

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 Jacques Fomerand, Director of the United Nations University Office at the United Nations in New York. The views expressed are personal opinion and do not necessarily reflect the views or policy of the UNU.

Has American multilateralism a future?

By Jacques Fomerand

The policies of the Bush Administration have been widely perceived as a retreat from multilateral diplomacy. But there are numerous precedents pointing to unilateral practices by the United States of America: the Korean and the Gulf Wars, the unilateral withdrawal from the Bretton Woods monetary framework, from UNESCO and from the Law of the Sea.... Some argue that these "mixed messages" reflect a pattern of "ambivalent engagement" embedded in the national character, with unilateralism gaining sway in post-1970 Republican administrations. Others, like historian Robert Tucker, take the view that the United States "did not go from unilateralism to multilateralism but from a position of isolation to the unilateralism of a position of undisputed leadership over a global alliance." The latter approach seems to be more to the point.

American multilateralism has always blended realpolitik, Wilsonian populism, pragmatic functionalism à la the "New Deal" and the sheer economic interests of an economic behemoth. But it was clear from the beginning that its operation would rest on the primacy of the strong and "trusteeship of the powerful," as Franklin Roosevelt put it long ago. The practical arrangements for collective action, it should be noted, never created more than minimally costly and intrusive political constraints on US sovereignty, as the norm of non-intervention prevailing in the UN Charter attests.

Hegemons are prone to use their power to determine policy outcomes. The United States, like any other state, is



United Nations Headquarters in New York (Photo: UN/DPI)

no exception. Perhaps this is what a senior ranking member of the Bush administration unwittingly meant when he stated that "multilateralism is not an end in itself, but it is often a necessary means to our ends. A commitment to multilateralism need not constrain our options – done right, it expands them."

In any case, the demise of the cold war has created deep fissures in the post-war constellation of political forces (public opinion, Congress, business, labour and advocacy groups) which had been assembled in the 1940s in support of multilateralism in the United States – whether "assertive," "hard headed" or "benevolent." In particular, the convulsions and outcome of the Vietnam War have ushered in a new trend of Congressional assertiveness, which may have lost some of its momentum but is still giving a unilateral bent to US foreign

policies. The experience of September 11 has also heightened the American practice to use multilateral forums as tools to achieve the national objectives of a "righteous state."

The Manichean views articulated by President Bush in his 2002 State of the Union message were a preliminary-but-clear indicator of that trend. The Bush Administration's interpretation of the 8 November 2002 Security Council ultimatum to Iraq is another. Indeed, the unilateral streak underlying the American concept and practice of multilateralism, the erosion of its internal constituency and the priority now given by the United States to the worldwide fight against terrorism do not bode well for the future of genuine multilateralism. ■



UNU organizes EDC pollution symposium in Hanoi

On 15–16 April 2002, the UNU and the Center for Environmental Technology and Sustainable Development (CETASD), Hanoi, jointly held an international symposium on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs). The symposium, “Tracing Pollutants From Agrochemical Use: Focus on EDC Pollution,” was the fourth in a series of symposiums under a UNU programme focusing on Environmental Pollution and Governance in the East Asian “Coastal Hydrosphere” – the region’s freshwater and seawater coastal environments and the natural living resources contained in them.

EDCs encompass a broad range of chemicals that can interfere with

the normal functioning of metabolic, growth and reproductive hormones in humans and animals. Because EDCs are resistant to natural degradation processes, they persist as pollutants and accumulate in the environment in increasing levels through the food chain. East Asian coastal ecosystems, and the communities that depend on them, are being affected by EDC pollution from a wide variety of land-based sources. Increased usage of agricultural chemicals, in particular, is introducing significant levels of EDCs into coastal and freshwater systems in the region.

Symposium participants from East Asia and invited experts from around the world discussed the role of various land-based emission sources

(such as urban and industrial waste generation and particularly application of agricultural pesticides) in EDC pollution of coastal areas. In addition to several Vietnamese leaders in EDC research, experts from Europe, Canada and the United States presented the most recent research on the problem. Researchers from China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam then discussed the status of coastal pollution in their respective countries – based on experiences from a monitoring effort that has been undertaken with support from Shimadzu Corporation (Japan) as part of the UNU Coastal Hydrosphere project. ■

UNU launches new project on forestry

On 1–3 July 2002, the UNU, in cooperation with the European Forest Institute, University of Joensuu-Silva Network (Finland) and Lithuanian Agricultural University, held an international symposium in Kaunas, Lithuania. The symposium, which was attended by policy makers, researchers and representatives of various governmental and non-governmental organizations and industry, marked the inauguration of a new project on “Research and Capacity Development for National Forestry Programmes in Countries with Economies in Transition.”

The objective of the symposium was to clarify the status of development and implementation of National Forestry Programmes in relation to the environment and transitional processes. Countries in transition face major problems in their forest research, higher education and capacity building. Some of these problems are sector-specific while others are due to the overall socio-economic situation.

The symposium enabled participants to share lessons already learned about how best to solve the problems and foster development. The programme included four sessions as well as field excursions.

All of the main multilateral UN agencies and international financing

institutions as well as major bilateral donor agencies acting in forest sector development, under the auspices of the UN Secretariat for Sustainable Development in New York, have been involved with the design of the National Forestry Programme concept. The aim of this international process, which has been underway for approximately ten years, is to build an institutional framework and guidelines for sustainable forest sector-based development, both direct and indirect and through various forms of protection and utilization.

The new project involves representatives from 28 countries as well as several international organizations. The project will support the development of forestry-related regional networks and research projects in countries with economies in transition, with specific emphasis on the geographical region encompassing Russia and Central Asian, Balkan,



Participants of the International Symposium visiting the highly productive and protective larch forest stands (*Larix Europea*) in Dėgsne, Lithuania, which were planted in the 19th century. The average height of the trees is 43 metres, and the average diameter is 52 centimetres. (Photo by L. Jansky, UNU)

Central European and Baltic states. ■

Africa Day symposium focuses on regional integration

On 23 May, to celebrate Africa Day 2002, the UNU joined with the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo (ADC) to host a symposium on “Integrating Africa: Regional Integration and Infrastructure Development” at the UN House in Tokyo. The purpose of the symposium was to familiarize stakeholders in Japan with the background and substance of regional integration efforts in Africa, and to provide concrete examples from the areas of transport and information & communications technologies. The symposium was also intended to provide input to the on-going New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) initiative as well as the June G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada, and next year’s Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).

H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Ondo-Methogo, Vice Prime Minister of Gabon, and Mr. Noboru Hatakeyama, Chairman of JETRO, delivered



Mr. Emmanuel Ondo-Methogo, Vice Prime Minister of Gabon, giving a keynote speech at the Africa Day 2002 Symposium.

keynote speeches. There were additional presentations by government representatives from Senegal and Japan as well as UNDP, the Japan Institute for International Affairs, Université du Quebec (Montreal) and African regional organizations.

The Africa Day symposium is an annual event organized by UNU and

ADC to celebrate the founding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This 2002 symposium was particularly significant because it was held at the time when the OAU was being transformed into the new African Union, and African development was to be featured as one of the main items at the June 2002 G8 Summit. ■

Conference addresses issues of coastal environment conservation

In July, the UNU convened a three-day conference on “Conserving Our Coastal Environment” at the UN House in Tokyo. The conference, held in partnership with the Iwate Prefectural Government and UNESCO, consisted of three symposiums: “Endocrine Disruptor Pollution in Asia and the Pacific” (8 July), “Coastal Management and Sustainable Development” (9 July) and “Marine Ecology and Environment” (10 July).

The conference stressed that our dependence on the life-sustaining presence of oceans is under threat from a range of destabilizing effects associated with human activities, and highlighted various aspects of coastal conservation, rehabilitation and resource management. Discussions focused particularly on the threats that are manifest in coastal ecosystems; the delicate state of mangroves, coral reefs and other coastal habitats is a growing cause for concern and require informed management. Conference participants shared the lessons that

they have learned in rising to this challenge.

The conference underscored UNU’s long-term commitment to focusing on coastal issues through research and capacity development programmes, in accordance with Chapter 17 of the Agenda 21 and the UN’s 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities. The conference served as a showcase for the achievements of UNU and its network of researchers in developing a better understanding of the coastal environment and their conservation needs. Leading experts – including representatives and researchers from the US Environmental Protection Agency; Environment Canada; the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Thailand; UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere Programme; Japan’s National Institute for Environmental Studies; the Polar Research Institute of Japan; the Ministry of Environment of Japan;

and universities throughout Asia – presented their most recent research findings.

The conference also marked the successful completion of the second phase of a programme on “Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere.” Within this project, UNU successfully completed a second three-year phase, sponsored by Shimadzu Corporation, focused on monitoring of pollution by endocrine disruptor compounds (EDCs) in the East Asian region. The conference also celebrated successful completion of the first three-year phase of another project, sponsored by the Iwate Prefectural Government, that had focused on research on marine and coastal ecosystems. Ceremonies to celebrate these milestones were held on 8 and 10 July, respectively.

The conference in Tokyo was followed by an International Public Seminar in Morioka on 11 July, and by a symposium on “Man and the Ocean” held in Otsuchi on 12 July. ■

Globalization with a human face

In 1999, the United Nations Development Programme chose “Globalization with a Human Face” as the theme of its annual Human Development Report. The report cautioned that while the process of globalization has the potential of bringing great advances for humankind, markets alone cannot ensure that these advances are equally shared by all members of the global community.

It is widely acknowledged that global market forces can have negative effects on the provision of public goods, such as social services, a healthy environment or pluralistic cultural expression. Consequently, there is general agreement that in order to achieve a just distribution of benefits, the negative side effects of globalization must be offset by reforms of governance at international and regional as well as local levels to ensure that all – not just a privileged few – have input into the relevant political processes.

In the 2002–2003 biennium, the UNU Peace and Governance Programme is undertaking a number of activities to contribute to a better understanding of the multiple linkages between the economic and political driving forces of globalization and socio-cultural development. The UNU Centre in Tokyo as well as various UNU Research and Training Centres throughout the world are contributing to this effort, with the aim of improving the effectiveness of

political action taken to mitigate the negative effects of globalization on people’s lives.

- Ongoing projects include:
- “The Dark Side of Globalization: ‘Uncivil Society’ in an Era of Interdependence,” a project (being undertaken in collaboration with the UN International Drug Control Programme – Regional Center for Asia and the Pacific) to explore and deepen understanding of the human and non-traditional security challenges of globalization’s “dark side” (issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, epidemiology and communicable diseases, and trafficking in and smuggling of human beings), with a particular focus on East and Southeast Asia, and
 - “Contestation of Globalization: In Search of New Modes of Governance,” which postulates that, contrary to the widely held thesis that globalization is a process of deregulation, the day-to-day workings of globalization and the demands for international justice require greater regulation; the project (conducted in collaboration with UNESCO) will show why this is so and how it can be done, with particular attention to the roles and functions of international organizations.

Events relevant to this theme held to date are:

- a UNU/INTECH Research Seminar on “The Globalization of

- Technology and Its Implications for Developing Countries: Windows of Opportunity or Further Burden?” (20 February 2002, Maastricht, The Netherlands);
- the 3rd “U Thant Distinguished Lecture” by The Honorable William J. Clinton, former President of the United States of America (21 May 2002, Tokyo);
 - a UNU/CRIS panel discussion on “Future of Sovereignty in Europe” at the CISS/ISA 4th International Conference on “Sovereignty and Globalization” (5–6 July 2002, Brugge, Belgium); and
 - the 2002 UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture (“Winners and Losers in Two Centuries of Globalization”) by Harvard University Professor Jeffrey G. Williamson.

Globalization-related publications in 2002 include:

- *Policy Brief 5 – Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions*, by Deepak Nayyar and Julius Court (UNU/WIDER, June);
- *Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions*, edited by Deepak Nayyar (Oxford University Press, July); and
- *Globalization, Marginalization and Development*, edited by Mansoob Murshed (Routledge, July).

More information about and updates to these projects, events and publications are available online at <http://www.unu.edu/globalization/index.htm>. ■

UNU symposium considers environmental impacts of IT

The information technology (IT) revolution has significant impacts for environmental issues – impacts that must be better understood if we are to map out a course towards a sustainable society. Adoption of IT has led to changes in business practices, lifestyles and patterns of economic growth. IT-enabled business models, for example, are changing where and how we live and work (telecommuting) and where and how we shop (e-commerce), which in turn affects energy use in the building and transportation sectors. The production, use and disposal of personal

computers and other home and office IT equipment, as well, are having increasingly significant (often adverse) environmental impacts.

On 19–20 September 2002, the UNU hosted an international symposium on Information Technology and the Environment. This symposium, held at the UN House in Tokyo, provided a forum for communication of knowledge about and debate on this new issue.

Individual sessions focused on IT penetration and its impacts, the effects of IT on environment and economy, environmental impacts of the

production and use of IT hardware, IT business models and the environment, and activities in industry. Presenters included representatives from academia (Chiba University, Carnegie Mellon University, INSEAD, Keio University, Texas A&M University, Tokyo University of Science, UNU, University of California-Berkeley, and University of Tokyo), businesses (AT&T, Fujitsu and NTT) and other organizations (IGES, IRRIC, Shonan Econometrics and Superconductor Institute). The symposium closed with a panel discussion by representatives from academia and business. ■

UNU mountain advisers receive King Albert Medal



Prof. Jack D. Ives

In a ceremony on 31 August 2002 in St. Moritz/Zernez, Switzerland, Professor Jack D. Ives and Prof. Dr. Bruno Messerli, scientific advisers to UNU's mountain projects, were presented with The King Albert Medal of Merit. This award is conferred on "persons or institutions that have distinguished themselves through exceptional and lasting achievements, in the mountain world" by The King Albert I Memorial Foundation, an institution in memory of the late King Albert of the Belgians, who perished in a rock climb in 1934.

Prof. Jack D. Ives (Canada), well known for his mountain photography, played an eminent role in establishing the Mountain Chapter of the United Nations' Agenda 21. In awarding the medal, the foundation acknowledged "his long-standing and deep commitment to a Sustainable Development of the World's Mountain Environments [and] to the protection of their fragile ecosystems, to preservation of their heritage, and to raising awareness of their global importance." The King Albert I Memorial Foundation further cited Prof. Ives' "numerous scholarly papers and books, in particular his founding

editorship of the journal *Mountain Research and Development* (1981–2000)."

Prof. Dr. Bruno Messerli (Switzerland), one of the pre-eminent geographers of the past twenty years, also played an eminent role in establishing the Mountain Chapter of the United Nations' Agenda 21. The foundation acknowledged "his exceptional and tireless commitment to a Sustainable Development of the World's Mountain Environments [and] to the protection of their fragile ecosystems, to preservation of their heritage, and to raising awareness of their significance and importance as sources of water, energy, food, recreations and challenge." The foundation further cited Prof. Messerli's "numerous publications, scientific papers and books" for enhancing the socio-political relevance of geographical research.

Prof. Messerli and Ives were co-



Dr. Bruno Messerli

editors of the books *The Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling Development and Conservation*, published in 1989, and *Mountains of the World: A Global Priority*, published in 1997.

It is most fitting that these two

UNU hosts WSSD public forum

On 11 July, in advance of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the UNU Centre and UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, hosted a public forum on "The Road to the Johannesburg Summit 2002 and Beyond: The Role of Japan and United Nations University."

The forum was intended to raise awareness and understanding of the WSSD among the general public in Japan. Participants discussed the implications and expected results of the WSSD as well as the roles the UNU and Japan were playing in the Summit process. Discussions covered such issues as environmentally friendly production and consumption patterns, water/forest ecosystems, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, human capital development and education, and partnerships among Summit participants.

The forum's morning session featured a keynote speech by Dr. A. H. Zakri, Director of the UNU/IAS, and a presentation by Mr. Surendra Shrestha, Director of the Environmental Assessment Programme for Asia and the Pacific, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UNEP. Mr. Surendra Shrestha discussed the UNEP GEO-3 Report, prepared for the WSSD, which provides an overview of environmental development in the past thirty years and how various social and economic factors affect the environment. The focus of the forum's afternoon session was a panel discussion on "The Role of Japan for WSSD" by leading figures in the areas of environmental politics, environmental economics, environmental NGOs, ecosystem preservation, and media on environmental issues. ■

leading figures in the world of mountain science, who have each been associated with the UNU for more than 20 years, should be honoured for their achievements during International Year of Mountains 2002. ■

Former US President Clinton delivers 3rd “U Thant Distinguished Lecture”

On Tuesday, 21 May 2002, the Honorable William J. Clinton (photo), 42nd President of the United States of America, delivered the 3rd United Nations University “U Thant Distinguished Lecture” at UN House in Tokyo. Mr. Clinton shared his personal views on globalization in the twenty-first century and addressed such issues as global poverty, climate change, debt relief and the increase in HIV/AIDS throughout the world.

“We have made for ourselves in the twenty-first century a world that most people characterize with the term ‘globalization,’” he noted, “but I prefer the word ‘interdependence,’ because it clearly conveys that there is more than economics at work.” Such interdependence between nations is beneficial, he said, citing such examples as the unprecedented global cooperation of the post-cold war period and the building of the European Union. But as the events of 11 September 2001 and the continuing agony in the Middle East remind us, we are still far from achieving an integrated global community.

The great challenge of this decade, he said, “is to move from interdependence to integration with a

real global consciousness.” This could be brought about, Mr. Clinton suggested, through creation of a global security strategy and increased international cooperation, adding that the United Nations would play an indispensable role in this endeavour.

The U Thant Distinguished Lecture series, co-organized by the UNU Centre and UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), 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, and Mr. Thabo Mbeki,



President of the Republic of South Africa.

For more information about the U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series, including selected transcripts and audio/video archives, see http://www.unu.edu/uthant_lectures/ on the UNU website. ■

UNU joins UNEP and Government of Norway in new environmental education initiative

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced a grant of NOK 15 million (US\$2 million) for the creation of a new UNU operating unit to be located at UNEP/GRID-Arendal. This new unit will be responsible for development of a Global Virtual University (GVU), to be implemented by a core partnership between UNEP/GRID-Arendal (a foundation established by the Norwegian Ministry of Environment to support the United Nations Environment Programme), Agder University College and the UNU.

UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel welcomed the support of the Norwegian Government, noting that the GVU “will build upon the work of

the UNU on the virtual university, which has been on-going since 1996.” The GVU will provide scientific knowledge to support prudent management of the environment and to help map out national and regional pathways to sustainable development. Courses designed to increase sensitivity to finding solutions for environmental and development problems, develop expertise for understanding the potential and limits of the environment, and foster ethical awareness, values and attitudes will be developed in a collaborative, global network of academic institutions. The studies will be online and decentralized, with a focus on developing countries.

During the initial phase, the UNU operating unit in Norway and UNEP/GRID-Arendal will establish

the GVU and provide course materials. The GVU is envisioned as a network organization focusing on education based on e-Learning, and will support and build competencies related to sustainable human development in developing countries through partnerships with cooperating universities and research organizations. New information and communication technologies will be used to bridge the digital divide and deliver up-to-date access to quality learning across wide geographic regions at a reasonable cost.

Representatives of the Norwegian Government, UNEP and the UNU signed the GVU partnership agreement on 1 September in Johannesburg. ■

Nobel Laureate Norman Borlaug gives 4th “U Thant Distinguished Lecture”

On Tuesday, 1 October 2002, Dr. Norman E. Borlaug (photo) delivered the 3rd United Nations University “U Thant Distinguished Lecture” at UN House in Tokyo. Dr. Borlaug, recipient of the 1970 Nobel



Peace Prize for his contributions to expanding the world’s food supply, discussed “Agriculture and Peace: The Role of Science and Technology in Feeding Humankind in the 21st Century.”

As a research scientist with the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Borlaug

devoted 16 years (1944–60) to solving problems that were limiting wheat cultivation. Working on research stations and farmers’ fields in Mexico, he successfully developed high-yielding wheat varieties that were disease resistant and could grow under a range of climatic conditions. These wheat types, along with improved crop management practices, directly sparked a “Green Revolution” that transformed agricultural production.

The high-yielding varieties of wheat that Dr. Borlaug and his colleagues developed are grown today on more than 75 million hectares worldwide. Since 1960, due in large measure to their work, world wheat production has increased more than two-fold, from 300 to 650 million tons, and helped to save hundreds of millions of people from starvation.

In his lecture, Dr. Borlaug cautioned that the battle to secure food security for hundreds of millions of miserably poor people is far from won. Both conventional breeding and biotechnology methodologies, he said,

will be needed to adequately feed a world population that has been projected to grow to more than 8 billion people by 2025.

Dr. Borlaug was the driving force behind the establishment in 1985 of the World Food Prize, which is awarded annually for outstanding achievements in the fields of food production and nutrition. Since 1986, he has been the President of the Sasakawa Africa Association, and as leader of the Sasakawa Global 2000 agricultural program in sub-Saharan Africa has worked with several million farmers in fifteen African countries to increase food production.

Previous speakers in the U Thant Distinguished Lecture series, co-organized by the UNU Centre and UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), have been Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia (June 2001); Mr. Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa (Oct. 2001); and the Hon. William J. Clinton, 42nd President of the United States of America (June 2002).

For more information about the U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series and its speakers, see http://www.unu.edu/uthant_lectures/ on the UNU website. ■

PLEC conference promotes cultivation of biodiversity

On 23–27 April, the UNU held an international conference in New York on “Working with Farmers for the Cultivation of Biodiversity while Improving Livelihoods.” This conference, the fourth general meeting under the UNU project “People, Land Management and Environmental Change” (PLEC), was organized by UNU in coordination with Columbia University’s Center for Environmental Research and Conservation and the UNESCO/Columbia University International Program of Biosphere and Society.

Through generations of experiment and innovation, farmers have nurtured diversity of plants and animals and accumulated agrodiversity, not only by their choice of crops but also their holistic

management of land, water and biota. Maintaining or increasing diversity in agricultural production, however, has received little official attention, less encouragement, and far less funding by research and agricultural development institutions, whose focus has been on increased food production through energy-intensive and simplified monocultures.

There is increasing evidence that agrodiverse practices can be as productive as monocultures while at the same time meeting human needs for variety, reducing risk and enhancing the ability to cope with changes. PLEC has been working with a large constituency of farmers in a dozen countries throughout Africa, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region to develop an innovative approach to

promoting agrodiverse farming practices through “farmers learning from expert farmers.”

Some 60 participants from PLEC national clusters of 12 participating countries as well as representatives of UNU, UNEP, GEF and other organizations attended the conference. Participants summarized project experiences and lessons, focusing especially on biodiversity assessment, management diversity, demonstration site activity, and capacity building and networking. They also considered project impacts as well as recommendations and future plans.

Information about the PLEC programme and the conference is available online at <http://www.unu.edu/env/plec/>. ■

Public forum celebrates 57th UN Day anniversary



Speakers at the 2002 UN Day Symposium: (from left) Mr. Ad de Raad, Deputy Executive Coordinator, UNV; Mr. Mats Karlsson, Vice President for External Affairs and UN Affairs, World Bank; Ms. Akiko Yuge, Director, UNDP Tokyo Office; Ms. Mary D. Odinga, Ambassador of Kenya to Japan and Republic of Korea; Mr. Motohide Yoshikawa, Deputy Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ms. Mari Christine, Goodwill Ambassador for UN-HABITAT; Ms. Rika Yamamoto, Chief, Project Section, Peace Winds Japan; Mr. Masahiko Ishizuka, Managing Director of Foreign Press Center; Prof. Yozo Yokota, Special Adviser to the UNU Rector.

United Nations Day is an annual international observance to mark the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations on 24 October 1945. To celebrate United Nations Day 2002, the UNU joined with other United Nations system agencies in Japan to host a public forum on Thursday, 24 October, at UN House in Tokyo.

The theme of the public forum was "How to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals: The Roles of the UN System and Japan." The Millennium Development Goals, set by world leaders at the UN Millennium Summit in September

2000, represent an ambitious agenda of global targets for reducing poverty, its causes and its manifestations. Specific goals include alleviating extreme poverty and hunger, halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water, achieving universal primary education and gender equity, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Keynote speakers at the UN Day 2002 public forum were Mr. Ad de Raad, Deputy Executive Coordinator of United Nations Volunteers, and Mr. Mats Karlsson, Vice President for External Affairs and UN Affairs,

World Bank. The keynote addresses were followed by a panel discussion coordinated by Ms. Akiko Yuge, Director, United Nations Development Programme, Tokyo. Panellists included the Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, UN Human Settlement Programme, Peace Winds Japan, and the Foreign Press Center (Tokyo). Popular entertainer Mr. Tetsuya Komuro, Goodwill Ambassador for the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, also spoke and performed several songs. ■

UN General Assembly president speaks at UNU



Dr. Han Seung-soo, President of the UN General Assembly.

On 29 May, His Excellency Dr. Han Seung-soo, President of the United Nations General Assembly, gave a public lecture at the UN House

in Tokyo. The topic of Dr. Han's lecture was "The Role of the United Nations in a Globalizing World."

The world changed dramatically during the second half of the twentieth century, as technological revolutions in transport and communications eroded the barriers of distance and time. National economies have become ever-more closely integrated through cross-border flows of trade, investment and finance, while a myriad of new actors – from firms to NGOs – are now active participants in the global economy and polity. This process of globalization has given rise to new problems and new governance needs.

It is an unfortunate fact that almost one-third of the people in the developing world, an estimated 1.2 billion, live in absolute poverty and

must struggle to meet even the most basic human needs. A similar number do not have access to clean water. Meanwhile, new problems are surfacing, some of which are a direct consequence of globalization. Dr. Han's lecture was intended to enhance public awareness of the work of the United Nations in addressing both the "old" and the "new" challenges that face the international community.

Following his lecture, Dr. Han opened a photographic exhibition on "Water: Mirror of the World" in the UN Gallery. The exhibition – eighty water-related photographs – was designed to provoke, through the universal language of imagery, a respect for water as a mirror of the world and as an essential element of life. ■

UNU completes 3rd International Courses session

Summer 2002 saw successful completion of the third annual session of the UNU International Courses (UNU/IC) programme. This programme of six-week courses is intended for postgraduate students and professionals with a college or university degree who wish to pursue an international career in public-service or private organizations. The focus is on providing them with knowledge and skills for analysing issues of international importance from a truly global perspective, both theoretically and empirically.

The 2002 UNU/IC session, held from 20 May to 28 June, was taught by scholars and practitioners from within the UNU systems and from external institutions and organizations. There were 53 participants (selected from among more than 320 applicants) from 36 countries. In line with the programme's aims, the backgrounds of 2002 UNU/IC participants were diverse: 10 graduate students, 3 from academia, 3 diplomats, 16 working for the UN or national government institutions, 6 working for nongovernmental organizations or development agencies, and 15 with other professional backgrounds (including private sector companies and media). About one-third of the participants were from Asia and Oceania, one-



UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel presents a certificate of completion to a UNU/IC student.

quarter were from Africa, and another one-quarter were from Europe; the rest were from the US, Latin America and EEC/CIS countries. Thirty of the 53 participants (57%) were women.

The four courses (each of which met for three 90-minute sessions per week) offered in 2002 were:

- Armed Conflict and Peacekeeping (designated the *Yutaka Akino Memorial Course* for 2002),
- Environment and Sustainable Development,
- Human Rights: Concepts and Issues, and
- International Cooperation and Development.

The UNU/IC programme is an initiative by the UNU to implement, as prescribed in Article I, paragraph 7, of the UNU Charter, "the training of persons who will serve in international or national technical programmes, particularly in regard to an interdisciplinary approach to the problems with which they will be called upon to deal." The courses are specifically designed to provide further focused training to those who already have a university degree and basic working knowledge.

The next session of UNU/IC courses will be held from 19 May to 27 June 2003. ■

Award ceremony held for UNU-Kirin Fellows

On 5 April, the UNU hosted an award symposium and ceremony to mark successful completion of a year-long programme of study by the 2001–2002 group of UNU-Kirin Fellows. The five Fellows had studied advanced food science under the UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme at the National Food Research Institute (NFRI) in Tsukuba.

The symposium, held in the Elizabeth Rose Conference Hall at the UN House in Tokyo, focused on capacity development in food science and technology in developing countries. The 2001–2002 UNU-Kirin Fellows – Majibur Rahman (Bangladesh), Song Yuan (China), V. Baskaran (India), Naigalmaa Baldandorjiin (Mongolia), and Dang

Diem Hong (Viet Nam) – presented the results of their research work at the NFRI. Dr. Toru Hayashi, of the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences in Tsukuba, then delivered a keynote address on "Capacity building in food science and technology in Asia through research cooperation."

The keynote address was followed by an award ceremony for the Fellows, each of whom received a certificate and commemorative gift. The Fellows' advisors received letters of appreciation.

The UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme began in 1993 with an annual contribution from Kirin Brewery Company. After the award ceremony, Prof. Hans van Ginkel,

Rector of the UNU, and Dr. Koichiro Aramaki, President of the Kirin Brewery Company, signed an agreement extending the programme for a third five-year period (from 2003–2007).

The goal of the UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme is to enhance the capacity of food research institutions throughout Asia. In addition to covering the expenses of five outstanding young researchers from developing countries annually for a full year at the NFRI, Kirin's sponsorship also supports follow-up research activities by the Fellows after their return to their home institutions, thereby enabling them to pass on their knowledge to their fellow countrymen. ■

Conference considers UN role in South Asia

The seven countries of South Asia – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka – constitute one-fifth of the world's population. The region faces substantial challenges in the areas of economic development, environmental protection, democratic governance, intra- and inter-state conflicts, and new security issues. The scale of the problems, and their potential spill-over effects to the rest of the world, make it imperative that both the South Asian countries and the international community address the issues effectively and in an integrated manner.

The Charter of the United Nations stipulates the maintenance of international peace and security as well as the promotion of social and economic advancement as two of the UN's core purposes. In both of these areas, South Asia presents defining, cross-cutting challenges to the UN system.

On 27–28 May, the UNU, in



Mr. Sartaj Aziz, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

collaboration with the UN agencies and the South Asian embassies in Japan, held an international conference on “The United Nations and South Asia” at the UN House in Tokyo. The conference focused on issues of particular relevance to the region and explored the potential for improvement in both domestic and international efforts at alleviating the problems of South Asia.

The conference featured keynote speeches by I.K. Gujral, former Prime

Minister of India (read by the Indian Ambassador to Japan), and Sartaj Aziz, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Their addresses were followed by plenary speeches on poverty alleviation, the future of nuclear weapons in South Asia, and the SAARC as a framework for regional cooperation. Working group sessions focused on such topics as governance, national security, human security, environmental security, the links between environment and development, insurgency and terrorism, South Asian contributions to UN peacekeeping, and aid, trade and regional development. Closing panel discussions addressed the topics of South Asia after Afghanistan and India-Pakistan relations. The South Asian Ambassadors to Japan delivered closing remarks.

More information about the conference is available online at <http://www.unu.edu/p&g/UN-southasia/>.

UNU co-organizes headwater resources conference

As a contribution to preparations for the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, the UNU in cooperation with other UN agencies held an international conference on “Sustainable Management of Headwater Resources” in Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 8 September. The conference, hosted by the United States International University (USIU) – Africa in Nairobi, was jointly organized by the UNU and USIU, in collaboration with, among others, UNESCO-Nairobi, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNHABITAT) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Headwater environments are the ultimate sources of water for all river systems and important reserves of natural biodiversity and special habitats. Headwater environments, typically found in the highest and most remote regions of watersheds, traditionally have been associated with rugged landscapes, a low level of human activity and isolation from major population centers. Today, however, many headwater areas lie on

the front line of development activities (including agriculture, forest farming, mining, tourism and hydroelectric power generation) that jeopardize their productivity and purity. The danger is especially acute because damage in headwater regions can adversely affect regions downstream through changes in water quality, hydrological regime and natural resources supplies, thereby exacerbating problems of social stress and disrupting precarious livelihoods.

The Sustainable Management of Headwater Resources conference provided an international forum for discussions focusing on the interdisciplinary aspects of scientific and applied water resource management. The aim was to link and share perspectives from NGOs and community-based organizations, research scientists, hazard-risk experts, land management practitioners and policy makers.



Headwater regions in Southern Moravia highland, Czech Republic. The forest plays an important role in protecting the quality and quantity of freshwater resources in this semi-mountainous region. (Photo by L. Jansky, UNU)

Conference participants discussed problems caused by land degradation, natural hazards and development processes, and considered feasible land management, environmental protection and landscape regeneration practices and policies. The conference's objective was to contribute to the promotion, development and evaluation of land management strategies suited to self-sustainable development of headwater regions.

UNU boosts momentum at Bishkek Global Mountain Summit

The final major event to cap the International Year of Mountains (IYM2002) – the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit – was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, from 29 October to 1 November 2002. The summit, organized jointly by the Kyrgyz Republic, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with support from UNU, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Aga Khan Development Network, and a number of various other UN agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, drew nearly 600 participants from some 60 countries. As one of the major contributors and collaborators to the summit, UNU sent a delegation to present its mountain policy brief “Mountain Momentum: Agenda for Today and Policy beyond IYM2002.”

Mountains form one of the most vulnerable bio-geographical regions on the planet. Extensive over-use and abuse of mountain environments and resources includes not only deforestation, over-grazing and soil-erosion but also loss of people, indigenous cultures and traditions as well as the threat of plant and animal extinctions. A high proportion of the world’s poor are mountain dwellers

who face serious food shortages and inadequate access to health and education facilities. They also experience a disproportionate share of the world’s armed conflicts, guerrilla warfare and political instability, and since many mountain people are members of ethnic minorities, there are widespread incidents of mistreatment and abuse at the hands of ruling elites.

The Bishkek Global Mountain Summit was the culminating global event to sum up the initiatives and efforts for sustainable mountain development that have been generated in the years leading up to IYM2002. A wide range of issues were addressed during the summit plenary and thematic sessions, including “international and national policies and instruments,” “sustainable development of mountain regional economies,” “mountain culture and civil society,” “science, technology and education,” “the challenges of mountain environments,” “conflicts and peace in mountain regions,” and many more. The participants of the summit also discussed concrete actions to ensure sustainable development and management of mountain regions in the twenty-first century.

Final outputs of the summit

include the “Bishkek Mountain Platform,” a framework of actions incorporating key recommendations from summit presentations and other previous IYM2002 events across the world. It aims at enabling all the stakeholders and others to act together at all levels, from local to global, to improve the livelihoods of mountain people, to protect mountain ecosystems and to use mountain resources more wisely. At the same time, the International Partnership for Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions – which was officially launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg earlier in the year – was further strengthened and consolidated at this summit. This Partnership is to bring together national governments, international organizations and other major groups to help take concrete actions aiming at sustainable mountain development.

Therefore, the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit was not just a pageant to conclude the IYM2002, but also a fresh beginning to all those living and working in mountains, including UNU with its quarter-century of experience in mountain research and capacity development. ■

Latest *Work in Progress* highlights UNU research on security

The summer 2002 issue (volume 16, no. 3) of *Work in Progress*, a review of the research activities of the UNU, focuses on the core mission of the UNU Peace and Governance Programme. This 36-page issue, published in English and Japanese, contains 11 articles that reflect the multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary nature of the international security agenda.

It is now acknowledged that “international security” depends as much on “domestic” as on “international” factors, and that it incorporates not only military and political aspects but economic, social and environmental concerns as well. Refugees and human displacement, human rights and “humanitarian”

intervention, terrorism, “human security,” civil society, globalization, environmental problems, the roles of private commercial actors - all of these impact the expanding sphere of international security. Increasingly, the focus of “international security” is on the protection of individuals rather than “borders.”

The articles in *Work in Progress* volume 16, no. 3, are:

- “An International Perspective on Global Terrorism”
- “Human Security in the New Millennium”
- “Refugee Movements as Grounds for International Action”
- “Ethics in Action: Assessing the Activities of Human Rights and Humanitarian INGOs”

- “Civil Society and Global Finance: Contributions and Challenges”
- “Corporate Social Responsibility”
- “Non-Traditional Security and the Environment in Northeast Asia”
- “The United Nations Role in Democratization”
- “The Challenge of Human Rights in Societies in Transition”
- “The United Nations Intellectual History Project”
- “The Responsibility to Protect: Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty.”

This and other recent issues of *Work in Progress* are available online at <http://www.unu.edu/hq/ginfo/wip/wipindex.html>. ■

UNU Press secures maximum visibility for UNU sustainable development initiatives at World Summit

United Nations University Press ensured maximum visibility of the UNU at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August with a series of no less than three displays. Working closely with WSSD organizers, United Nations Publications Geneva, and local South African partner and distributor Praesidium Books, UNU Press made a considerable impact on the tens of thousands of delegates, NGO representatives and local South Africans.

UNU Press secured prime locations for displaying and selling publications in the two main venues: Santon International Conference Centre and the Ubuntu Village. The locations, content and promotion ensured that UNU Press had the same high visibility as United Nations Publications. This helped to promote its key titles and also generated strong interest in UNU documents and programmes (such as the Inter-Linkages Initiative).

The UNU Press exhibit at Sandton International Conference Centre was ideally located for delegates to all of the main sessions where key policy issues were decided.



UNU Press exhibit at Ubuntu Village: bringing the UNU's work to the local populace.

It proved to be a great success, both in terms of sales of UNU Press publications to government delegates and as a means of providing information to the various government bodies and NGOs about the work of the UNU.

In contrast to the “international flavour” of Sandton, the Ubuntu Village site provided an ideal setting for bringing the role and work of the UNU and the publications of UNU Press to the local community, including South African-based NGOs. UNU Press was highly visible in the international exhibit, located in what was described as the largest tent in the

world, and also in the South African Pavilion, again working in tandem with United Nations Publications.

Over the course of the Summit, sales at the UNU Press exhibits amounted to well over US\$40,000. In addition, many orders were taken for sold-out titles and for books that participants wished to have shipped. Thus, the displays not only recovered their own costs but also repaid the considerable efforts of the organizers by effectively promoting the work of the UNU and UNU Press, particularly in areas relevant to sustainable development. ■

UNU, Shimadzu Corp. sign environmental monitoring agreement

In July, the UNU signed an agreement of cooperation with Shimadzu Corporation of Kyoto to embark on a three-year (2002–2005) project on “Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Hydrosphere.” The main focus of the project is to be on the monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in rivers and freshwater bodies close to coastal areas. The objective is development of an early-warning system to counter and minimize environmental pollution through

periodic and systematic monitoring.

The project agreement was signed by UNU Rector Prof. Hans van Ginkel and Mr. Hidetoshi Yajima, President and CEO of Shimadzu Corp., at the UN House in Tokyo on Monday, 15 July 2002.

Water bodies, particularly coastal areas, are at high risk of pollution from land-based sources. POPs, which include several categories of chemicals that can cause cancers and disrupt the normal functioning of hormones in humans and animals, are

of major concern because they are highly resistant to natural degradation processes and thus persist in the environment.

Partner countries in the project include China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Selected research institutions in these countries have been engaged since 1996 in a UNU-managed environmental monitoring and analysis programme, also sponsored by Shimadzu Corporation. ■

UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel reappointed to 2nd term



UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel.

In September, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, following consultations with the UNESCO Director-General and based on a recommendation by the Governing Council of the UNU, reappointed Professor Hans van Ginkel to a second five-year term as

Rector of the United Nations University. The reappointment was effective from 1 September 2002.

Prof. van Ginkel became UNU's fourth Rector in 1997. During his first term as Rector, UNU has broadened the outreach of its ongoing projects and developed new initiatives within two broad programme areas: peace and governance, and environment and sustainable development. This work is carried out through the UNU Headquarters in Tokyo and through 13 research and training centres and programmes located around the world. In the current (2002–2003) biennium, the UNU is endeavouring to strengthen its capacity development programmes and its virtual university/online activities, and is also placing renewed emphasis on its work in Africa.

Prof. van Ginkel is a national of the Netherlands. Prior to joining the UNU in 1997, he served for 11 years as Rector of Utrecht University (the Netherlands). A full biography of Prof. Van Ginkel can be found online at http://www.unu.edu/hq/rector_office/rector-cvL.html. ■

Roundtable seminar explores youth culture in Japan

On 8 October, the UNU hosted a roundtable seminar on “Youth Culture in Japan” at the UN House in Tokyo. The seminar, which convened a diverse range of experts to explore such topics as consumerism among Japanese youth and the role of Japan's youth culture as a catalyst for positive social change, was organized by the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), Ishikawa International Cooperation Research Centre (IICRC), Temple University Japan (TUIJ) and WAKAI (a UNU-Temple University Japan joint project).

The seminar began with two panel discussions. The first considered “the culture of cool” among youth in Japan, the impact of new technology on patterns of consumption and the evolution of global youth culture. The second focused on whether public policy meets the needs of youth in Japan, and how public policies can forge links between youth and mainstream society. Both discussions were moderated by TUIJ sociologist Kyle Cleveland. Panellists included Prof. John Clammer (Sophia University); marketing planner Atsushi Miura; editor/publisher Tetsuya Ozaki; music producer/club promoter Takuya Yatabe; Professor Kenichi Kawasaki (Komazawa University); Hiroshi Inayama of JAFRA (Japan Foundation for Regional Art-Activities); and IICRC Director Ratna Rana.

Following the panel discussions, award-winning author Alex Kerr lectured on how Japan is coping with concurrent crises of economic stagnation, environmental destruction and loss of cultural heritage. Mr. Kerr's book *Lost Japan* (written in Japanese) received the Shincho Gakugei Literature Prize in 1994 – the first time a foreigner author had won this prestigious award. ■

from African and South-East Asian countries studying on UNU Fellowships through the UNU programme at Mysore on Food Science and Nutrition. ■

CFTRI files 100 patents in one year

The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysore, India – a constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, India – reported in May that it had filed 100 patents in just one year. The patents cover advances in a wide range of fields, including fruits and vegetables, grain science and technology, convenience foods, plantation products, flour milling and baking, biotechnology, equipment and fabrication, and processed foods.

A patent represents recognition by society, through a legal system, of intellectual innovation that can be utilized by industry or business to benefit humankind. Patents also serve as a quantifiable measure of “innovativeness” and an index of performance among scientific institutions. The milestone of 100 patents filed in a single year achieved

by CFTRI is a first for any CSIR institution and is believed to be a unique achievement by any scientific institution in India.

In addition to filing 100 patents in India last year, CFTRI also filed 61 patents in foreign countries, including the USA, Canada, Brazil, and nations throughout Asia and Africa.

CFTRI, led by Director Dr. V. Prakash, plays a major role in terms of protecting intellectual property rights of traditional foods as well as in the methods by which these foods are commercially processed for better flavour and storage quality. The institute is committed to helping protect Indian heritage and culture to ensure that India remains one of the leading countries in intellectual knowledge.

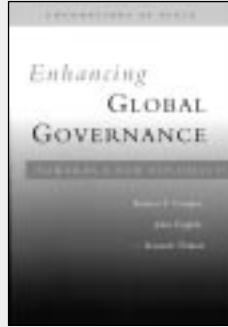
CFTRI has been associated with the UNU for more than 20 years. The institute has hosted numerous trainees

New from UNU Press

Enhancing Global Governance: Towards a New Diplomacy?

Edited by Andrew F. Cooper, John English and Ramesh Thakur

This book analyses the means by which innovative diplomatic practices have promoted global governance. It is a dynamic that is particularly compelling and worthy of study because the impetus for a new diplomacy has not emerged on a "top-down" basis, but rather has been animated by sources "from below" in the international architecture via a series of cross-cutting coalitions between and among "like-minded states" and civil society. A fundamental theme binding together the 15 individual contributions to this collection is the question of how these alternative leadership forms have been expressed through the UN system, and the impacts they have achieved. ISBN 92-808-1074-X; 320 pp., US\$31.95



Beyond Violence: Conflict Resolution Process in Northern Ireland

By Mari Fitzduff

After some three decades of often-bloody conflict, what processes of conflict resolution enabled the opposing parties in Northern Ireland to finally move beyond violence and reach agreement about how to share power? Author Mari Fitzduff draws upon her involvement in some of these processes and her close observation of others to outline the many strategic developments, arrived at slowly and with difficulty, that eventually brought the conflict to an end. Her analysis offers many valuable, practical insights about other struggles to manage and resolve ethnic, religious, political or cultural conflicts. ISBN 92-808-1078-2; 248 pp., US\$21.95

Researching Violently Divided Societies: Ethical and Methodological Issues

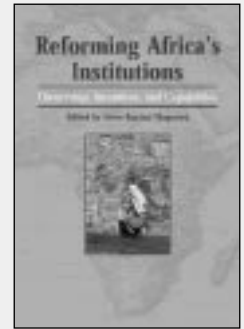
Edited by Marie Smyth and Gillian Robinson

This book is the result of an international collaboration between researchers in eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Northern Ireland and elsewhere. The contributions cover a range of ethical and methodological concerns regarding the conducting of research in war-torn and divided societies. The authors analyse and critique issues of importance to all researchers, such as how the research will contribute to society or benefit respondents, and whether/how objectivity can be maintained - themes that can potentially illuminate research practice generally. ISBN 92-808-1065-0; 240 pp., US\$19.95

Reforming Africa's Institutions: Ownership, Incentives, and Capabilities

Edited by Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa

There is not a single African country that did not attempt public sector reforms in the 1990s, often in partnership with the private sector. *Reforming Africa's Institutions* examines the extent to which the reforms undertaken in sub-Saharan Africa in recent years have enhanced institutional capacities across the breadth of government. The authors look at the extent to which public sector reforms been internalized and defended by governments, and the impact of these reforms on African economies. ISBN 92-808-1082-1; 440 pp., US\$37.95



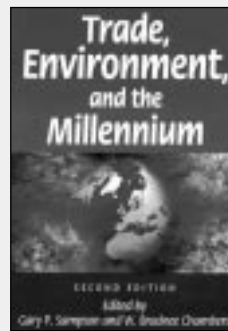
La Niña and Its Impacts: Facts and Speculation

Edited by Michael H. Glantz

This book is a collection of updated papers from the La Niña Summit, a meeting of researchers, forecasters and forecast users, held at the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. The authors examine La Niña – the cold-water counterpart of the better known El Niño – and offer a glimpse of the state of scientific knowledge about cold events and their social impacts, which for many societies can be as devastating as the effects of El Niño. ISBN 92-808-1071-5; 280 pp., US\$21.95

Trade, Environment, and the Millennium (2nd edition)

Edited by Gary P. Sampson and W. Bradnee Chambers



This book provides an overview of the key issues of negotiation at the meeting of Trade Ministers in late 2001 in Qatar and beyond. The resolution of these issues is a precondition for launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, which many deem as a critical step toward achieving a stable multilateral trading system that fully represents the interests of developing countries. The authors, world authorities in their respective areas, have broadened and deepened their contributions to the first edition of this book based on the failed negotiations in Seattle and other recent developments in the WTO. ISBN 92-808-1064-2; 464 pp., 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

3–4 June, Oslo: First workshop of the UNU Project on “Hard Cases in Corporate Social Responsibility”

6–8 June, Geneva: Meeting of the Bureau of the UNU Council

10–12 June, Geneva: Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue

17 June, Helsinki: Public lecture on “The New Poverty Reduction Agenda: What is new in it?” (UNU/WIDER)

17–18 June, Helsinki: 18th Session of the Board of UNU/WIDER

20 June, Maastricht: Public lecture on “Latin American International Scientific Cooperation” (UNU/INTECH)

20–21 June, Maastricht: Meeting of the Board of UNU/INTECH

26 June, Maastricht: Seminar on “Science and Technology Policies in Europe: New Challenges, New Responses” (UNU/INTECH)

27–29 June, London: Cornell/LSE/WIDER Conference on “Spatial Inequality and Development”

1–3 July, Kaunas, Lithuania: International symposium on “The Role of Research and Higher Education in Developing National Forest Programmes in Countries with Economies in Transition” (UNU, EFI, Silva Network, Univ. of Joensuu, Lithuanian Univ. of Agriculture)

5–6 July, Bruges: Panel discussion on “The Future of Sovereignty in Europe” at the CISS/ISA fourth International Conference (UNU/CRIS)

8–10 July, Tokyo: UNU international conference on “Conserving Our Coasts - Control of Endocrine Disruptor Pollution, Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific”

11 July, Tokyo: WSSD Public Forum on “The Road to the Johannesburg Summit 2002 and Beyond: The Role of Japan and United Nations University” (UNU/IAS, UNEP)

16 July, Tokyo: Public forum on “Recent Issues in Peace and Environment in Central Asia”

2–3 August, Helsinki: Project meeting on “Micro-simulation of Tax Benefit Reforms in Russia” (UNU/WIDER)

3–6 August, Hamada, Japan: UNU Global Seminar on “Prevention and Resolution of Conflict”

12–30 August, Amman and Johannesburg: Global Course on “Leadership for

Environmental and Human Security” (UNU/LA)

23–24 August, Helsinki: Project meeting on “Sustainability of Development Financing” (UNU/WIDER)

27–30 August, Sapporo, Japan: UNU Global Seminar on “Information and Media in the Age of Globalization”

26–28 August, Paris: UNU-UNEP Scientific Meeting on “Agrodiversity in Development”

2–6 September, Hayama, Japan: UNU Global Seminar on “Cross-border Movement of People”

5 September, Copenhagen: UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture: “Winners and Losers in Two Centuries of Globalization”

5–8 September, Nairobi: International conference on “Sustainable Management of Headwater Resources”

6–7 September, Maastricht: Lecture on “Industrial Innovation and Environmental Regulation: Toward an Integrated Approach” (UNU/INTECH)

10 September, Tokyo: Public lecture on “A Japanese in In-Belbel Oasis: 40 Years’ Experience in the Central Sahara”

10–13 September, Sendai, Japan: UNU Global Seminar on “Science and Technology, Welfare, and Gender: Local and Global Dimensions”

18 September, Tokyo: Symposium on “Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in East Timor: Roles of International Community for Nation Building” (UNU, JIA)

18 September, New York: Research presentation on “Capital Flows to Developing Countries: Does the Emperor Have Clothes?” (UNU/WIDER)

19–20 September, Tokyo: International symposium on “Information Technology and the Environment”

21–22 September, Oxford: Project conference on “Spatial Inequality in Africa” (UNU/WIDER)

23 September, London: Book Launch: *Group Behaviour and Development: Is the Market Destroying Development?* (UNU/WIDER)

26 September, Maastricht: Second annual Amilcar Herrera Public Lecture: “Sources of Innovation in Developing Economies: Reflections on the Asian Experience” (UNU/INTECH)

27–28 September, Helsinki: Development conference on “Poverty, International

Migration and Asylum” (UNU/WIDER)

1 October, Tokyo: Fourth U Thant Distinguished Lecture, by Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Norman E. Borlaug

4–5 October, Helsinki: Project meeting on “Impact of WTO Agreement on Low Income Countries” (UNU/WIDER)

7–10 October, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan: UNU Global Seminar on “Building Peace-Towards Inclusive Society”

8 October, Tokyo: Roundtable seminar on “Youth Culture in Japan” (UNU/IAS, IICRC, Temple Univ. Japan)

14 October, Bruges: First UNU/CRIS Annual Lecture: “From Trade-Led to Monetary-Led Regionalism: Why Asia in the 21st century will be different from Western Europe in the 20th century”

16 October, Geneva; **21 October**, New York: Book launch and presentation: *Governing Globalization* (UNU/WIDER)

24 October, Tokyo: 2002 UN Day Symposium on “How to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals: The Roles of the UN System and Japan” (jointly organized by UN agencies in Japan)

29 October–1 November, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic: Bishkek Global Mountain Summit

31 October–1 November, Tokyo: Symposium on “Clean Energy and Zero Emissions: Toward a Sustainable Future with Hydrogen Energy” (UNU/ZEF, Japan Society for the Promotion of the Science No. 168 Committee)

2–3 November, Cholula, Mexico: Project conference on “Spatial Inequality in Latin America” (UNU/WIDER)

5–6 November, Tokyo: The Katoomba V International Conference on “Capturing the Value of Ecosystem Services: Developing Markets for Environmental Assets” (UNU/IAS, The Katoomba Group, Forest Trends)

11 November, New York: Book launch: *Group Behaviour and Development: Is the Market Destroying Cooperation?* (UNU/WIDER)

11–16 November, Monterrey, Mexico: Course on “Genomic Tools for Research in Health” (UNU/BIOLAC)

22–23 November, Bruges, Belgium: Research conference on “Assessing the Impact of Regional Integration Agreements in the New Commercial Policy Issues” (UNU/CRIS)

(Continued on page 16)

Recent UNU activities *(Continued from page 15)*

23–24 November, Tokyo: Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop International Conference 2002

23–26 November, Kanazawa, Japan: UNU Global Seminar on “Environment and Development – A ‘Glocal’ Approach”

25–29 November, Caracas: Course on “Statistics Applied to Forensic Genetics” (UNU/BIOLAC)

26 November, Tokyo: Lecture on “How Can the Impoverishment of the Poorest Countries Be Stopped” by Mr. Rubens Ricupero,

Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

29–30 November, Bruges: Meeting on Regional Integration and Governance Network (UNU/CRIS) ■

Forthcoming UNU activities

For the latest information on UNU events, kindly visit our website at http://www.unu.edu/hq/rector_office/events.htm.

7 December, Tokyo: 24th Conference of Directors of UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes

9–13 December, Tokyo: 49th Session of the UNU Council

12 December, Tokyo: The 3rd Annual Michio Nagai Memorial Lecture on “The Future of Higher Education in Japan”

13 December, Tokyo: International Symposium on “Islam: Fostering Peace and Dialogue in an Interdependent World”

19–22 December, Okinawa, Japan: UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session on “From Conflict to Peace”

2003

3–8 January, Pune, India: TCS Week 2003 (UNU/IIST)

16 January, Tokyo: EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum on “Children in Turmoil: Rights of the Child in the Midst of Human Insecurity” (Delegation of European Commission in Japan, UNU)

17 January, Tokyo: International symposium on “Globally-Integrated Environmental Assessment Modeling” and formal launch of the GLEAM Forum (UNU, RIVM)

21 January, Tokyo: Public forum on “Inter-linkages and Environmental Governance – National and Regional Strategies and Ways Forward in Asia and the Pacific”

26–27 January, Kwangju, Republic of Korea: International Workshop on “Regional Environmental Quality in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere: Environmental Quality Standards and Capacity Development”

29–31 January, Hadano, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan: International workshop on “Regional Environmental Quality in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere: Environmental Quality Standards and Capacity Development, Training Session”

January (*date unconfirmed*), Maastricht: Book launch: *Government, Innovation and Technology Policy: An International Comparative Analysis* (UNU/INTECH)

Jan./Feb. (*tentative*), Moscow: Project

presentation on “Micro-simulation of Tax Benefit Reforms in Russia” (UNU/WIDER)

5–6 February, Dhaka: BUET-UNU International Symposium on “Fate of Arsenic in the Environment”

24–25 February, Kusatsu, Shiga Prefecture, Japan: World Lake Vision Plenary Meeting (ILEC, Shiga Prefectural Government, UNEP-IETC, UNU and other international organizations)

25 February–22 March, Neuquen, Argentina: School on “Component-based Software Development for College and University Teachers and Developers from Latin America” (UNU/IIST)

3–5 March, Katmandu: UNU-RIVM International workshop on “The Role of Environmental Assessment Modeling in Global Poverty Reduction, GLEAM Forum”

13–14 March, Accra: UNU/INRA Annual Lectures

16–23 March, Kyoto: The Third World Water Forum (UNU/IAS, JSWE, MOE/J, IGES)

26–27 March, Tokyo: Project conference on “Spatial Inequality in Asia” (UNU/WIDER)

March (*date and venue unconfirmed*): Regional workshop on “Inter-linkages in the

ASEAN Region”

March (*date and venue unconfirmed*): Regional workshop on “Inter-linkages in the Southern Pacific Region”

March (*date unconfirmed*), Bruges: Research workshop on “Micro-Regionalism in Africa” (UNU/CRIS)

3–4 April, Maastricht: International workshop on “TNCs, Capability Building and Export Performance: Evidence from Africa, Asia and Latin America” (UNU/INTECH)

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 Centre, Environmental Law Institute)

April (*date unconfirmed*), Bruges: Conference on “Linking Peace, Security and Regional Integration in Africa” (UNU/CRIS)

1–31 May, Accra: Training course in “Computer Applications to Natural Resource Management” (UNU/INRA)

30–31 May, Helsinki: Development conference on “Inequality, Poverty and Human Well-being” (UNU/WIDER)

May (*date unconfirmed*), Bruges: Research workshop on “Exploring the Tensions and Synergies between Regional Integration and Global Governance” (UNU/CRIS)

13–14 June (*tentative*), Helsinki: Project meeting: “Long-term Development in the CFA-zone Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa” (UNU/WIDER)

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

June (*date unconfirmed*), Bruges: Research workshop “Indicator Systems for Monitoring Regional Integration” (UNU/CRIS)

June (*date unconfirmed*), Maastricht: UNU/INTECH Annual Board Meeting ■

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