clean water, so essential to human survival, is becoming increasingly scarce. Yet despite the pressures on this crucial resource, people often have little or no opportunity to participate in watershed decisions that affect them, particularly when they live along international watercourses.

The United Nations recently identified rising demand for water as one of four major factors that will threaten human and ecological health for at least a generation. Over the coming decade, governments throughout the world will struggle to manage water in ways that are efficient, equitable and environmentally sound. Whether these efforts succeed may depend, in large part, on providing the public with a voice in watershed management decisions that directly affect them.

The crisis is especially acute in international water basins, where environmental, social and political problems are mounting due to the increasing pressures of economic development and competition for scarce resources. Worldwide, there are more than 200 transboundary water systems, including most of the world’s greatest freshwater bodies.

On 18 and 19 April, in

Charlottesville, Virginia, UNU joined with six other institutions – the Environmental Law Institute, America’s Clean Water Foundation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the US Department of State, the University of Virginia School of Law and the US Environmental Protection Agency – to convene a symposium on “Improving Public Participation and Governance in International Watershed Management.” This symposium brought together water managers, international lawyers, government officials, and other experts from around the world to discuss successful mechanisms for ensuring:

- that people have access to information about watercourses and factors that could impact them;
- that those who may be affected have the opportunity to participate in decisions regarding the watercourse; and
- that the public can seek redress when they are affected by activities in an international watercourse.

More than 100 participants from five continents sought to identify successful mechanisms, approaches and practices for promoting public

involvement in international watershed management. They examined conditions that can facilitate or hinder public involvement as well as contextual factors that could limit transference of experiences from one watershed to another. Symposium sessions focused specifically on:

- the role of public participation in decision-making;
- specific tools for facilitating access to information and public participation in international watercourse management;
- public involvement in international financial institutions;
- public involvement in international watercourses;
- public involvement in trans-boundary watercourses in Africa; and
- experiences in managing sub-national watersheds.

There was also a special technical session on “Tools for a Virtual Community.”

The symposium was one of the components of the UNU Centre initiative on International River and Lakes Basins Management. For more information on this initiative, see <http://www.unu.edu/env/water/transboundary-water.html>. ■

## 3rd World Water Forum sees 100 new commitments

The 3rd World Water Forum (WWF3), regarded as the most important international water meeting ever, was held in three neighbouring Japanese prefectures (Kyoto, Shiga and Osaka) from 16–23 March. UNU played a key role at WWF3 and was involved in organizing a number of sessions at the forum.

Some 24,000 participants from 182 countries attended the eight-day forum, which comprised 351 separate sessions on 38 interlocking themes dealing with water. The key issues addressed at the forum revolved around how to balance increasing human requirements for adequate water supplies and improved health and sanitation with food production, transportation, energy and environmental needs, at a time when many countries require more effective governance, improved capacity and adequate financing.

According to William J. Cosgrove, Vice President of the World Water Council (one of the main conveners of the triennial World Water Forums), WWF3 “was a unique opportunity to form partnerships, join networks and learn from the experience of others.” Participants, he

said, agreed that “community level public participation is fundamental to achieving” water-related goals, and that the “common basic requirement for water is an opportunity for cooperation and peace.”

More than 100 commitments were reached during the forum. Of these, more than 20 were related to climate while 13 pertained to gender issues.

Experts from UNU’s Environment and Sustainable Development Programme and the UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH) led and participated in numerous discussions. UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel spoke at the UNU-organized session on “Technological and Policy Dimensions of Arsenic Contamination in the Asia Region,” and chaired the opening plenary session on March 18, which was designated “Asia and Pacific Day.” The Rector also delivered the keynote lecture in a session devoted to “Emerging Water Issues at the Beginning of the Third Millennium.”

UNU/INWEH Director Ralph Daley delivered a keynote address on “Integrated, Demand-Responsive Capacity Development” during a

session on “Water, Education and Capacity Building.” Zafar Adeel, Academic Programme Officer of the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, also delivered a lecture during that session. UNU Press was present at the forum with a display of its publications.

For more information on UNU’s participation in the 3rd World Water Forum and other UNU and UNU/INWEH water projects, see <http://www.unu.edu/wwf/index.htm>. ■

## UNU hosts Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop

On 23–24 November, UNU hosted the Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop International Conference 2002 at UN House in Tokyo. The aim of this two-day educational workshop, sponsored by the Association for the Promotion of the Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop and co-sponsored by the UNU, was to prepare the youth of today to better deal with the environmental challenges that will face their generation tomorrow by providing them with an opportunity to consider environmental problems at both global and personal levels, and to encourage them to think creatively about how we can resolve our environmental problems.

Speakers at the Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop included environmental cartoonist Prof. Hiroshi Takatsuki (Kyoto University), who discussed waste and pollution issues; naturalist Mr. Kevin Short, who talked about nature preservation; and Prof. Hideki Nakahara (Musashi Institute of Technology), who discussed sustainable consumption. A lively dialogue ensued between the speakers and participants (age 12 to 18) in question and answer sessions and roundtable discussions. On the afternoon of the first day, participants divided into small working groups, facilitated by young environmental leaders from various NGOs and international organizations, to consider the key issues in greater depth. Group activities included informal discussion, debate, role-playing and brainstorming. ■

## Seminar at UNU marks EU’s fifth enlargement

On Thursday, 10 April, UNU and the Presidency of the European Union (EU) jointly hosted a public seminar to mark the impending enlargement of the European Union from 15 to 25 member states. The seminar, entitled “The European Union Fifth Enlargement: The New Challenge of the Unification Process,” was held in the U Thant International Conference Hall of the UN House in Tokyo.

The seminar included addresses by UNU Rector Prof. Hans van Ginkel, Ambassador Kyriakos Rodoussakis (Greece, current holder of the EU Presidency), Ambassador Bernhard Zepter (Head of the EU Commission Delegation) and Ambassador Gabriele Menegatti, (Italy, next holder of the EU Presidency). Also featured at the seminar were a short film on the EU

enlargement process and a panel discussion participated in by the Tokyo-based ambassadors of the acceding countries to the EU. A reception was held immediately following the seminar.

The formal signing ceremony of the Accession Treaty was held in Athens, Greece, on 16 April. The 10 nations joining the EU are Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. This fifth enlargement is the EU’s biggest expansion ever in terms of scope and diversity, and represents a historic opportunity to unite Europe peacefully after generations of division and conflict as well as to consolidate the recent political and economic transition that has taken place in Central and Eastern Europe. ■

## Award ceremony held for UNU-Kirin Fellows



On Friday, 4 April 2003, five UNU-Kirin Fellows who completed a year-long training programme in advanced food science and technology at Japan's National Food Research Institute (NFRI) in Tsukuba were presented with certificates of completion. The award ceremony and presentation of research results was held in the Elizabeth Rose Conference Hall at UN House in Tokyo.

The event included a presentation session in which the 2002–2003

UNU-Kirin Fellows – Dr. Sunita Grover and Dr. Kodthalu Seetharamaiah Shivashankara (India), Ms. Guan Guohua (China), Ms. Apinya Chudhangkura (Thailand), and Ms. Odbayar Tsiei-Oidov (Mongolia) – gave a summary of their research results. Their presentations were followed by the award ceremony, which featured congratulatory remarks by UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel, President Koichiro Aramaki of Kirin Brewery Company Ltd., and NFRI President and General Director

Tateo Suzuki. Each Fellow received a certificate of completion and a commemorative gift.

The event closed with a brief introduction of the five 2003–2004 Kirin Fellows (from China, India (2), Thailand and Viet Nam), who began their training at NFRI on 1 April.

The UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme has been operating since April 1993 with annual contributions from Japan's Kirin Brewery Company. The Fellowships enable five top scientists from developing countries in Asia to come to Japan each year for a full year of research and training in the latest techniques of food science and technology at NFRI. An effective and innovative feature of the Kirin sponsorship is that it also provides financial support to the home institutions of the UNU-Kirin Fellows, thereby enabling them to continue their research and teach their fellow countrymen when they return home. The goal of the programme is to build up the capacity of food research institutions throughout Asia. ■

## Ubuntu Group holds first working session at UNU

The Ubuntu Group, a strategic alliance between the world's leading education, science and technology organizations working toward achieving the goals of sustainable development, held its first working meeting at UNU Centre in Tokyo on 16 April. The Ubuntu Group comprises representatives of the organizations that signed the Ubuntu Declaration – an agreement in which members pledged to promote sustainable development through education at all levels – at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg last year. Signatories also committed to strengthening the use of science and technology for sustainable development in education.

The group begins as a loosely organized consortium that will gradually define itself as it develops collaborative work and actions. An interim secretariat will be established within the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS) to compile materials, act as an information-

clearing house and serve to focus the group's activities. The projects and functions of the Ubuntu Group will be distributed among the membership, with each member lending its strengths and expertise to pertinent issues. Membership remains open, with the goal of targeting network organizations as new members while endeavouring to achieve a regional balance of member organizations.

As their contribution to the work plan endorsed by the meeting, UNU and UNU/IAS will:

- offer its Global Virtual University and Internet Media Studio for promotion of learning material on sustainable development,
- offer its offices as an interim secretariat, and
- cooperate in developing a "training the trainers" course on sustainable development education for university professors.

Members agreed at the meeting to collaborate on:

- developing an Ubuntu Prize Rewarding Excellence in Higher Education for Sustainable Development,
- working collaboratively to promote the ideals and goals of the group,
- creating publicity and promotion materials as a group,
- defining a draft substantive programme for discussion, and
- considering new membership and transmitting suggestions to the interim secretariat.

Signatories to the Ubuntu Declaration are UNU, UNESCO, International Association of Universities, Third World Academy of Sciences, African Academy of Science, Science Council of Asia, International Council for Science, World Federation of Engineering Organizations, Copernicus-Campus, Global Higher Education for Sustainability Partnership, and University Leaders for a Sustainable Future. ■

## Workshop looks at integrated capacity development in ASEAN

On 24–26 March 2003, UNU, in cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia, and the Malaysian Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), organized a regional workshop on “Inter-linkages and Integrated Capacity Development in ASEAN” in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Building upon UNU’s Inter-linkages Initiative and the draft case study in ASEAN member states undertaken jointly with the ASEAN Secretariat and ISIS, the workshop promoted integrated, functional capacity development on cross-cutting issues.

Workshop participants explored opportunities for, and constraints to,

strengthening cooperation and mutual supportiveness of environmental agreements in the ASEAN region, both in scale (national/regional/global) and across issues (biodiversity, climate change, chemicals, etc.). The focus was on promoting coordinated capacity development via a functional approach, wherein multiple but related issues can be dealt with simultaneously and at a fraction of the cost of separate trainings.

The workshop’s plenary sessions featured presentations on cross-cutting and functional issues related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) by invited speakers from MEA secretariats, international organizations and regional inter-governmental organizations. Three working groups based on the thematic clusters of

MEAs – climate-related conventions, biodiversity-related conventions and chemicals-related conventions – discussed (i) institutional arrangements, legislation, policies and strategies, (ii) information management and (iii) capacity development and resourcing.

This workshop was supported by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. ■

## UNU/IAS hosts conference on business potential of forest ecosystems

On 5–6 November, the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS) hosted the Katoomba V Conference at the UN House in Tokyo. The theme of this international conference was “Capturing the Value of Ecosystem Services: Developing Markets for Environmental Assets.”

“Katoomba” is the name given to the series of meetings on sustainable forest management that was launched in Katoomba, Australia, in April 2000. Katoomba V, the fifth in the series, was the first major Japan-based event specifically addressing the business potential offered by forest ecosystems. The conference focused on new markets and opportunities related to carbon and the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism, biodiversity and ecosystem-based water management, as well as opportunities for socially responsible investment in ecosystem services enterprises.

The meeting was attended by representatives of forestry and finance companies, environmental policy and research organizations, governmental agencies, and private and nonprofit

groups. Participants reviewed the latest concepts in developing markets for ecosystem services; examined international case studies on markets involving ecosystem assets and services; identified potential partners and investments associated with emerging markets for carbon, water management and biodiversity habitat; explored the risks to investors arising ecosystem degradation; and debated the future interplay of financial and environmental interests.

Keynote speakers at the conference were Minoru Makihara (Chairman of Mitsubishi Corporation) and Phil Cottle (Partner, Re Agricultural Services). Representatives from corporations in Japan and abroad, international organizations and governments spoke at conference sessions on “Green Investment Opportunities in Asia,” and “Environmental Investment Opportunities in Asia.”

Katoomba V was organized by The Katoomba Group and Forest Trends, a US-based nonprofit organization. ■

## UNU mourns death of IIST director

Prof. Armando Haebeler, director of the UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU/IIST) in Macao, collapsed and died on 11 February while on a ferry trip from Macao to Hong Kong. Prof. Haebeler had previously suffered a heart attack and was being treated at hospitals in Macao and Hong Kong.

Prof. Haebeler’s first contact with UNU/IIST was in 1995, when he organized cooperation between UNU/IIST and the Brazilian National Research Council. He joined the UNU/IIST board in 1998, and served as its chairman from 1999 to 2002. He had taken up the office of director on 1 November 2002.

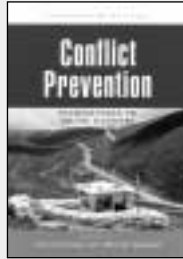
Prof. Haebeler was born in Argentina in 1947. His professional career spanned both academic research and industrial R&D. He had worked in Argentina, Brazil, Germany, Portugal and the UK, and taught at universities in Argentina and Brazil. Recently, he was a visiting professor of King’s College London.

## New from UNU Press

### ***Conflict Prevention: Path to Peace or Grand Illusion?***

Edited by David Carment and Albrecht Schnabel

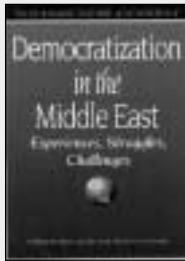
*Conflict Prevention* evaluates the institutional record on conflict prevention, identifies current trends in conflict prevention practice, and makes recommendations on improving organizational capacity. Part 1 addresses the question of what constitutes successful conflict prevention. Part 2 reflects on how existing mechanisms and instruments for conflict prevention can be properly evaluated and improved, and how informational and analytical needs can be used to enhance the quality of conflict analysis and its policy relevance. The book concludes with a consideration of the efforts and challenges of building regional capacity in the developing world.



ISBN 92-808-1081-2; US\$33.00

### ***Democratization in the Middle East: Experiences, Struggles, Challenges***

Edited by Amin Saikal and Albrecht Schnabel



Recent movement towards political, economic and cultural liberalization has brought instability and violence to the Middle East, with traditional and religious values clashing with secular ethics, norms and practices. This book addresses a number of key issues that will determine the success or failure of sustainable democratization in the region, drawing on conceptual and country analyses to examine various aspects of the democratization process.

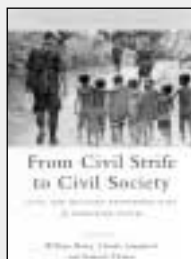
The contributors conclude that to be successful, the process must be gradual.

ISBN 92-808-1085-5; US\$21.95

### ***From Civil Strife to Civil Society: Civil and Military Responsibilities in Disrupted States***

Edited by William Maley, Charles Sampford and Ramesh Thakur

*From Civil Strife to Civil Society* explores the challenges that the UN, its Member States, and NGOs face in delivering humanitarian assistance or acting as agents of political, social or civic reconstruction in disrupted states. It rigorously examines the dimensions of state disruption and the roles of the international community in responding to it; looks at military doctrine for dealing with disorder and humanitarian emergencies; considers mechanisms for ending violence and delivering post-conflict justice; and investigates the problems of rebuilding trust, promoting democracy, reconstituting the rule of law, and re-establishing social and civil order.



ISBN 92-808-1070-7; US\$33.00

### ***States, Markets, and Just Growth: Development in the Twenty-first Century***

Edited by Atul Kohli, Chung-in Moon and Georg Sorensen

This book explores the common concerns of developing countries in the quest for just growth, while also emphasizing special regional needs. The opening chapters provide a synthetic overview of the pressing shared imperatives of globalization, democracy, poverty and inequality, while the chapters that follow analyse the record of different regions and countries in achieving just growth.



ISBN 92-808-1076-6; US\$21.95

### ***International Waters in Southern Africa***

Edited by Mikiyasu Nakayama



Sharing of water resources among basin countries often results in dispute, both in environmental and security contexts. With a large disparity in availability of water between its relatively wet northern part and drier south, southern Africa is one of the world's most critical regions in terms of water management. Editor Mikiyasu Nakayama was involved in establishing a basin-wide management scheme for the Zambezi river system. This book examines the political complexities that hindered development of an action plan, and the risks and opportunities for water management in today's political environment.

ISBN 92-808-1077-4; US\$21.95

### ***Regional Peacekeepers: The Paradox of Russian Peacekeeping***

Edited by John Mackinlay and Peter Cross

Even after the Soviet Union disintegrated, Russia continued in the 1990s to maintain its longstanding obligations and strategic interests. This book investigates the Russian military presence in former Soviet territory to determine whether these forces have been genuinely peacekeeping or are, in fact, a post-imperial presence that seeks to maintain former strategic interests. It includes first-hand accounts of CIS peacekeeping efforts in South Ossetia, Abkhazia, Moldova and Tajikistan juxtaposed with assessments of Russian peacekeeping efforts in Chechnya.

ISBN 92-808-1079-0; US\$26.95

The UNU Press has more than 200 titles in print, covering a wide range of subjects including vital issues in the fields of the environment and sustainable resource development, peace and governance, economic and social development, and regional studies. Inquiries about books or requests for the current UNU Press Publications Catalogue should be addressed to the Marketing and Sales Unit (fax: +81-3-3406-7345; e-mail sales@hq.unu.edu).

See <http://www.unu.edu/unupress/> for catalogues of new and backlist books and related information.

## Recent UNU activities

### 2003

- 16 January**, Tokyo: EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum on “Children in Turmoil: Rights of the Child in the Midst of Human Insecurity” (UNU & Delegation of the European Commission in Japan)
- 17 January**, Tokyo: International Symposium on “Globally-Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling” and Formal Launch of the GLEAM Forum
- 21 January**, Tokyo: Public Forum on “Inter-linkages and Environmental Governance – National and Regional Strategies and Ways Forward in Asia and the Pacific” (UNU, ASEAN Secretariat, et al.)
- 26–31 January**, Kwangju, Republic of Korea, and Hadano, Japan: International Workshop on “Regional Environmental Quality in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere: Environmental Quality Guidelines and Capacity Development” (UNU, KJIST, et al.)
- 5–6 February**, Dhaka, Bangladesh: BUET-UNU International Symposium on “Fate of Arsenic in the Environment”
- 12 February**, Maastricht: Book Launch: “Government, Innovation and Technology Policy: An International Comparative Analysis” (UNU/INTECH)
- 12–13 February**, Tokyo: Workshop on “UN Peace Operations in the Asia Pacific Region” (UNU & IDSS, Singapore)
- 17 February**, Brussels: Book Launch: “Reforming Africa’s Institutions: Towards a Domestic Response” (UNU/WIDER)
- 24–25 February**, Shiga, Japan: World Lake Vision Plenary Meeting (UNU, ILEC, UNEP, et al.)
- 25 February–22 March**, Neuquen, Argentina: School on “Component-based Software Development for College and University Teachers and Developers from Latin America” (UNU/IIST & Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Argentina)
- 26–27 February**, Maastricht: International Workshop on “Building (Bio)pharmaceutical Systems in Developing Countries” (UNU/INTECH)
- 6 March**, Tokyo: 2003 International Women’s Day – “Women’s Empowerment: the Key to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals” (UN agencies in Japan)
- 6 March**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Research Seminar on “The New Competitive Advantage: Lessons for Developing Countries”
- 11 March**, Geneva: Joint UNU/IAS-UNCTAD Policy Dialogue on “Biotechnology Applications and Trade”
- 13–14 March**, Accra, Ghana: UNU/INRA Annual Lectures
- 16–23 March**, Kyoto, Shiga, Osaka: The 3rd World Water Forum (UNU/IAS, JSWE, MOE/J, IGES)
- 17 March**, Tokyo: Symposium on “What is Expected of United Nations Diplomacy Now? – Seeking Peace and Prosperity in the 21st Century” (UNU, MOFA/J & Yomiuri Shimbun)
- 18 March**, Tokyo: Public Lecture on “Botswana’s Success Story – Overcoming the Challenges of Development” (UNU, Embassy of Botswana, JIIA)
- 21 March**, Montreal: Review Meeting of Post-MYPOW (Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; UNU/IAS)
- 24–26 March**, Kuala Lumpur: ASEAN Regional Workshop on “Inter-linkages and Integrated Capacity Development”
- 25 March**, Tokyo: International Symposium on “New Threats and Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction” (UNU & MOFA/J)
- 26 March**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Research Seminar on “Geographical Indications”
- 28–29 March**, Tokyo: UNU/WIDER Project Conference on “Spatial Inequality in Asia”
- 31 March–4 April**, Merida, Venezuela: International Course on “New Frontiers of Bioinformatics in Latin America” (UNU/BIOLAC)
- 4 April**, Tokyo: Award Ceremony for 2002–2003 UNU-Kirin Fellows
- 7–10 April**, Tokyo: UNU/IAS “Urban Sustainable Capacity Building Exercise”
- 8 April**, Tokyo: Public Forum on Closing of the International Year of Mountains 2002 (UNU & Japanese National Committee of IYM2002)
- 10 April**, Tokyo: Public Forum on the occasion of “The European Union Fifth Enlargement: 10 New Member Countries” (UNU & EU)
- 15 April**, Tokyo: Fifth U Thant Distinguished Lecture on “The Future of Our World”
- 15–16 April**, Beijing: International Symposium on “Impacts of POPs from Urban Areas”
- 17–18 April**, Accra: Biennial Meeting of UNU/INRA College of Research Associates
- 18–19 April**, Charlottesville, Virginia: International Symposium on “Improving Public Participation and Governance in International Watershed Management” (UNU, UNEP, et al.)
- 19–20 April**, Johannesburg: Project Workshop on “African Capacity for Policy Simulation: Towards Better Poverty Strategies” (UNU/WIDER)
- 24–25 April**, Accra: Biennial Meeting of UNU/INRA College of Research Associates
- 29 April**, Reykjavik: 25th Conference of Directors of UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes
- April–September**, Bruges, Belgium: Virtual Workshop on “Indicator Systems for Monitoring Regional Integration” (UNU/CRIS)
- 1–31 May**, Accra: Training Course in “Computer Applications to Natural Resource Management” (UNU/INRA)
- 5–23 May**, Hanoi: “Unifying Theory of Programming, Model Checking, and Software Development with UML” (UNU/IIST)
- 13 May**, Tokyo: 2003 Africa Day Symposium (UNU & ADC)
- 17–18 May**, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER Project Meeting on “Innovative Sources of Development Finance”
- 18–24 May**, La Habana, Cuba: International Course on “Quality Control in the Biotechnology Industry” (UNU/BIOLAC)
- 19–21 May**, Katmandu: 2nd UNU-RIVM Workshop on “Environmental Dimensions of Poverty”
- 19 May–27 June**, Tokyo: UNU International Courses
- 21 May**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Research Seminar on “The Determinants of Governance Patterns in Global Value Chains”
- 27 May**, Tokyo: Fridtjof Nansen Memorial Lecture on “Challenges for Peace and Reconciliation in the 21st Century”
- 29 May**, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER Project Meeting on “Measuring Human Well-being”
- 29 May**, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER Project Meeting on “Spatial Inequality in Development”
- 30–31 May**, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER Development Conference on “Inequality, Poverty and Human Well-being”
- 1 June**, Helsinki: WIDER Project Workshop on “African Capacity for Policy Simulation: Towards Better Poverty Strategies”
- 2 June**, Tokyo: Tokyo Roundtable on “Bioethics and Biotechnology: What is at Stake for Humanity Now?” (UNU/IAS, Embassy of France, Embassy of Germany, JDZB)
- 2–3 June**, Bruges, Belgium: Conference on “Linking Peace, Security and Regional Integration in Africa” (UNU/CRIS)
- 5 June**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Workshop on “The Future of the Venture Capital Industry”
- 9 June**, Tokyo: Tokyo Roundtable on “Biosecurity” (UNU/IAS)
- 9–10 June**, Hamilton, Ontario: UNU/INWEH International Advisory Committee Meeting

(Continued on page 16)

## Recent UNU activities *(Continued from page 15)*

**11 June**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Research Seminar Series: The Rise of Modular Model of the Global Electronics Industry

**16–17 June**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Annual Board Meeting

**17–18 June**, Tokyo: University Professor Training Programme on “The WTO and Sustainable Development”

**19–20 June**, Helsinki: 19th Session of the UNU/WIDER Board

**19–20 June**, Maastricht: International Workshop on “TNCs, Capabilities and Competitiveness: Evidence from Africa,

Asia and Latin America”

**27–28 June**, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER Project Meeting on “Long-term Development in the CFA-zone Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa”

**1–5 July**, Seoul: UNU Global Seminar – Seoul Session on “Community Building in Northeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities”

**1–26 July**, Yaoundé, Cameroon: Course on “Train-the-Trainers in Computer Applications to Natural Resources” (UNU/INRA)

**7 July**, New York: Meeting of the Bureau of the UNU Council

**7–27 July**, Accra: Training Course in “Plant Tissue Culture” (UNU/INRA)

**27–30 July**, Akita Prefecture, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Tohoku Session on “Global Environment and Regional Development”

**28–30 July**, Bangkok: Workshop on “Ensuring Flood Security for Sustainable Urbanization in the Asia-Pacific Region” (UNU, UNCRD)

**30–31 July**, Tokyo: UNU-UNESCO International Conference on “Globalization with a Human Face” ■

## Forthcoming UNU activities

For the latest information on UNU events, kindly visit our website at [http://www.unu.edu/hq/rector\\_office/events.htm](http://www.unu.edu/hq/rector_office/events.htm).

**1–15 August**, Zhengzhou, China: “Methods and Tools for High Quality Software Development” (UNU/IIST)

**3–6 August**, Shimane Prefecture, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Shimane Session on “Globalization and Human Development”

**6–8 August**, Accra: Meeting of the Advisory Board of UNU/INRA

**9–16 August**, Papua New Guinea: Regional Workshop on “Inter-linkages and Integrated Capacity Development in the Pacific” (UNU, SPREP, UNDP)

**12 August**, Stockholm: Workshop on “Role and Governance Implications of Virtual Water Trade” (UNU, SIWI, CREST of JST)

**27–30 August**, Hokkaido, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Hokkaido Session on “Water, Environment and Economics”

**1–2 September**, Tokyo: Workshop on “Capacity Development Training for Monitoring of POPs in the East Asian Hydrosphere” (UNU, APN, Shimadzu)

**1–5 September**, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Shonan Session on “Will Human Security Supercede The State? – The Tasks Ahead”

**5 September**, Tokyo: Sixth U Thant Distinguished Lecture on “Agriculture, Development and Human Rights in the Future of Africa” by Mr. Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the USA

**5 September**, Helsinki: Project Meeting on “Innovative Sources of Development Finance” (UNU/WIDER)

**6–7 September**, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER Development Conference on “Sharing Global Prosperity”

**8–9 September**, Pisa, Italy: Workshop on “Formal Aspects of Component Software FACS’03” (UNU/IIST)

**8–12 September**, Apia, Samoa: Inter-linkages side event during the SPREP Governing Council and Brainstorming

session among partners of the capacity development initiative in Asia and Pacific

**22 September**, Québec: World Forests, Society & Environment (WFSE) Forum – a special event during the XII World Forestry Congress

**23–26 September**, Kobe/Awaji, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Kobe/Awaji Session on “Will Science and Technology Save Our Global Community”

**September**, Maastricht: 3rd Annual Amílcar Herrera Lecture (UNU/INTECH)

**2–3 October**, Bruges: Research Workshop on “Exploring the Tensions and Synergies between Regional Integration and Global Governance” (UNU/CRIS & Univ. of Warwick)

**7–10 October** (tentative), Algiers: UNU/INRA-UNECA Annual Lecture

**8–9 October** Tokyo: International Symposium on “Improving Public Participation and Governance in Water Resources Management”

*UNU Nexions* presents a “snapshot” of the UNU activities. It is published by the UNU Public Affairs Section in Tokyo.

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**9 October**, Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Research Seminar on “Taking a Seat in the Global Marketplace: Opportunities for ‘High Road’ Upgrading in the Indonesian Wood Furniture Sector”

**14–31 October**, Tokyo: Inaugural Session of the UNU/Australian National University Postgraduate Award Courses

**29–30 October**, Tokyo: International Symposium on “Alternative Approaches to Enhancing Small-Scale Livelihoods and Natural Resources Management in Marginal Areas – Experience in Monsoon Asia”

**October** (date to be confirmed), New York: Briefing on Inter-linkages and the Issue Management Approach (UNU, UNEP, MIT)

**20–21 November**, Bruges: Conference on “Regional Integration, Governance and Global Public Goods” (UNU/CRIS)

**20–21 November**, Bruges: UNU/CRIS Second Annual Lecture by Dr. Inge Kaul, Director of the Office of Development Studies, UNDP

**21–23 November**, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro: International Symposium and Workshop on “Challenges in Strengthening of Capacities for Forest Policy Development in CITs”

**22–25 November**, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Kanazawa Session

**29 November**, Tokyo: 26th Conference of Directors of UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes

**November** (date to be confirmed), Suva, Fiji: Regional Workshop on Inter-linkages and Integrated Capacity Development in the Pacific (UNU, SPREP, UNDP)

**1–5 December**, Tokyo: 50th Session of the UNU Council

**18–21 December**, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan: UNU Global Seminar – Okinawa Session ■