



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Annual
Report
2002

Background

The United Nations University (UNU) functions as an international community of scholars engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The idea for this type of international organization was originally proposed in 1969 by then United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, who suggested the creation of “a United Nations university, truly international in character and devoted to the Charter’s objectives of peace and progress.”

The University commenced operations in September 1975 as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Objectives and main roles

As the UNU’s Charter states, its aim is to foster intellectual cooperation among scholars and scientists in an effort to understand and solve “pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare.” The University has a special mandate to alleviate the intellectual isolation of academics in developing countries by organizing worldwide networks of collaborating scholars and research institutions. Based on an analysis of the UNU Charter, it is evident that four roles are central to the UNU mission in the coming years. These are that:

- UNU should be an international community of scholars;
- UNU should form a bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community;
- UNU should serve as a think-tank for the United Nations system;
- UNU should contribute to capacity building, particularly in developing countries, and serve as a platform for dialogue and new and creative ideas.

Organization

The University consists of the UNU Centre in Tokyo, several research and training centres and programmes (RTC/Ps), and a network of associated and cooperating institutions and scholars.

The University Council sets the principles and policies for the University. It has 24 members who are appointed for six-year terms by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO. Members serve in their individual capacities, not as representatives of their countries. There are three ex officio members: the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The UNU Rector is also a Council member.

The Rector is the University’s chief academic and administrative officer, with responsibility for the direction, organization and administration of its overall programme.

Research and training directions in the 21st century

The University studies the effects of human activities, which are altering the world on an unprecedented scale. Particular importance is given to those that affect developing countries. The University’s academic activities are coordinated and carried out by the UNU Centre and the RTC/Ps as well as through a global network of associated and cooperating institutions and scholars.

UNU Centre, Tokyo, Japan (1975)

The work of the UNU Centre is divided into two thematic areas: **Environment and Sustainable Development**, and **Peace and Governance**. The **Environment and Sustainable Development Programme** focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, in particular the challenges facing developing countries. The aim of the **Peace and Governance Programme** is to contribute, through research and capacity building, to the promotion of peace and good governance. The UNU Centre also coordinates the **Capacity Development Programme**, which primarily provides grants to train young scientists from developing countries.

UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER), Helsinki, Finland (1985)

UNU/WIDER, the University’s first research and training centre, studies global economic policies that will help improve human lives. Its studies are conducted by an in-house staff of research fellows, economists and scholars. Although there are many economic “think-tanks,” UNU/WIDER is one of the few focusing on the problems of developing countries. Its ultimate purpose is to help such countries form economic policies that lead to robust, equitable and environmentally sustainable growth.

UNU Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH), Maastricht, the Netherlands (1990)

UNU/INTECH conducts integrative policy-oriented research and training on the economic and social implications of new technologies for developing countries. It does this by setting up links to institutions in developing countries pursuing similar research. UNU/INTECH’s programmes emphasize research on the economic and social impact of new technologies, policy studies on matters of urgent importance, and the training of Ph.D. fellows.

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ECTOR'S PREFACE



A number of global events relating to issues of environment and sustainable development provided the United Nations University with opportunities to make specific contributions at the international level in 2002. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg from 23 August to 4 September, UNU made available the results of its ongoing research in a report entitled *Making Integrated Solutions Work for Sustainable Development*. The report examined the close relationship between poverty and environmental degradation and emphasized the importance of poverty eradication as a necessary first step towards sustainable development. It focused on the linkages between poverty and other issues such as conflict, gender inequality, access to clean water and urbanization. The report also drew attention to UNU's successful "*Interlinkages*" project which tries to provide help with the implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in particular in smaller countries, such as in the Pacific.

UNU contributed to Johannesburg also by bringing together a consortium of organizations to raise awareness of the important role of education in sustainable development. The Ubuntu Declaration – issued by UNU, together with UNESCO, the International Association of Universities (IAU), the Washington-based University Leaders for a Sustainable Future and the European Copernicus Campus Programme, working together in the Global Higher Education for Sustainability Partnership (GHESP), as well as the International Council for Science, the Third World Academy of Science, the Science Council of Asia, the African Academy of Sciences, the World Federation of Engineering Organizations and the Government of South Africa – has provided the basis for

continuing efforts to heighten awareness of the importance of "education for sustainable development" including science and technology education which will form the basis of UNU's contribution to the World Conference on Higher Education Plus Five to be held at UNESCO 23–25 June 2003.

The Bishkek Global Mountain Summit held in Krygyzstan in late October and early November made it possible for UNU to share the results of its 20-year programme in mountain research and capacity development. Central to UNU's contribution was its efforts to emphasize the importance of bringing the human factor back into research on mountains and mountain habitats. Such a focus on "human and social sustainability" will be an important element of the UNU's continuing research, particularly within the framework of our activities on "managing fragile ecosystems." Related to its mountain programme, UNU joined a new and innovative "Asia Forest Partnership" which was officially launched during the WSSD together with 15 governments, 8 international organizations and led by the Government of Japan, Government of Indonesia, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The role of this partnership is to promote sustainable forest management in Asia in order to advance its economic prosperity and environmental well-being.

During 2002, UNU focused on the issue of conflict prevention within its Peace and Governance Programme with a number of international conferences and collaborative projects, including those on "Evaluation of Conflict Interventions," "Conflict Research and Policy" and "Researching Ethnic Conflict in Africa." Human security concerns formed another key area of work through projects on Human Flows, Trafficking in Humans, and Poverty, International Migration and Asylum. Activities in this area were strengthened by enhanced cooperation with different parts of the United Nations system. Together with the United Nations Headquarters, we organized an expert forum on "Conflict Prevention: the Secretary-General's Report and the Way Forward." This can be seen as a part of UNU playing two of its key roles: as a bridge between the international academic community and the United Nations system and as a think-tank for the United Nations itself. A third role, that of providing a platform for dialogue, was evident in the conference on "South Asia and the United Nations" organized in May, at a time when India and Pakistan seemed to be on the brink of war, which brought together researchers and practitioners to discuss the problems of the subcontinent within a scholarly setting.

As a part of our ongoing academic programme, we organized a number of important international conferences and lectures. Among these was the joint “EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum on “Governance Across Borders: National, Regional and Global” co-hosted by UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan (24-25 January), the 2002 Africa Day Symposium on “Integrating Africa: Regional Integration and Infrastructure Development in Africa” organized jointly by UNU and the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo (23 May) and the International Symposium on “Islam: Fostering Peace and Dialogue in an Interdependent World” co-organized by UNU and the Ambassadors of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) (13 December). We were also privileged in 2002 to have former US President Bill Clinton and 1970 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Norman Borlaug deliver U Thant Distinguished Lectures at UN House in Tokyo in March and October, respectively.

In late 2002, UNU, together with the United Nations Offices in Geneva, organized the third Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue. The annual GRPD seeks to bring together three aspects of the work of the United Nations: sound research, effective policies and creative partnerships. The GRPD serves as a forum for the exchange of information on ongoing research among UN research entities, policy makers and external research institutes working on issues of concern to the United Nations. This year the discussion was primarily focused on specific issue clusters including globalization, democratization, conflict prevention, inequality and non-traditional security – all drawn from the UN Secretary-General’s recent reform proposal.

Within the UNU family itself, we have focused on the revision of the UNU’s first strategic plan issued in 2000. The 24th Conference of Directors of UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes (CONDIR) held in Geneva helped to identify areas of synergy and cooperation in relation to the ongoing trajectories of each of the units. During the year, each research and training centre and programme updated its strategic plan as a means to contribute to UNU’s overall strategic plan. The Strategic Plan 2002 which was approved at the 49th session of the UNU Council in December will guide the University’s programme of activities and institutional development for the next four years. The UNU Strategic Plan 2002 sets out specific goals and objectives for strengthening the UNU through consolidation, codification and enhanced cooperation.

We have also benefited during 2002 from a number of new opportunities for cooperation and programme development. Our joint initiative with UNEP GRID-Arendal in Norway will make it possible to extend UNU’s Online Learning Initiative in the area of environment and sustainable development. This challenging initiative was officially launched by the partners and the Norwegian Government during the WSSD in Johannesburg. UNU/CRIS, our new research and training programme on comparative regional integration studies, located in Bruges, Belgium, began to implement the first set of its research and capacity development activities. We have made good progress during the year in moving towards the establishment of a new research and training centre, the UNU Institute on Environment and Human Security (UNU/EHS), to be located in Bonn, Germany. The Institute is expected to commence its activities around mid-2003. We also launched the first set of activities within our new programme on wetland ecosystems located in Cuiaba, Brazil.

As a part of our continuing efforts to ensure the high quality of our work, we organized the five-year external peer reviews of two of our research and training centres, viz., UNU/IAS and UNU/INTECH. We also endeavoured during the year to implement the recommendations from the 2001 external evaluation of our capacity development programmes.

While we continue to make progress in strengthening the UNU system and extending its networks of research and capacity development, much remains to be done. In particular, we will be continuing our efforts to strengthen UNU’s outreach in Africa by contributing to efforts to strengthen the scientific and technological infrastructure through NEPAD as well as in helping to prepare for the third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) which will be held in Tokyo in September 2003. We are also exploring the possibility of establishing a new UNU research and training centre, preferably in a developing country, on public health systems and policy. At a time when the United Nations is facing new and difficult challenges, UNU stands ready to fulfil its role as the university for the United Nations system. We look forward to these challenges and to strengthening our outreach and cooperation, both with the international academic community as well as our sister organizations within the United Nations system.

Hans van Ginkel
Rector

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Introduction

The overarching goal of the United Nations University is the advancement of knowledge in areas relevant to addressing global problems of human security and development. An international community of scholars, UNU strives to be a think-tank for the United Nations system, a bridge between the UN and the international scientific community, and a builder of capacities, particularly in developing countries.

Rather than attempting to provide an exhaustive account of UNU work, this Annual Report focuses on selected key topics and major advances in 2002. Details of UNU's research, training and dissemination activities can be found on the United Nations University website.¹

¹ The UNU website at <http://www.unu.edu/> provides details of the activities of UNU Centre as well as links to the websites of the University's network of Research and Training Centres and Programmes and links to French, Japanese and Spanish versions of the UNU website.

In addition to its ongoing agenda of research and capacity development activities, UNU was an active contributor to two special events in 2002. UNU Centre started the year with events (a public forum, an international conference and an exhibit of mountain photographs) in Tokyo to mark the start of the UN International Year of Mountains, and played a key role at the autumn Bishkek Global Mountain Summit in Kyrgyzstan. UNU also contributed throughout the year to preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), including participating in and submitting reports to the WSSD Preparatory Committee meetings and to the Summit in Johannesburg.

UNU clusters its work within two broad programme areas: (i) *Peace and Governance* and (ii) *Environment and Sustainable Development*. Within these broad programme areas, the University further groups its research, capacity building, networking and dissemination efforts into five thematic areas that affect human security and development: (a) peace; (b) governance; (c) development; (d) science,



The UNU intensive study site in the Middle Mountains with the High Himalaya on the skyline, Kakani, Nepal
(Photograph: Jack D. Ives, Senior Adviser, UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme)



technology and society; and (e) environment. UNU undertakes research and training and develops networks on a broad range of issues within each of these themes, as well as on issues that cut across these themes and programme areas. The results of the University's work are disseminated through a variety of channels, including high-level panels, conferences, workshops, books, journals, newsletters and the Internet.

Governing Council

The governing body of UNU, the Council of the United Nations University, held its annual session at UNU Centre in Tokyo from 9-12 December 2002. The main functions of the Council are to formulate the principles and policies that govern the operations of the University, consider and approve the UNU work programme and budget, and make recommendations regarding the effective functioning of the University. This year deliberations focused on the following main topics:

- (i) considering the draft UNU strategic plan 2002;
- (ii) considering the evaluation and peer reviews of UNU/IAS and UNU/INRA activities;
- (iii) examining proposals for new research and training centres and programmes (RTC/Ps), networks and initiatives;
- (iv) discussing the UNU's contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), as well as reviewing the present and potential role of the University in Africa, including Francophone Africa;
- (v) assessing the financial situation of the University; and
- (vi) considering the draft personnel policy of the University.

Peace and Governance Programme

The UNU Peace and Governance Programme focuses on the interconnected issues of sustainable peace and security and good governance. Projects within these two broad themes are organized into four main programme areas: the United Nations and international order; conflict and security; human rights and ethics; and policy and institutional framework. An important aspect of the Programme's activities is partnerships in almost all projects with research institutions around the world which permit leveraging of modest core funds and substantially expand the networking base of UNU.



Hundreds of men, women and children had their hand amputated by the various rebel groups during the civil war in Sierra Leone. Marie Korma was only three years old when she had a hand amputated during the rebel attack on her village near Freetown.

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Peace – The year 2002 continued to offer many tragic reminders of the inter-connectedness of peace, well-being, equity and justice, and of the importance of positive cross-cultural dialogue. It was not a good year for efforts at conflict abatement. From persisting inter-state disputes, to ongoing and fresh outbreaks of intra-state and regional conflicts and transnational terrorism, and exacerbation of human insecurities, 2002 dealt many setbacks to the vision of a world at peace. It is in this context that the UNU Centre Peace and Governance Programme remains committed to work on peace and security, broadly defined.

In 2002, the Peace and Governance Programme contributed to efforts in global problem-solving through Vice-Rector Ramesh Thakur's participation in efforts to promote debate on the work of the independent International Commission on Intervention and State

Sovereignty. The commission's report, *The Responsibility to Protect*, was the focus of a UN Security Council retreat in May. Vice-Rector Thakur also represented UNU as senior advisor and principal writer for the UN Secretary-General's second reform report on *Strengthening of the United Nations*.

In the area of conflict prevention, the UNU Peace and Governance Programme co-organized (with UN Headquarters) an expert forum on "Conflict Prevention: The Secretary-General's Report and the Way Forward" and hosted a UNU conference on "The United Nations and South Asia." Other conflict-related activity included projects on "Evaluation of Conflict Interventions," "Conflict Research and Policy," and "Researching Ethnic Conflict in Africa." Other projects focused on issues increasingly at the centre of human security concerns, such as "Human Flows," "Trafficking in Humans," and "Poverty, International Migration and Asylum."

Governance – The UNU Centre continued to investigate and interrogate the theme of governance in 2002. Projects tackled governance from global, regional and local perspectives, and from security, financial, institutional and normative points of view, with the aim of finding workable ways of achieving a balance between the imperatives of order and justice.

The project "Contestation of Globalization" asks what kinds of institutions are required to meet the main challenges of globalization. It starts from the premise that globalization does not diminish the importance of the state but, on the contrary, there is, for the time being, no better political system for protecting liberty, social progress and political participation. To fulfil their political role and socioeconomic functions, however, states need intergovernmental regulatory mechanisms. The second "EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum" as well as the project on "The UN and the Promotion of Democracy" were aimed at responding to the challenges posed by contemporary issues of governance. Other projects looked at "The Faultlines of International Legitimacy," the "Ideas-Institutional Nexus" underlying the structure of global governance, and issues of regional integration.

Environment and Sustainable Development Programme

The UNU Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme focuses on three core areas relating to



interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and their implications for the sustainable management of natural resources: development; science, technology and society; and environment. ESD Programme activities are focused on four target groups: the UN system, developing countries, the international academic community and the international policy community.

Development – A major event of 2002 was the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). UNU participated in activities leading up to and during the WSSD, with UNU/IAS acting as the focal point and main organizer for UNU's WSSD activities. UNU/IAS co-organized a public forum in Tokyo in July on "The Road to the Johannesburg Summit 2002 and Beyond: The Roles of Japan and UNU" as well as a WSSD side-event in Johannesburg on "Realizing the New Social Contract: Science & Technology Education for Sustainable Development." UNU contributed reports to each of the WSSD Preparatory Committee meetings, and submitted the report *Making Integrated Solutions Work for Sustainable Development* to the Summit in Johannesburg.

UNU participated in the launch of three Type II partnerships at the WSSD: "Inter-linkages between Multilateral Environmental Agreements," "Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions" and "Mobilizing the New Social Contract on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development." The University also joined with UNESCO and other global educational and scientific organizations at the WSSD in calling for creation of a global alliance to promote integration of a sustainable development focus into curriculum at every level of education (the Ubuntu Declaration).

Sustainable development of mountains was another focus of the ESD Programme in the United Nations International Year of Mountains 2002. UNU Centre



Dr. Jack D. Ives at the official opening of the UNU Mountain Photograph Exhibit in the UN Gallery

organized such awareness-raising initiatives as a public forum on “Mountains: Environment and Human Activities” (31 January), an international conference on “Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems” (1 February) and a three-month mountain photograph exhibit, all in Tokyo. UNU also played a key role in the 28 October–1 November Bishkek Global Mountain Summit in Kyrgyzstan.

Other projects in this core area in 2002 included “Sustainable Development Governance,” “Research and Capacity Development for National Forestry Programmes in Countries with Economies in Transition,” “Research Capacity Building in the South,” “Spatial Disparities in Human Development” and “Innovative Sources of Development Finance.”

Science, Technology and Society – Science and technology, particularly advanced information and communication technology and biotechnology, are critical components of the development process; while they create immense new opportunities, they also have broad social and ethical impacts. The ESD Programme is committed to evaluating the impacts of innovative technologies (particularly the implications for developing countries) and helping to develop and disseminate beneficial technologies having the potential to contribute to human welfare and sustainable development. UNU/IIST, for example, undertakes research and holds numerous training courses aimed at assisting developing countries in building up their research, development and education capacities in the field of software technology, while UNU/BIOLAC promotes the

use of biotechnology for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In March, the UNU/IAS project “In Search of Biosecurity” held a Roundtable meeting in Tokyo to assess the issues and needs of the target audience and identify the most urgent priorities. This was followed by a summer capacity building workshop in Mongolia for the first programme target area of Central Asia and Mongolia, then an expert scoping meeting in Malaysia in October involving representatives from the countries in the five UN regions and major international organizations.

The project on “Information Technology and Environmental Issues” focused on the effects of the information technology revolution on climate change. Project results were presented at a two-day international symposium in Tokyo in

September and at other conferences around the world. Another project, a UNU/INTECH cross-country study of Internet use in Africa, found that Internet usage in universities is constrained by both structural and cost-related factors, with most academics forced to seek out “cyber cafes” or other public facilities to get online.

Environment – With millions of poor throughout the world directly dependent on the environment for their livelihoods and survival, sustainable utilization of natural resources is a critical issue. The aim of the “People, Land Management and Environmental Change” (PLEC) project is to develop sustainable and participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems around the world. In 2002, PLEC wound up one project phase and made significant progress in developing new projects at national, regional and international levels. At the 4th General Meeting on “Working with Farmers for the Cultivation of Biodiversity while Improving Livelihoods,” held in New York in April, participants reviewed and shared project findings, experiences and lessons learned. A workshop on “Agrodiversity in Development” was held in Paris in August to discuss final evaluation outcomes and review the proposal for a new international initiative; this also served as the final meeting of the management group of the present phase.

UNU has adopted a facilitating role in fostering zero emissions-related activities through “UNU Zero Emissions Forum” (ZEF), which brings together representatives from business, government and the scientific community in pursuit of research, capacity development and networking



Women moving soil to secure their homestead against flooding in Harirampur about 80 km west of Dhaka
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objectives. Major events of the year were the May ZEF Annual Meeting and a two-day autumn symposium on “Clean Energy and Zero Emissions – Toward a Sustainable Future with Hydrogen Energy.”

The human health impact of water pollution in the Middle East was another focus of activity. In 2002, the UNU/INWEH completed a pilot project to evaluate the health effects of nitrate pollution in Syria, and undertook a baseline survey of near-shore and beach water quality in the Gaza strip.

Major Cross-Cutting Issues

Some issues do not fit neatly into a specific thematic structure, but cut across and complement the University’s formal programme areas. UNU’s work involves many multidisciplinary projects dealing with such cross-cutting issues as globalization, global public goods, human rights, ethics, gender, water and food security.

UNU is committed to mainstreaming gender throughout its research and capacity development activities. While gender-related activities have always been a regular component of the University agendas, the goal now is to move beyond isolated gender projects and implement gender-sensitive programming, monitoring and evaluation. In 2002, UNU Centre launched a series of expert workshops on gender issues related to many of the “Critical Areas of Concern” of the Beijing Platform for Action. The first workshop of the series, “Gender and Poverty Alleviation,” was held in November in Tokyo. UNU/INRA, meanwhile, is continuing its focus on the critical role played by African women in the conservation

and management of natural resources and attempting to highlight policies and interventions that minimize gender inequalities.

As a follow-up to the success of its activities for the UN Year of Dialogue among Civilizations 2001, UNU continued its work in this area. The focus in 2002 was on conferences and dissemination activities aimed at translating research findings into policy proposals for applying the “dialogue among civilizations” concept in a variety of policy areas.

To counteract the typical narrow, single-issue focus of global agreements and treaties, UNU puts emphasis on exploring the changing nature of multilateral governance frameworks relating to technology, the economy and the environment. Related projects include “Inter-Linkages – Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements,” “Modelling Social Change and Water Cycle Interaction,” “Climate Affairs Capacity Building” and “Forum for Globally Integrated Environmental Assessment Modelling.”

Other significant cross-cutting efforts in 2002 were Urban Ecosystems and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and projects related to Water Crises, including preparations for the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003.

Capacity Development

UNU is strongly committed to capacity development, aiming in particular at enhancing the capacity of individuals and academic institutions in developing countries. Key features of the University’s capacity development efforts are a focus on advanced (particularly postgraduate-level) training and sustainability (helping to ensure that training opportunities provided to individuals bear greater fruit at an institutional level), implemented in cooperation with strong partner institutions and building on the strong research base of UNU and its partners.

UNU undertakes capacity development for postgraduate scholars and young professionals through specialized *advanced training programmes* that encompass short- and long-duration courses as well as postgraduate degree-oriented study in fields that span the University’s priority programme areas. UNU also provides *project-based development* by giving individuals, groups and institutions an opportunity to upgrade their skills and knowledge through involvement in UNU project work.

UNU-supported training courses in 2002 covered such diverse fields as peacekeeping, conflict resolution, human



rights, international cooperation and development, leadership, biodiversity, sustainable development, fisheries, food technology, geothermal energy, remote sensing and software technology. UNU also helps young researchers to upgrade their academic qualifications through Ph.D. internships, particularly at universities in developing countries; Master's and Ph.D. programmes; and postdoctoral fellowships.

Knowledge Networks

The concept of networking is integral to UNU's research and capacity-development activities. To complement its own network of Research and Training Centres and Programmes, UNU reaches out to partners in international academia that have similar objectives to UNU – not only through partnerships with universities around the world, but also through such networks as the Academic Council on the United Nations System, International Association of Universities, International Association of University Presidents and International Council for Science. UNU could aptly be described as being a “network of networks.”

The effectiveness of UNU's networking approaches has been greatly enhanced by adoption of new information and communications technologies. Under the leadership of the Tokyo Campus Computing Centre, IT capabilities and services are being enhanced within UN House Tokyo and incrementally expanded throughout the UNU system.

Prominent among UNU networking activities in 2002 were initiatives undertaken by the Food and Nutrition Programme in partnership with the International Union of Nutritional Sciences or one of the University's sister UN agencies. These were (a) the launch of the Global Capacity Development Initiative, (b) formation of a technical advisory group to assess the safety and appropriateness of foods distributed by the World Food Programme, (c) a review of harmonized approaches for setting nutrient-based dietary standards, and (d) assessment of the feasibility of developing international growth standards for pre-adolescent school-age children.

Network-oriented projects focusing on integrated land management in dry areas, sustainable development of freshwater resources and sustainable mountain development were active in 2002, as were efforts by UNU/BIOLAC's Regional Network on Biosafety. New networking initiatives during the year included UNU/CRIS's leadership in inaugurating a series of networks focusing on regional integration, and

UNU/INRA's support for the formation and launch of the West Africa Network of Natural Products Scientists.

Links with the UN System

To better tap knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world, each year UNU and the UN Office in Geneva jointly organize the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue. The Dialogue is meant to provide practical and pertinent inputs for policy development and implementation across programmes and departments. This year, presentations were organized within issue clusters including globalization, democratization, conflict prevention, inequality and non-traditional security – all drawn from the Secretary-General's recent reform proposal.

UNU holds a number of policy panels (in New York, Geneva, Paris and other UN locations) designed to bring the findings of UNU work directly to policy makers in the UN system. In 2002, panels were convened on education and capacity development; environmental governance, group behavior and development; financial flows and development in Latin America; and governing globalization.

In 2002, UNU collaborated with more than 30 UN system organizations in implementing its activities. Among new agreements that UNU signed with other UN agencies were an Agreement with the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO on international educational exchange of teachers and professionals; a Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP and the Government of Norway for setup and implementation of the Global Virtual University; and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Regional Office for Japan and Republic of Korea of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding hosting and maintenance of a UNHCR Japanese website.

Dissemination

In all, the work of the University led to the publication of 20 new books in 2002, seven of which were published by UNU Press. UNU Press actively promoted the work of the University at panels and book fairs around the world, as well as at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

A new series of 15-, 30- and 60-second public service

announcements introducing the UNU system were broadcast to television viewers worldwide via CNN International. In the print media, University academic staff published nearly 250 articles in scholarly and popular journals, and more than 300 articles about UNU were printed in the press. The Internet is also gaining in importance as a means of disseminating timely information, and specific attention was given in 2002 to updating and upgrading the UNU website.

Information about UNU's work was further disseminated to target audiences through numerous public lectures, conferences, symposiums, workshops and other events. The U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series, launched in 2001, was continued in 2002 with lectures by former US President William J. Clinton on 21 May and 1970 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlaug on 1 October. The President of the United Nations General Assembly, His Excellency Dr. Han Seung-soo, also presented a lecture at UNU Centre, on 29 May.

The UNU Global Seminar series for university students and young professionals expanded into the Tohoku region in 2002, its 7th location in Japan. Two new dissemination vehicles were also launched in 2002: six sessions of the UNU/IAS Tokyo Roundtable series were convened during the year, and UNU/ILA released the first three videos of its Global Leadership Film Series.

Organizational Developments, Finance and Administration

- Following consultations with Director-General Koichiro Matsuura of UNESCO and a recommendation by the Governing Council of the UNU, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan reappointed Professor Hans van Ginkel to a second five-year term as Rector of the United Nations University, effective 1 September.
- Ms. Eve Thompson, a UNU/ILA alumnus and member of the Academy's advisory committee, previously with CARE International's Southern and West Africa Regional Management Unit, took office as ad interim Director of UNU/ILA in July.
- Prof. Armando Haebeler took office as the new Director of UNU/IIST on 1 November.
- In June, UNU/INWEH moved into its new headquarters building in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. In 2002, the Network reviewed and reshaped its strategic plan to align more closely with host-country interests and with the anticipated level of future core funding.
- UNU Centre facilitated a UNU system-wide consultation process leading to the elaboration of capacity development "Principles and Guidelines," and began creating an alumni database to facilitate networking among former UNU fellows, programme coordinators and UNU academic staff.
- Under the leadership of the UNU Rector, UNU/INRA undertook three initiatives to widen its sources of funding. These were the appointment of Dr. Bjorn Lundgren, Chairman of the UNU/INRA Advisory Board, to lead an effort to develop a funding strategy; creation of a three-person Task Force to provide guidance to the activities of UNU/INRA and develop a strategy that would enable Africa to benefit from the activities of UNU; and discussions centred on the establishment of an "Operational Unit" of UNU/INRA in each country for dealing with a specialized subject.
- UNU/IAS underwent its first external evaluation; the three-member evaluation panel submitted its report to the UNU Rector in October.
- The Government of Norway announced a contribution of US\$2 million towards the creation of a new UNU unit responsible for developing the Global Virtual University (GVU). The new unit, to be located at UNEP/GRID-Arendal, will be implemented by a core partnership between UNEP/GRID-Arendal, Agder University College and UNU.
- The UNU-UNESCO staff exchange programme was initiated in accordance with a mutual agreement between the two sister agencies.
- As contributions to the UNU Centre strategic goal of strengthening South-South cooperation in its capacity development activities, two new programmes were started: (a) Within the framework of the UNU-ANSTI (African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions) Joint Fellowship Programme, UNU will provide M.Sc., Ph.D. and staff exchange fellowships through ANSTI to African academics for tenure at African universities, and (b) UNU will support students from Amazonian countries other than Brazil in the 30-month Master's degree programme in Development Planning for the Humid Tropics at the Center for Advanced Amazonian Studies of the Federal University of Para in Brazil.

The research programmes of the institutions of the University shall include, among other subjects, coexistence between peoples having different cultures, languages and social systems; peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security; human rights; ... and universal human values related to the improvement of the quality of life.

– [UNU Charter Article I.3]

In order to be faithful to the vision and ideals of the United Nations, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, UNU work addresses issues of peace, security and governance. The University's Peace and Governance Programme focuses on *pre-conflict* (for example, the root causes of conflict, preventive diplomacy), *conflict* (peace operations, conflict management) and *post-conflict* (peace-building, reconstruction) measures, as well as issues of *governance* (the nature and effectiveness of political, judicial and administrative institutions, and human rights and democracy). It also analyses the structure of the international system and how globalization can be managed, regulated and governed more effectively. The work of the Peace and Governance Programme takes a forward-looking, innovative approach to these issues and challenges – one that conceptualizes peace, governance and security in the broadest sense.

PEACE

The UNU mission in this thematic area – to contribute, through research, policy analysis and capacity development activities to the promotion of sustainable peace and good governance – is challenging and complex. It requires attention to the causes of war as well as to the conditions of peace and welfare before, during and after armed conflict. The intellectual framework of human security and human development has guided the selection and shape of many of UNU's activities. UNU work in the broad thematic area of peace concentrates on:

- *international relations and world order* – the evolving norms, institutions and interactions of international relations;
- *the UN system* – the role of the UN in preventing and managing conflict, contributing to post-conflict peace-building, and maintaining a stable international order;
- *human security* – reflecting the shift in focus from military defence of the state to preservation and

- enhancement of individual security and well-being; and
- *major armed conflicts and conflict management* – the causes, consequences and patterns of contemporary conflict, and the role of community and international actors in preventing and settling conflict.

This section of the report focuses on UNU projects related to global problem-solving, conflict prevention, conflict interventions, conflict research and policy, conducting research in violent societies, South Asia's effect on international peace and security, the plight of international migrants, and the nexus of geostrategic and human rights paradigms in international politics.

Global Problem-Solving

The Peace and Governance Programme plays a leading role in international debates and problem-solving



Viqueque, a small town on the south coast of East Timor
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initiatives, both through its own projects and by contributing to international collaborative efforts. One such effort was the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), established as a response to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's call for the building of a new international consensus on how to respond to massive violations of human rights and humanitarian law. UNU Vice-Rector Ramesh Thakur served on this independent commission, whose final report, *The Responsibility to Protect*,² was debated over the course of 2002 by groups of scholars as well as UN Member State representatives and staff, and was the focus of a UN Security Council retreat in May.

The basic principles of the report, which represents a major step forward in the debate on “humanitarian intervention” in both policy and academic circles, are that state sovereignty implies responsibility, and the primary responsibility for protection of its people lies with the state itself; but if a population is suffering serious harm – whether as a result of internal war, insurgency, repression or state failure – and the state in question is unwilling or unable to halt or avert that harm, then the principle of non-intervention yields to an international responsibility to protect. The report cautions, however, that military intervention is warranted only if there is specific serious and irreparable harm occurring, or imminently likely to occur, to human beings, and, furthermore, that the use of force must conform to the “precautionary principles” of right intention, last resort, proportional means and reasonable prospect of success, and also be subject to lawful UN Security Council authorization.

Conflict Prevention

Building on the ICISS Report, two of its Commissioners – Prof. Michael Ignatieff, Director of the Carr Centre of Human Rights at Harvard University, and Vice Rector Thakur – teamed up with the International Peace Academy in New York to launch a major new project on “Making States Work.” The premise of this project is that the biggest contribution towards a world of peace, stability and human security is a world of effective, functioning and legitimate sovereign states. This project interrogates the causes and conditions of failed and failing states, but also successful states, particularly those that can be said to have

² *The Responsibility to Protect – Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty*, Ottawa, International Development Research Centre, December 2001. The report is available online at <http://iciss-ciise.gc.ca/>.

succeeded against the odds. The first project workshop was held in Pocantico, New York, in November.

An 18 March expert forum on the theme of “Conflict Prevention: The Secretary-General's Report and the Way Forward” reflected on the Secretary-General's *Prevention of Armed Conflict* report and laid the groundwork for a thematic essay on prevention that the Secretary-General was asked to submit to the General Assembly as part of the *Millennium Report 2002*. The forum, co-chaired by UN Assistant Secretary-General Michael Doyle, Senior Advisor to the Secretary-General, and UNU Vice-Rector Thakur, was attended by representatives of various UN agencies, departments and programmes comprising key UN Secretariat staff involved in conflict prevention. The forum called for greater conceptual clarity in the conflict prevention debate and policy development, stronger efforts to build local and institutional capacity in preventive action, improvements in information gathering and distribution, improved coordination among actors and their efforts, and increased reporting and dissemination of success stories of preventive action. An improvement in the relationships among diverse actors and a reduction in structural inequalities is required, forum participants agreed, if the UN system is to work effectively with its partners in addressing the sources of conflict and thus reducing the potential for violence.³

Evaluation of Conflict Interventions

While the field of conflict resolution (i.e., the development of non-military alternatives to solving conflicts) has over a half-century of experience, surprisingly little attention has been paid to evaluating the impact of such interventions. INCORE's project on “Evaluation of Conflict Interventions” collected current evaluation models in the field of conflict resolution, management and transformation, summarized the academic literature specific to conflict resolution and peace-building evaluation, and convened a working group to explore and refine the key questions and challenges. The process included calls for information on evaluation guidelines and resources from over 700 people, followed by interviews with key practitioners, funders, academics and governmental units around the world. The project's final report, *The Evaluation of Conflict Resolution*

³ *Conflict Prevention – The Secretary-General's Report: The Way Forward*. Report of a UNU/EOSG Expert Forum, Edited by Ramesh Thakur and Albrecht Schnabel (Tokyo: United Nations University, 2003).



Interventions: Framing the State of Play,⁴ looks at existing and developing models of evaluation in the field and addresses the existing challenges. The report also suggests the need for the development of evaluation training to increase the skills of those working in the field.

UNU's project on "Women and Children in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding" draws on case studies from around the world in an attempt to provide a global comparative perspective on the challenges women and children face in post-conflict peacebuilding environments. The goal is to offer lessons for a more just and effective inclusion of the needs and interests of women and children in rebuilding economic, political and cultural structures of society.

Conflict Data Service

During the year, several additions were made to INCORE's Conflict Data Service online resource (<http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/>). In particular, the thematic sites on Conflict and Refugee/internally displaced people (IDPs) were updated, and new thematic sites on business, psychology and security were posted. A new country guide for China was developed, and the country guides for Angola, China/Tibet, Myanmar, Rwanda, Spain/Basque, Tanzania and Uganda were updated.

Conflict Research and Policy

The INCORE project on "Conflict Research and Policy" seeks to improve interaction between the research community involved in conflict-related studies and those in the policy/government sectors who could better utilize such research. During this 18-month project, researchers interviewed policy makers and practitioners, both addressing the challenges to ensuring that their work is complementary and seeking guidelines to make sure it is mutually productive.

The project report suggests that research must reflect a solid understanding of (and be related to) relevant policy objectives and institutional or government commitments, and must be given into the right hands at the right time (reflecting a vital need for making contacts within governments and institutions). It further suggests that research must offer practical outcomes that governments can feasibly attain, and that proper presentation and formatting of research results are absolutely critical if the work is to have a significant impact.

⁴ See <http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/home/policy/Projects.html>.

Researching Violent Societies

Despite the high level of research activity in conflict areas around the world, little attention has been paid to the actual processes and methods of conducting research in violently divided societies – the ethical and methodological challenges faced by researchers who must struggle to connect with the mainstream research community while grappling in isolation with the special demands (in terms of research design, ethics and analysis) of conducting research in the midst of ethnic conflict or other violent upheavals. The research project on "Researching Ethnic Conflict in Africa: Ethical and Methodological Issues in Researching Violent Societies," jointly undertaken by UNU's Peace and Governance Programme, INCORE, and the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CEPACS) at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, seeks to document the approaches, dilemmas and insights shared by researchers who operate in violent contexts throughout Africa. This information will be invaluable in supporting existing researchers in their work and in providing relevant and useful training materials for a new generation of researchers and aid agency relief workers.

A three-day author workshop held in February at the University of Ibadan brought together experienced researchers from within Africa (Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa) who have practical experience in solving the problems associated with conducting research in violent and politically unstable contexts. Also attending were international researchers (from Canada, Japan, Northern Ireland and the United States) with particular interests in ethics and methodology as well as other interested parties, including students from the University of Ibadan's new Master's Programme in Humanitarian and Refugee Studies.

Challenges and Opportunities in South Asia

The seven countries of South Asia – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka – are home to one-fifth of the world's population. The region faces substantial challenges as regards economic development, environmental protection, democratic governance, and intra- and inter-state conflicts, with the added dimensions of nuclear capability (by India and Pakistan) and new international terrorism-related issues. In

May the Peace and Governance Programme organized a major two-day international conference on “The United Nations and South Asia” at the UNU Centre in Tokyo to address specific problems of the region as well as the relationship between Japan and the countries in the region. Conference speeches and discussions highlighted various key issues, including the scale of the challenges confronting South Asia, the numbers of people affected and the potential spill-over effect to the rest of the world.

A primary focus of the conference was South Asia’s effect on international peace and security, with several potential threats identified: two nuclear powers engaged in dispute over territory, several high-intensity intra-state conflicts and a history of terrorist activities. On the positive side, the conference highlighted the substantial contributions made by South Asian countries to UN peacekeeping.

Poverty, International Migration and Asylum

In recent years, millions of people have migrated, or sought to migrate, from regions that are afflicted by poverty and insecurity to more prosperous and stable parts of the world. In the year 2000, some 140 million persons – or roughly 2 per cent of the world’s population – resided in a country other than that in which they were born. Such population flows, often involving tortuous and dangerous long-distance journeys, have been both prompted and facilitated by a variety of factors associated with the process of globalization: a growing disparity in the level of human security found in different parts of the world; improved transportation, communications and information technology systems; the expansion of transnational social networks; and emergence of a commercial (and sometimes criminal) industry devoted to smuggling people across international borders.

In September, in Helsinki, the UNU/WIDER conference on “Poverty, International Migration and Asylum” focused on the economic consequences of immigration and on issues associated with asylum migration. More than 50 research papers were presented, expanding the focus of existing studies on the economic consequences of legal and illegal immigration to host countries and source countries, and placing the economic study of immigration in a global context. Conference discussions added to the understanding of migratory movements that are taken for the purpose (or with the

consequence) of seeking asylum in another state.

The UNU Centre project on “Human Flows,” in partnership with the Monterey Institute of International Studies, looks at the legal and illegal cross-border movements of people in Northeast Asia. A November research workshop in Tokyo addressed a number of questions relevant to the issue of cross-border human flows.

The UNU Centre project on “Coalitions Against Trafficking in Human Beings in the Philippines” aims to increase understanding of the international trafficking of Filipino women and the role of organized crime in this activity. UNU organized research concerning the trafficking of Filipino women into Japan, and presented its findings at a workshop in Manila in March.

Managing the Volatility of Capital Flows since the Asian Crisis

A coordinated approach to reducing the impact of the steep reduction of capital flows into countries of the developing world is essential for contributing to their continued economic growth and protecting against new economic crises. The UNU/WIDER project on “Capital Flows to the Developing Countries Since the Asian Crisis: How to Manage Their Volatility?” has outlined measures that can encourage higher and more sustained capital flows so as to give greater dynamism to developing country economies and protect against capital flow volatility.

Given the dramatic drying up of private capital flows to developing countries since the Asian financial crisis, these measures are deemed urgent. Specific reform recommendations made by the project include:

- making global institutions in trade and finance far more inclusive, so as to better represent the voices and interests of developing countries,
- encouraging more private capital flows by strengthening the guarantee and co-financing mechanisms of multilateral banks, and by imaginative measures to be taken in key source countries (such as the USA and the UK), and
- ensuring that sufficient official liquidity is available to developing countries if private liquidity temporarily falls.

Research papers and the results of the project are available online at <http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/2000-2001-4.1.htm> and will be published as a book edited by project leaders.



This Naxi lady is showing photographs given to her family in the early 1930s by Dr. Joseph Rock. They had escaped the Cultural Revolution's destructive madness by being walled up in the farmhouse, Yunnan, China. (Photograph: Jack D. Ives, Senior Adviser, UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme)

Geostrategic Culture and Culture of Solidarity

Two main paradigms account for the motivations and actions of states in international politics: geostrategic (or national interest) considerations, and considerations of solidarity (oriented towards basic needs and human rights). This project tries to bring systematic understanding of what is meant by geostrategic and solidarity considerations, analyse their bearing in a number of current security crises, and assesses the future of their relationship. Project meetings were held in Tokyo (February) and Perth (August), and authors are now drafting final versions of their chapters for the book that will emanate from this project.

GOVERNANCE

Governance refers to the formation and stewardship of the formal and informal rules that regulate the public realm, the arena in which state as well as civil society actors interact to make decisions. It describes the modalities, values and institutions that we employ to organize human life at all levels. UNU work on governance focuses particularly on:

- *human rights and ethics* – the significant issue of respect for human rights in international governance as embedded in institutions, instruments and regimes, and its integral role in building and maintaining stable, peaceful societies;

- *democracy and civil society* – the importance of democracy, in terms of both procedures and substance, and the significance of civil society in achieving domestic good governance and in underpinning peaceful international relations;
- *leadership* – capacity development in nurturing leadership qualities in the area of good governance; and
- *policy and institutional frameworks* – the tenets of governance (institutional, policy, infrastructural and normative) that underpin sustainable human development and the international financial architecture.

This section of the report concentrates on issues of global governance. It highlights the findings of work on promotion of democracy, international legitimacy, structures of governance, effects of globalization, unintended effects of corporate activity, and regional integration.

In January 2002, UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan continued the EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum series, which began in 2001, on the theme of “Governance Across Regions: National, Regional and Global.” The conference engaged a variety of issues related to governance, including the contested norm of transnational justice, international standards of economic governance, comparisons of regional governance, and the challenges of embracing democracy in developing countries. Paradoxically, at a time when participation and openness are the benchmarks of good governance at the domestic level, there are criticisms that more and more of the decisions that affect our lives are being moved beyond the national realm into organizations that do not appear to meet the same standards. In response, speakers agreed that there are parallels between domestic and international forms of governance: expectations of transparency, accountability, representation, efficient delivery and effective performance are increasingly demanded of governance at all levels.

The UN and Promotion of Democracy

It is widely accepted that domestic governance is intrinsically related to security within and between states, as well as to a broad range of human rights and welfare needs. Good governance, observed UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, “is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.” Today, a broad movement of both direct and indirect democracy

promotion underscores the policies and activities of many individual states, regional organizations, global organizations, regional and global legal regimes, and NGOs.

The United Nations has a unique role in the promotion, assistance and facilitation of democracy. The recent experience of Afghanistan was a fateful example of how corrupt, unstable, ineffective and repressive governance can create a breeding ground for violent grievance and terrorism, the effects of which can adversely impact international peace and security. The promotion of democratization, therefore, must now also be seen as a part of the UN's wider role in international peace and security.

The UNU Peace and Governance Programme, in cooperation with the Centre for Democratic Institutions of the Australian National University, is conducting a project that examines the UN's assistance in democratic transition and consolidation. The project places particular emphasis on post-conflict societies and cases of major current concern, including Kosovo, East Timor and Afghanistan. Historical perspective is provided by examining earlier cases that continue to hold relevance for UN activities, such as Cambodia, Haiti and Namibia. The objective of the project is to draw forward-looking conclusions about the impact and effectiveness of the UN in democracy (particularly electoral) assistance, and to generate conclusions about how the UN's activities can better promote sustainable democracy.

In September, project researchers met for two days at UN Headquarters in New York to discuss papers and findings, and to consult with UN staff members whose work is related to the UN's democracy assistance activities. Among the preliminary conclusions was that, inevitably, the ethics of intervention must be confronted. The challenge is to achieve positive and sustainable change without embedding external actors as an indispensable part of the local political scene. There is a critical need, furthermore, to work with local civil society and prepare it to take over roles being undertaken by the external actor; capacity building, based upon extensive local consultation, is therefore an essential part of the UN's work. And because the process of democratization is ongoing, we must be realistic about what can be achieved, and when. As the UN is likely to be involved in this work for decades to come, the aim of the project is to provide results that will assist the UN in its future endeavours.

The Faultlines of International Legitimacy

The impact of terrorism can be considered to be a defining characteristic of current international politics. The US threat in 2002 to launch a "preventive" war against Iraq also tested international norms. Such events, and the issues they entail and debates they generate, have focused attention on the question of international legitimacy, and the underlying notion of international politics and international law.

The UNU Peace and Governance Programme project on "Faultlines of International Legitimacy" seeks to answer some very basic questions: "What is international legitimacy?" "What are its conditions?" "How does the current system of international order fulfil these conditions?" The project involves a group of scholars from the fields of international law, international relations, philosophy and history. The project combines critical and constructive approaches to unveil what is at stake, both ideologically and politically, in numerous case studies. Among other issues, the project examines the UN Security Council, the role of the United States regarding the definition and undermining of international legitimacy, gender issues as part of the international agenda, and the cosmopolitan use of force. It also explores the venues through which the requirements of international justice could be honoured by the stands taken on the issue of international legitimacy. The project's second workshop meeting was held in May in Tokyo, and preparation of a project manuscript is underway.

Behind the Structures of Global Governance

Ideas as well as institutions underpin the shaping of global governance. While the space for ideas about global governance seemingly has opened up in the post-Cold War years, little attention has been paid to the process of where and how these ideas arose, or how they come to influence contemporary public policy. In parallel fashion, institutions must be considered not only for their structural manifestations but also as conduits for ideas. Without the development of flexible and often informal institutions, no bridge exists for linking new ways of thinking or new paradigms with action.

The rationale underlying the "Ideas-Institutional



Nexus” project, organized by the UNU and the University of Waterloo, is that institutions provide both a location and a legitimacy for the process of policy-making. The project examines a number of high-level international commissions to highlight the interplay between ideas and institutions. The first project meeting, held in Waterloo, Canada, in May, explored a range of questions about such commissions, including their genealogical development, motivations, leadership structure and degree of coordinated efforts.

Vice-Rector Thakur continued to serve on the International Advisory Committee of the UN Intellectual History Project, which is an ambitious undertaking to map the flow of ideas through the UN system to become international public policy. He also served as Senior Advisor on Reform and Principal Writer for the UN Secretary-General’s report on *Strengthening of the United Nations: An Agenda for Further Change*, published in September.⁵ This report contains a wide-ranging package of pragmatic improvements affecting both substance and process, including (a) a thorough review of the UN’s programme of work, (b) detailed proposals for improving performance in the areas of human rights and public information, (c) steps to improve coordination among UN entities, especially at the country level, and (d) proposals for improving the quality and performance of UN staff members, and strengthening the bases of the international civil service. The report was presented to the UN General Assembly at its 57th session with a call on governments, NGOs, the United Nations, and other international organizations to implement its recommendations.

Contestation of Globalization

Globalization, in particular the expansion of the capitalist system, has produced many substantial benefits for many of the poorest countries and peoples of the world, raising standards and conditions of living for millions. Yet also it is often accompanied by a widening of the social divide, not least between those profiting from the new modes of production and exchange and others bearing the brunt of the ongoing structural changes. Globalization is also contributing to rapid regional and global environmental degradation, precipitating humanity towards major ecological disasters. These problems are a source of great insecurity, as attested by the growing number of civil wars,

migratory flows and refugee movements.

The project on “New Modes of Global Governance” approaches these challenges from the perspective of failures in global governance. It tries to contribute to the invention of new institutional mechanisms and multilateral procedures for contributing to the solution of these problems. A planning meeting was held in February-March 2003 in Geneva, in cooperation with the University of Lausanne and UNESCO. The authors discussed the main themes of the book and the focus of each of the chapters. A second meeting will take place in Tokyo in October 2003.

Unintended Consequences of Corporate Activity

The project “Double Effect in World Business: Dealing with Unintended Consequences of Corporate Activity” addresses questions of how to conduct business in a responsible manner in countries where human rights abuses are widespread, where war is being fought, or where the environment is being degraded – in particular, how to deal with unintended harmful side-effects of corporate activity, especially insofar as corporate activity may result in aiding and abetting human rights violations committed by governments, rebel groups or security forces. This project focuses on indirect responsibility on the part of corporate actors, and aims to delimit the concept of complicity and the principles of the UN Global Compact initiative.

The project is developing a framework for dealing with harmful effects of corporate activity, with a special emphasis on *unintentional* corporate wrongdoing, by introducing the Principle of Double Effect (designed to assess and manage harmful, unintended consequences of otherwise legitimate acts of war) and related concepts from the ethics of warfare into the field of business ethics. The project specifically demonstrates how the UN Global Compact, as the global initiative on corporate citizenship, may benefit from use of the Principle of Double Effect in evaluating corporate conduct according to the principles of the Compact. This theoretical framework for assessment of responsibility was developed at a June workshop in Oslo.

⁵ *Strengthening of the United Nations: An Agenda for Further Change*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/57/387, 23 September 2002.



“Hands across a divided Derry,” a monument in the centre of Londonderry, Northern Ireland
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UNU Centre on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU/CRIS)

UNU/CRIS, based in Bruges, Belgium, was established in 2001 to contribute, through research and training, to a better understanding of the processes and impacts of intra- and inter-regional integration from multidisciplinary and comparative perspectives. The goal is to build policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and cooperation, and to contribute to capacity building on issues of regional integration and cooperation, particularly in developing countries. The main strategic objectives of UNU/CRIS are to:

- develop a step-wise, in-depth knowledge of existing initiatives and ongoing processes of regional integration around the world, and characterize these for their aims, structures and strategies,
- broaden and improve the scope, and strengthen the quality and policy relevance, of research and training on comparative regional integration,
- increase insights into the opportunities and challenges presented by processes of integration and collaboration, especially in developing countries, and develop a strong network with partners in those countries, and
- contribute to the UN system by relating the results of its work to the main programme areas and research and training activities within the UNU.

Regional Integration

During its first full year as a UNU Research and Training Programme, the UNU Programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU/CRIS) launched ten research projects under four major programme themes: (a) monitoring regional integration, (b) explaining regional integration, (c) advancing regional integration, and (d) building capacity for regional integration. These projects bring together international networks of scholars to study

and report upon issues related to regional integration processes across the globe. Two efforts of particular note are the “Regional Integration Information System” project and the “Zambia-Malawi-Mozambique Growth Triangle” project.

The past two decades have seen a proliferation of regional cooperation agreements across the globe. The UNU/CRIS “Regional Integration Information System” project seeks to identify and describe the variety of

regional integration agreements that currently exist worldwide, including creating a profile of agreements by membership, purpose of establishment, and the underpinning legal and institutional arrangements. The final database, including current status of integration for each regional agreement, governance systems and budgetary powers, and modes of inter-regional cooperation, will be available on the UNU/CRIS website. The project also provides an important resource base for other activities, such as the “Regional Integration Indicators” project that is directed at producing a set of multi-disciplinary qualitative and quantitative indicators adapted to and relevant for different models of regional integration.

The “Zambia-Malawi-Mozambique (ZMM) Growth Triangle” project takes account of new forms of regional cooperation that are emerging in developing countries. The ZMM growth triangle, an initiative of the UN Development Programme, aims to facilitate cooperation by the private sector with the objective of contributing to development in rural areas and stimulating investment in infrastructure and small-scale enterprises. UNU/CRIS is contributing to the initial phases of this initiative by:

- helping to develop a set of specific indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of integration in the ZMM growth triangle,
- contributing to an edited volume on regional integration in Africa (to be published by UNU Press), and
- producing a training module, and submitting a proposal for conducting a regional foresight exercise in the ZMM growth triangle.

The “ZMM Growth Triangle” project complements several other UNU/CRIS activities related to a three-year study on peace, security, conflict and regional integration in Africa.

“The research programmes of the institutions of the University shall include, among other subjects ... economic and social change and development; the environment and the proper use of resources; [and] basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development ...”

– [UNU Charter Article I.3]

UNU’s Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and their implications for the sustainable management of natural resources. The basic issues of human survival, development and welfare are at the core of the themes covered within the realm of the ESD Programme. These issues are addressed within the three broad themes of (a) development, (b) science, technology and society, and (c) environment, and the interactions among them. This encompasses such concerns as globalization, technological change (information, software and biotechnology) and urbanization, and their implications for people and societies. Environmental governance, natural resources management, sustainable energy use and production, and monitoring tools for designing and implementing effective policies are also of critical interest.

To achieve its objectives, UNU’s ESD Programme adopts a multidisciplinary approach combining both natural and social sciences. In implementing its activities, the ESD Programme makes special efforts to include perspectives from both North and South as well as from the countries with economies in transition. Networking and capacity building, particularly in the developing countries, are given high priority.

A number of ESD project activities in 2002 were targeted towards contributing to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development and the International Year of Mountains 2002, and to preparations for the 3rd World Water Forum, which will be held in Japan in March 2003. This section discusses these activities as well as several new initiatives and projects that were initiated during the year.

DEVELOPMENT

Helping to alleviate the suffering of the some 1.2 billion people worldwide who are living in extreme poverty remains a top priority of UNU. But while there is general

agreement on some of the foundations for successful development strategies, controversy still surrounds many issues. The University concentrates its work in the thematic area of development on issues of:

- *globalization and development* – investigating the driving forces and the social, economic and political impacts of, and policy responses to, globalization, including searching for alternatives to the present drive towards “ungoverned globalization”;
- *growth and employment* – identifying policies and approaches through which developing countries can achieve more rapid and broad-based growth;
- *poverty, inequality and basic needs* – devising strategies to deal with the unfinished agenda of eradicating “structural poverty” and dealing with the “new poverty”; and
- *urbanization* – assessing the implications of the rapid rise in urban populations, particularly in developing countries.

This section of the report focuses on UNU’s contributions to the WSSD, sustainable development governance, sustainable mountain and forest development, research capacity building in the South, spatial disparities in development and innovative sources of development finance.

Contributions to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

One of the major events of the year was the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September. UNU/IAS acted as a focal point and main organizer for UNU activities leading up to and during the WSSD. In this role, the UNU/IAS co-organized two events: a public forum in Tokyo in July on “The Road to the Johannesburg Summit 2002 and Beyond: The Roles of Japan and the United Nations University” and a WSSD side-event in Johannesburg on “Realizing the New Social Contract: Science & Technology Education for Sustainable Development.” In addition, UNU/IAS produced seven reports, incorporating inputs from the UNU Centre and other RTCs. Three of these reports were presented to the WSSD in Johannesburg.

In late June, UNU/INWEH co-hosted an international conference in Hamilton, Canada, to evaluate capacity development needs for the management of freshwater and marine coastal ecosystems. Four background case studies



Women unloading sand from barges in Lalmonirhat on Brahmaputra river in Northern Bangladesh
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were presented: on capacity development issues in the Laurentian Great Lakes, the Caribbean Sea, the Lake Victoria Basin and the Chao Phraya River and estuary in Thailand. UNU/INWEH presented a conference statement to the WSSD.

UNU contributed four reports to the WSSD process in 2002⁶:

- *Effective Pathways to Sustainable Development*, submitted to the 2nd Global PrepCom in January,
- *International Environmental Governance – The Question of Reform: Key Issues and Proposals*, submitted to the 3rd Global PrepCom in March,
- *Improving the Management of Sustainable Development: Towards a New Strategic Framework for Large Developing Countries – China, India*, submitted to the 4th Global PrepCom in August, and
- *Making Integrated Solutions Work for Sustainable Development*, submitted to the WSSD in Johannesburg.

As one of the highlights of its mission to the WSSD, UNU participated in the launch of three Type II partnerships in Johannesburg. These Type II partnerships, comprising commitments and action-oriented coalitions focused on translating political commitments into action, were:

- Type II Partnership on Mobilizing the New Social Contract on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: The UNU/IAS Higher Education Fellowship Initiative on Science for Sustainability to build capacity for developing stronger curricula that educational organizations can integrate into their programmes;
- Type II Partnership on Inter-linkages between

⁶ An earlier report of the series, *Breaking Down Barriers to Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific*, was submitted to the Regional PrepCom for Asia and the Pacific in November 2001.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to build upon the country case studies that UNU and its partners have undertaken towards determining and transferring lessons learned for the implementation of MEAs at both national and regional levels; and

- Type II Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions to address the priority of improving livelihoods, conservation and stewardship throughout the world's mountain regions.

UNU also joined at the WSSD with UNESCO and nine other global educational organizations and scientific academies to issue the Ubuntu Declaration, which calls for the creation of a major global alliance to promote the worldwide integration of a sustainable development focus into the curriculum at every level of education. The goals of the effort are curriculum development, North-South networking, strategic educational planning and policy-making, and capacity building in scientific research and learning.

UNU's final report to WSSD

The UNU report *Making Integrated Solutions Work for Sustainable Development*, submitted to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, shares the findings of UNU research on the issues presented in the *WSSD Draft Plan of Implementation*. The first section of the UNU report focuses on:

- the relationship between poverty and such issues as conflict, gender inequality, access to clean water and urbanization,
- protection and management of the natural resource base necessary for economic and social development,
- issues related to the sustainability of production, consumption and international trade,
- the critical issues of water and human health, and the relationship between them,
- means of implementing solutions, and
- the international framework that governs sustainable development.

The second section of the UNU report outlines the University's partnerships and capacity development programmes to implement Agenda 21, and introduces the Type II partnerships that UNU launched at the WSSD. The UNU report is available online at <http://update.unu.edu/downloads/WSSDfinal.pdf>.



Sustainable Development Governance

The UNU/IAS research project on “Sustainable Development Governance,” undertaken in cooperation with the University of Kitakyushu (Japan) and financially supported by the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, issued two substantive policy reports in 2002. The preliminary UNU report, *International Environmental Governance – The Question of Reform: Key Issues and Proposals*, was submitted to the 3rd Prepcom for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held 25 March to 5 April 2002 at the UN Headquarters in New York. The final report, comprising the works of 21 scholars, was adjusted to include new findings and additional work; this report, *UNU/IAS Report: International Sustainable Development Governance, The Question of Reform, Key Issues and Proposals*, was presented at the WSSD in Johannesburg as an official UN background document for the WSSD deliberations.

Several roundtables and invitational lectures, attended by representatives of government, academia, industry and the diplomatic corps, were also held at UNU/IAS in Tokyo. Roundtable events on 9 May and 1 October discussed, respectively, implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and post-WSSD global change research, while the lectures on 28 May and 20 June focused on multilateral environmental agreements and the WTO Doha Round.



The UNU mountain global project extended into magnificent but vulnerable Tien Shan, Kyrgyz Republic, Central Asia (Photograph: Libor Jansky, UNU)

Sustainable Mountain and Forest Development

Promoting sustainable mountain development is a complex and multi-faceted challenge. Home to more than 600 million people, and a source of water for half the world’s population, mountains are vulnerable to a wide array of human-created threats that are exacerbated by regional differences in geography, ecology and culture. UNU is committed to promoting sustainable development policies that address the various threats while acknowledging and incorporating the cultural diversity of local inhabitants and utilizing local knowledge as a means to preserve biodiversity.

Much of UNU’s work on mountain issues has been in the form of awareness-raising through conferences, reports and a yearly calendar (distributed globally) depicting mountain ecosystems. UNU has also been conducting research on mountain issues, and many of the findings have been instrumental in challenging conventional thought on such issues as degradation of mountain environments, flooding and the role of mountain people in conserving their own environment.

Since 1997, UNU has been working closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the lead agency for the United Nations International Year of Mountains 2002 (IYM2002)⁷, and other relevant

organizations to ensure that the broadest possible range of expertise is focused on reaching the goals of sustainable mountain development. To mark the start of IYM2002, UNU, in collaboration with the Graduate School of Environmental Earth Science at Hokkaido University, organized a public forum on “Mountains: Environment and Human Activities” (31 January), an international symposium on “Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems” (1 February), and a UNU Mountain Photograph Exhibit

⁷ More information about UNU’s IYM2002 activities is available online at <http://www.unu.edu/mountains2002/>.

(January–April). A key aim of the symposium and forum was to contribute to improved understanding of the status of different mountain systems in relation to global change, the pressures that mountains are exposed to, and the responses of indigenous social groups and mountain societies. The result was a declaration and conclusions with clear research findings and specific policy recommendations for future projects as well as for input into the WSSD process.

A feature event near the end of IYM2002 was the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit held in Kryrgyzstan (29 October–1 November), which drew more than 600 participants from 60 countries. This event was co-organized by the UNU, Government of Kyrgyzstan, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Aga Khan Development Network, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Environment Programme, UNESCO and other UN and non-governmental organizations. The summit drew together ideas and recommendations generated by the events of IYM2002 into proposals for concrete actions. A major outcome of the summit was the Bishkek Mountain Platform, which was passed to the UN General Assembly to serve as a framework for the future sustainable development of the world's mountain regions.

Forests are fast being lost worldwide (at the rate of some 15 million hectares per year), primarily in the tropics. Statistics show that 25 countries have lost 90 per cent or more of their forests. Continuing deforestation and forest ecological decline threatens the genetic diversity of the world's plants and animals, with untold species facing eventual extinction. The most optimistic estimate of the world's remaining forested areas is about 3.6 billion hectares from an originally forested area of more than 6 billion hectares.

To mark the inauguration of a new project on "Research and Capacity Development for National Forestry Programmes in Countries with Economies in Transition," UNU in cooperation with the European Forest Institute, University of Joensuu-Silva Network (Finland) and Lithuanian Agricultural University held a joint international symposium in Kaunas, Lithuania, in July. This new project, which involves representatives from 28 countries as well as several international organizations, 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, Central European and Baltic states. The objective of the three-day symposium, which was attended



Village life near Zimmi, Sierra Leone
© Peter Williams/WCC

by policy makers, researchers and representatives of various governmental and non-governmental organizations and industry, was to clarify the status of development and implementation of national forestry programmes in relation to the environment and transitional process.

Research Capacity Building in the South

Despite wide agreement that partnerships between the North and the South are essential to build and strengthen the research capacities needed for development in the South, there is considerable variance among donors regarding the ways to implement such partnerships, the types of support and the nature of the needed capacity. This variance in modalities of support from the North to the South, which rests upon assumptions that often are limited or even mistaken, is partially responsible for the low impact of donor-initiated research capacity building programmes on sustainable development in the South.

A study by UNU/INTECH, supported by SIDA/SAREC, analysed the impact, outcomes and conceptual basis of the modality of support adopted by SAREC over the past 20 years to build research capacity in Nicaraguan universities through partnership with Swedish researchers. The study found that although the programme has been successful when assessed on the basis of its objective of building academic research capacity, its impact outside the universities has been very limited because the model of support granted by SAREC rested on three flawed assumptions. The findings of this study will be useful in helping to move the modalities of support from the North to build research capacity in the South from



old to new assumptions; these include the notion of a systemic approach to innovation, and recognition that multiple knowledge sites must be nurtured and brought together in the search for solutions to particular problems.

Spatial Disparities in Human Development

Amid a growing general concern about increasing inequality, spatial disparities in human development have begun to attract considerable policy interest. In China, Russia, India – indeed, in most developing and transition economies – there is a sense that spatial and regional inequality of economic activity, incomes and social indicators is on the increase.⁸ While such inequality is a dimension of overall inequality, it has added significance when spatial and regional divisions align with political and ethnic tensions to undermine social and political stability.

The aim of this project is to document and analyse the reality and determinants of within-country spatial inequality in developing and transition economies, especially during the period of globalization of the past two decades. The analysis covers inequalities in the distribution of such variables as population, economic activity and structure, income, social indicators, infrastructure and public expenditure. Several global and regional conferences in 2002 brought together the best work and best researchers working in this area, a conference on Asia will be organized in Tokyo in late March 2003, and a final conference in Helsinki in May 2003 will take stock of the empirical findings and utilize them to return to the methodological issues.

Innovative Sources of Development Finance

The past decade has seen stagnation in the flows of external finance from official sources to the developing world. Private flows, meanwhile, are highly concentrated in a small group of emerging economies, with the poorest countries receiving only a small share. In consequence, the ability of developing countries, especially the poorest, to expand their development spending and tackle urgent problems of poverty, human development and post-conflict

reconstruction remain highly constrained.

This UNU/WIDER project rigorously analyses the advantages, disadvantages and other implications of proposals for developing new and innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for dedication to social development and poverty eradication programmes for the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). The results, which will be of considerable interest to the entire development community – national governments, the UN, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and civil society – will have the potential to help to break the present impasse in external finance for developing countries.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Science and technology are critical components of the development process. Rapid technological advances, particularly in information and communication technologies (ICTs) and biotechnologies, have created immense new opportunities. It is important to understand not only the potentials offered by our increasing technological capabilities, but also their broader social and ethical impacts. UNU work in this theme concentrates on:

- *innovation* – the impact of new technologies on efficiency and competitiveness, and the implications for developing countries;
- *information technology and biotechnology* – the social impact of these technologies;
- *software technology* – particularly, formal methods in software development; and
- *food and nutrition* – research and capacity development on issues of human development relating to food and nutrition.

This section of the report highlights findings from work on biosecurity, IT and environmental issues, and Internet access among universities in Africa.

In Search of Biosecurity

The biosecurity project focuses on issues concerned with the conservation and utilization of biodiversity, including biosafety (the use and trade of genetically modified organisms) and access to genetic resources and sharing the benefits of their utilization. The outputs of the project are aimed at intergovernmental bodies, international

⁸ A useful resource for policy makers is UNU/WIDER's Income Inequality Database, which tracks inequality over time and across countries. This database is available online at <http://www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm>.

organizations and governments, with special attention given to developing countries where capacities to respond to the issue are in short supply.

The biosecurity project started by assessing the issues and needs of the targeted audience and identifying the most urgent priorities through a Tokyo Roundtable on Biosecurity in March at the UNU/IAS. Following the Roundtable, attempts were made to establish contacts with major stakeholders and potential sponsors, and in April, during COP6, UNU/IAS and Institute of Global Environment and Society (IGES) jointly convened a side event on the “Bonn Guidelines on ABS (Access & Benefit Sharing): Toolkits for Playmakers.”

The first capacity development programme targeted Central Asia and Mongolia, an area that ranks high in the need for human capacity development. At a week-long capacity building workshop held in Mongolia in June-July, all the participating countries agreed to establish a regional network, with assistance and coordination from UNU/IAS, to promote and further assist in cooperation on biosecurity and bioresources issues. Further activity is planned in collaboration with UNEP.

In early October, an expert scoping meeting involving representatives from the countries in the five UN regions and from major intergovernmental organizations met in Malaysia to assist with preparations for the open-ended October expert workshop in Kuala Lumpur on capacity building in access and benefit sharing called by the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Information Technology and Environmental Issues

The focus of the current phase of the project on “Information Technology and Environmental Issues” is the effects of the information technology revolution on climate change. The main objectives are to establish UNU as a credible research presence in the field and to raise awareness of this new area through dissemination activities, including public events and online training courses.

With respect to the first objective, four in-house articles were accepted for publication in international journals in 2002. The main dissemination activity was a two-day international symposium on “Information Technology and the Environment” held in September in Tokyo – the first major event focusing on this topic to be held in Japan. Project results were also presented at several international

conferences around the world.

Internet Access in Africa

In all but a few cases, the countries of Africa are at early stages of Internet adoption and the structure of their Internet services markets is still embryonic. UNU/INTECH launched an exploratory empirical investigation of the pattern of adoption and of constraints to the use of the Internet in universities Africa. This cross-country study, which in addition to empirical data utilized interviews with over two hundred academics in 10 universities in Kenya and Nigeria, found that academic use of the Internet in Africa is constrained by both structural factors (telecommunications and connectivity infrastructure as well as income levels at the aggregate country, individual and organizational levels) and cost-related factors (local telephone and Internet service provider subscription fees).

This study represents an important first step in understanding the ways in which information and communication technologies are being adopted and used within higher education in Africa. Because initial investment costs limit the ownership of PCs, most academics are forced to seek Internet access in “cyber cafes” and other public places. Given that schools are the gatekeepers of advanced technologies as well as the first users of the Internet in most countries, low Internet penetration in universities remains a problematic proposition; the kinds of state support that led to the rapid diffusion of the Internet in the USA and other Internet-rich countries is yet to be seen in African countries.

This exploratory project suggests that much remains to be understood about the pattern of diffusion and usage of the Internet in Africa. Research needs to be carried out on the ways in which the Internet can benefit knowledge diffusion in poor countries, such as creation of an optimal situation of networking among academics in Africa and colleagues in advanced nations. Particularly important is elucidation of the role of institutions (broadly defined) in promoting Internet adoption and usage in African universities and societies.



Global Environment Information Centre

The Tokyo-based Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC), established in 1996 as a joint initiative of the UNU and the Environment Agency of Japan, plays a key role of bringing information on Japan and its environment to the world, and vice-versa. GEIC is committed to enhancing the involvement of civil groups and the public in environmental issues. The Centre undertakes studies and activities that can better involve NGOs and other grassroots organizations in international and national environmental processes as well as activities that involve packaging information for use and consumption by non-experts. Activities undertaken by GEIC in 2002 included:

- preparation of an “Innovative Communities” project concept paper, highlighting “success elements” identified in several successful community-led environmental initiatives, and
- organization of the First Expert Workshop on the “UNU-UNEP Innovative Communities Initiative” (30 July in Tokyo); this workshop brought together experts on local environmental management from universities, NGOs and international organizations located in Japan to discuss the project concept and issues related to community-centred environmental management initiatives.

GEIC houses an environmental library of some 4,000 books and reports, environment-related materials and newsletters from about 1,400 corporations, NGOs and local governments, and 450 environmental videos.

ENVIRONMENT

Many millions of people throughout the world are directly dependent on the environment for their livelihoods and personal welfare. This makes sustainable utilization (including conservation and restoration) of environmental resources a critical issue. Research and capacity development work at the UNU focuses on the nexus between anthropogenic activities and the environment. Key areas of work include:

- *natural resources management* – utilization of natural resources in a productive-yet-sustainable manner, with a focus on minimizing resource depletion and pollution;
- *sustainable industrial and urban development* – the broader implications of human lifestyles and consumption patterns on both the urban and industrial realms;
- *water* – understanding and developing capacity in major issues that relate water to the environment and human health; and
- *climate change and global governance* -comprehending

and managing the complex linkages between environmental, economic and social issues.

This section concentrates on issues of zero emissions, agrobiodiversity, aquatic research and education in Africa, and water pollution in the Middle East.

Zero Emissions Forum

UNU has adopted a facilitating role in fostering zero emissions-related activities through the UNU Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF). This Forum brings together representatives from business, government and the scientific community in pursuit of three objectives: research, capacity development and networking. ZEF promotes international multidisciplinary research efforts to analyse trends in society and technology using a range of methodologies. ZEF plays a key role in advocating the incorporation of zero emissions goals in government policy-making and programmes in collaboration with NGOs and research institutes.

UNU organized the Zero Emissions Forum Annual Meeting in May to discuss the possibility of applying the zero emissions concept in individual countries. The major event of the year, organized by UNU and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) No. 168 Committee, was the two-day UNU/ZEF Symposium 2002 on “Clean Energy and Zero Emissions – Towards a Sustainable Future with Hydrogen Energy, which opened on 31 October.

In 2002, with the aim of institutionalizing the work of UNU/ZEF in Europe, the Environmental Policy Research Unit (FFU) of the Free University of Berlin became host of the UNU/ZEF Focal Point in Europe.

People, Land Management and Environmental Change (UNU/PLEC)

The overarching goal of the “People, Land Management and Environmental Change” project (UNU/PLEC) has been to develop sustainable and participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems. This work was carried out at some 20 demonstration sites through a network of locally based research clusters in West Africa, East Africa, Asia-Pacific and tropical America. The PLEC network comprises more than 40 institutions and 200 professionals as well as several



A field meeting of PLEC expert farmers in Baihualing, Baoshan, following the national meeting of PLEC China held in Kunming in January 2002.

hundred participating farmers.

The PLEC approach is to collaborate with farmers and local communities in identifying appropriate conservation approaches that are environmentally, socially and financially sustainable, and which sustain biodiversity. By integrating locally developed knowledge of soil, climate, and other physical factors with scientific assessments of their quality in relation to crop production, a set of sustainable agricultural technologies that will maintain crop diversity and management diversity can be devised.

With UNEP approval, the conclusion date of the present 4-year phase of GEF-funded PLEC was extended to 31 October 2002. PLEC made significant progress towards winding up the present phase and developing new projects at national, regional and international levels. The final external evaluation in May-June 2002 concluded that, although goals and progress varied among clusters, PLEC had successfully achieved all four of its original project objectives. PLEC teams at all levels have made progress in building on past experiences for new follow-up projects.

The Fourth General Meeting on “Working with Farmers for the Cultivation of Biodiversity while Improving Livelihoods” was held at Columbia University, New York, in April. Participants reviewed and shared the project findings, experiences and lessons learned over the past four years among all PLEC groups. A workshop on “Agrodiversity in Development” was held in Paris in August to discuss the PLEC final evaluation outcomes and review a proposal on a new international initiative. This workshop, attended by representatives of all 12 participating countries, also served as a final meeting of the Management Group of the present phase. The Management Group decided to use a new project name – “People, Land Management and Ecosystem Conservation” – to better reflect the new priorities of future PLEC activities.

African Center for Aquatic Research and Education

The Government of Malawi and UNU/INWEH have reached formal agreement to collaborate in the

establishment of the African Center for Aquatic Research and Education (ACARE) at an existing inland fisheries research facility on the shores of Lake Malawi.

UNU/INWEH will be responsible for its establishment and operation as part of the larger Lake Malawi Ecosystem Management Programme (LMEMP). The mission of ACARE will be to undertake basin-scale monitoring, freshwater ecosystem research, capacity development, and dissemination of scientific information and knowledge, thereby contributing to the resolution of pressing trans-boundary environmental issues that threaten the Lake Malawi watershed.

A highly successful UNU/INWEH mission to Malawi in April 2002 confirmed the technical and institutional feasibility of ACARE; adequacy of the premises, facilities and communications; availability of ship support; and the legal basis. A subsequent World Bank LMEMP Appraisal Mission recommended that LMEMP proceed and reaffirmed ACARE as a critical element of the programme.

Key stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, universities and other organizations have agreed on the proposed research and education themes for ACARE, and have accepted UNU/INWEH’s leadership in its establishment and operation. There is broad consensus that ACARE will bring meaningful benefits to the region as a permanent, regional, African-based institution, responsive to African perspectives and aspirations.

The riparian countries of Mozambique and Tanzania are essential partners for a basin-wide LMEMP programme. In mid-2002, GEF issued a planning grant to develop the LMEMP framework for these two countries and agreed to release funding for the Malawi component when this was completed. Planning missions traveled to Mozambique and Tanzania in November and December.

In parallel with the implementation of LMEMP, the Government of Malawi and the UNU, with the assistance of the World Bank, have begun to seek permanent endowment funding for ACARE. UNU/INWEH held initial discussions with the GEF and, following an exploration of how ACARE might be broadened in scope to address region-wide water issues, GEF officials expressed enthusiasm for an endowment fund and offered to provide a planning grant to elaborate the concept and to seek out the necessary co-funders. If successful, this would become the first-ever endowment from the GEF’s International Waters programme. UNU/INWEH, with World Bank assistance, is preparing a preliminary project proposal for GEF consideration.

The research and capacity-development programme of



ACARE will focus on:

- Regional-scale training, dissemination, outreach and cooperative education,
- State-of-the-lake-ecosystem monitoring and reporting,
- Ecosystem decision-support modelling and forecasting,
- Interactions of people, land and aquatic ecosystems, and resultant impacts,
- Impacts of climate variability on Lake Malawi and its basin, and
- Aquatic biodiversity and ecosystem function in Lake Malawi.

Nitrate Pollution in Syria

In 2002, UNU/INWEH completed a pilot project in Syria to evaluate the human health impacts of nitrate pollution in subsurface drinking water. Most small villages in the Middle East lack adequate wastewater disposal systems; reliance on individual household cesspits contributes to contamination of groundwater, which is often used, untreated, for drinking. Extensive use of manure as fertilizer aggravates the problem as runoff seeps into aquifers. A major contaminant in such situations is nitrate, which poses health risks, particularly for infants, by leading to a diminished capacity of the blood to transport and transfer oxygen.

The UNU/INWEH study, supported by the Arab Gulf Fund for UN Development (AGFUND), examined groundwater pollution from cesspits, the impact of fertilization techniques, and the relationship between nitrate concentration and the proximity of drinking water wells to pollution sources. Guidelines were prepared for efficient and economical cesspit design, for fertilization practices, and for buffer zones around wells to minimize nitrate pollution. The initiative also promoted the planting around cesspits of special crops capable of reducing nitrate from seeping wastewater, and trained local staff to implement the guidelines. Based on the success of the project, UNU/INWEH and environment officials from Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria are preparing a proposal to the EU for a much larger regional groundwater remediation project.

Marine Pollution in the Gaza Strip

Only about a third of the more than 1 million people living in the Gaza Strip are serviced by wastewater treatment

facilities. This unsafe situation is further complicated by a lack of appropriate industrial zoning, proliferation of unregulated stone quarries, and urban planning that does not take environmental quality issues into account. UNU/INWEH, in cooperation with the Islamic University of Gaza and the Palestinian Ministry of Environment, undertook a baseline survey of near-shore and beach water quality in the Gaza Strip to determine the extent and health implications of marine pollution.

The study found widespread illness among users of popular coastal recreation areas along the Gaza Strip due to contamination of seawater by sewage outflows. In some locations, fecal coliform and fecal streptococci levels are well in excess of US EPA standards. The worst seawater pollution was found in the central part of the Gaza Strip, where effluent from Gaza City is discharged. People in their teens and early 20s were the largest users, and almost all who swam reported problems ranging from skin irritation and headaches to respiratory and intestinal illness. The study recommends a permanent monitoring programme, upgraded wastewater treatment plants, a public awareness programme including development of guidelines for bathing water and beach quality, and strict controls on fishing. Further study of the health impacts, especially among children, of contaminated beach sands is also advised.

Research on Fragile Wetland Ecosystems

The UNU Pantanal Regional Environmental Programme (UNU/PREP) was primarily implemented in December 2001. The vision of UNU/PREP is to create a high-level research and training programme as well as a forum to exchange knowledge and experiences and build capacity for environmental protection, preservation and management of water resources and interactions between the floodplain and surrounding highlands.

Efforts in 2002 focused on bringing the programme from conceptual formation to reality. This included meetings on creating the necessary operating conditions and the presentation of projects aimed at developing a research framework within the Pantanal, the world's largest wetland, in Brazil and diffusion of the programme concept to Argentina, Bolivia, Columbia and Paraguay. Projects were approved in 2002 on "Identification of South American Partners of the PREP," "Long-term Ecological Research in the Northern Pantanal" and "Establishing an Advance Base for Research and Training on Fragile Wetland Ecosystems."

“The University shall devote its work to research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies.”

– [UNU Charter Article I.2]

UNU’s work involves a number of multidisciplinary projects that cut across and complement the thematic areas described in the previous sections. This section of the report highlights UNU work on such cross-cutting issues as gender, dialogue among civilizations, global environmental governance, ecosystem assessment and water crises.

Gender

In 2002, the UNU Centre launched a series of workshops to provide a forum for academic exchange between experts on gender issues related to many of the “Critical Areas of Concern” of the Beijing Platform for Action. The aim of these workshops is to facilitate closer linkages between researchers and policy makers from the North and the South, with a focus on producing concrete policy recommendations in specific thematic areas.

The first workshop of the series, “Gender and Poverty Alleviation,” was held in November in Tokyo. Twelve experts from academia and government institutions met to review recent research findings and experiences with regard to the development and implementation of gendered anti-poverty policies, and to explore the linkages between academia and policy practice in this area. While focusing on experiences in the Asia-Pacific region, the workshop resulted in a set of recommendations to improve integration of policy requirements into research planning, and research results into policy-making, that will be of more than regional relevance.

As part of its continuing focus on “The Role of African Women in Natural Resources Management to Inform Policy,” UNU/INRA is undertaking studies that emphasize the critical role played by African women in the conservation and management of natural resources as well as highlighting policies and interventions to minimize gender inequalities. In pursuit of this objective, UNU/INRA has set up an online directory of professional African women in natural resource management, developed case studies of “successful African women” engaged in natural resources management enterprises to serve as role models, and organized (in partnership with

the UNU/ILA) leadership training for African women involved in natural resources enterprises.

UNU/INRA studies have revealed that the lack of access to credit is a pervasive problem facing women entrepreneurs. To address this critical issue, UNU/INRA is undertaking policy studies on “Credit Availability to African Women in Natural Resources Enterprises.” As African countries prepare for the 5th World Conference on Women and Environment, the findings of this project will attempt to identify a policy framework that can guide gender-sensitive credit delivery systems to empower women.



Young woman in Damballa, a small village north of Bo, Sierra Leone
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Dialogue among Civilizations

The year 2001 was the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations. The aim was to facilitate such a dialogue for the purpose of increasing mutual understanding and tolerance among peoples of different cultural backgrounds through an active exchange of ideas, visions and aspirations. Drawing upon its unique role as an academic institution rooted in the United Nations system, UNU in 2001 undertook a scientific exploration of the prerequisites and operational characteristics of a meaningful “dialogue among civilizations” by bringing together academics and other experts from diverse cultural backgrounds for in-depth discussions of the relevant issues. (See *UNU Annual Report 2001* for more on this effort.)

Based on the positive reaction to its 2001 workshops and conferences, UNU decided to continue its work in this area in 2002 with conference and dissemination activities focusing on translating the research findings into policy proposals for application of the “dialogue among civilizations” concept in a variety of policy areas. In this context, UNU cooperated with the School of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran to organize a workshop for graduate students and young policy professionals exploring application of the concept in the process of international negotiations. At this four-day conference, which started on 31 August in Tehran, more than 80 participants from Iran and abroad engaged in lively and in-depth discussions of the role of “dialogue among



civilizations” in such areas as international peace and security, human rights, globalization and development, and environment. Working groups of the conference each produced a UN-style resolution summarizing the main points of their concern.⁹

Global Environmental Governance

Although sustainable development involves complex and multifaceted processes, global agreements and treaties have tended to focus on specific issues. To counteract this narrowing of focus, UNU places particular emphasis on exploring the changing nature of multilateral governance frameworks relating to technology, the economy and the environment.

“Inter-Linkages – Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements” – This long-term University-wide initiative focuses on the need for greater consistency and coherence within the international environmental governance system, and between this system and other aspects of the global governance system, such as trade and health. In 2002, the project’s workshops and conferences, as well as its approach and publications, influenced the lead-up to and the agenda for the WSSD. The project’s research clearly shows the need to further investigate opportunities and challenges for coordination at regional and national levels.

“Modelling Social Change and Water Cycle Interaction” – One of five new projects started with funding from Japan Science and Technology Corporation under Core Research for Evaluational Science and Technology (CREST), this project deals with integrated modelling of the water cycle and its impacts on society. The main components of the project are modelling of the hydrological cycle and its management, viewed from an international perspective. A joint UNU-Tokyo University team is responsible for modelling of the hydrological cycle and water-exchange constraints in international river basins, and coupling this with socio-economic models being developed by other groups. Participants in the overall project include Kyoto University, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Yamanashi University, the Public Works Research Institute, and the National Institute of Land and Infrastructure Management.

“Climate Affairs Capacity Building” – The purpose of this project is to foster the development of multi-

disciplinary programmes at institutes of higher education worldwide. The first training workshop was in February in Malaysia.

“Forum for Globally Integrated Environmental Assessment Modelling” – This joint initiative of UNU and the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment of The Netherlands aims at developing a periodic exchange platform for discussions and brainstorming on issues of globally integrated environmental assessment. A project report and brochure were distributed at the WSSD and circulated to potential members.

Urban Ecosystems and Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Of the two billion people that will be added to the global population over the next 30 years, over 99 per cent will be located in urban centres. This translates to the addition of some 190,000 persons to the world’s cities every day. Responding to the ever-increasing magnitude and complexity of urban environmental problems worldwide, the UNU/IAS Urban Programme launched an “Urban Ecosystems” initiative aimed at better understanding cities holistically and comprehensively. Broadly speaking, the initiative looks at ecosystems in cities, at cities as ecosystems and at cities as modifiers of ecosystems.

Part of the inspiration and motivation for the urban ecosystems approach was the Millennium Ecosystems Assessment (MA), which was launched in 2001 as a four-year international assessment of the current and future ability of the world’s ecosystems to meet human needs for goods and services. UNU/IAS is working in close cooperation with the MA and making inputs into the assessment of urban areas, although the initiative is also directed at a wider audience of urban policymakers.

The urban ecosystems approach is being developed as a collaborative effort among researchers at UNU/IAS, UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme, and WHO’s Healthy Cities Programme in cooperation with academics and researchers working in related fields. In addition to participating in MA meetings and activities, UNU/IAS has organized research meetings and workshops with its partners to enhance the approach. The first was the September 2001 “Urban Ecosystems Workshop” in Tokyo, sponsored jointly by UNU/IAS, WHO and UNESCO/MAB. In January 2002, a meeting was organized in Tokyo to discuss “Urban Ecosystems

⁹ These resolutions can be viewed online at <http://www.sir.ac.ir/English/Menu.htm>.

Analysis and Health Issues,” and a third meeting was held in March at the UNESCO head office in Paris. The findings were presented to a concurrent MA meeting also taking place in Paris. A consultative Urban Ecosystems meeting with Japanese scholars and policy makers was also held in March, and in June the UNU/IAS Director and urban researchers presented the urban ecosystems concept to the 1st ASEAN-WHO Healthy Cities Conference in Malaysia. Findings to date are being published in a series of policy briefs, and an eventual series of books on urban ecosystems is planned.

Water Crises

It is estimated that over 1.2 billion people worldwide have no access to safe drinking water, and more than 2.4 million lack adequate sanitation. Some 80 per cent of all illnesses in the developing world – and more than 2 million deaths per year – are water-related, caused either directly by infection through the consumption of contaminated water or food, or indirectly by disease-carrying organisms that breed in water. At the same time, water pollution and destruction of aquatic ecosystems are increasing.

The issue of water quality cuts across many issues central to UNU work – from meeting basic human needs to the challenges of managing international water resources. Some of the various elements of UNU work on water in 2002 are outlined here.

Preparations for the 3rd World Water Forum – As coordinator of Asia & Pacific Day at the upcoming 3rd World Water Forum (WWF), which will be held in Japan in March 2003, UNU is involved in preparation of several sessions during the event. These include “Water Quality Monitoring and Modelling – the Present Situation and Partnership for the Future,” “Technological and Policy Dimensions of Arsenic Contamination in the Asian Region,” “History of Water – Lessons to Learn,” “Aral Sea Water Alliance – Domestic and Regional Security,” “Virtual Opportunities: Using the Internet to Promote Public Participation and Improved Decisions,” and “Sustainable Management of Scarce Water Resources in Dry Areas.” As a member of the World Lake Vision Committee, UNU also supports the World Lake Vision for the 3rd WWF; World Lake Vision was established during the committee’s inaugural meeting and first workshop, held in Japan in September, where participants discussed the draft that is expected to be adopted during the 3rd WWF.

Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere – A major component of this project deals with monitoring chemical pollution in marine and coastal environments caused by land-based sources. Among the significant contributions of UNU’s work has been development of the capacity of research and scientific institutions in the East Asian region to undertake environmental pollution monitoring – efforts that have clearly indicated an increasing trend in pollution from land-based (agricultural and urban) sources – as well as initiation of a new monitoring programme.

In April, upon successful completion of a three-year joint project for monitoring pollution by endocrine disruptor chemicals (EDCs), UNU and Shimadzu Corporation (Kyoto, Japan) signed a new ¥45 million agreement to embark on a three-year (2002–2005) project focusing on monitoring of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in rivers and freshwater bodies close to coastal areas.¹⁰ The objective is to develop an early-warning system to counter and minimize environmental pollution by POPs. China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam are partner countries in the project, which will also provide new gas chromatography (GC-MS) equipment to the laboratories in the network.

Project-related events in 2002 included a March organizational meeting in Tokyo for the multi-agency “Coastal Habitats at Risk” project, an April conference in Hanoi on “Tracing Pollutants From Agrochemical Use: Focus on EDC Pollution” and a joint UNU-Iwate International Conference on “Conserving Our Coastal Environment” held in July in Tokyo.

Technological and Policy Dimensions of Arsenic Contamination in the Asia Region – Pollution of groundwater by arsenic is a crisis affecting tens of millions of people, especially in South Asia. Means for providing arsenic-safe water to people in affected regions is urgently needed. In the context of the crisis, UNU is undertaking research to address some of the key issues and has been involved in formulation of policies to cope with the arsenic crisis. Activities in 2002 included an international workshop on “Arsenic Contamination in Groundwater – Technical and Policy Dimensions” held in Tokyo in February. This workshop was jointly organized by UNU and the Japan National Institute for Environmental Studies in collaboration with Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, the Chinese Academy of

¹⁰ More information about this project is available online at <http://landbase.hq.unu.edu/>.



Preventive Medicine and Japan National Institute of Health Sciences.

Flood and Water Utilization Impact Analysis in the Mekong Basin with Distributed Hydrological Modelling – This project, started in 2001, has been accepted by the Japan Ministry of Education as a three-year “overseas investigation” project. Participating with UNU in the project are Tokyo University, Yamanashi University, Osaka City University, AIT, the Mekong Commission, Tamasart University, the Institute of Hydro-Meteorology Research (Viet Nam) and Hydro-meteorological Services (Viet Nam). A joint UNU-Tokyo University team is responsible for project planning and management. Expected project outputs include development of a comprehensive GIS with the most recent data for the basin, compilation of the basin’s hydro-meteorological data, and a modelling study of the whole basin using combined hydrological-hydraulic simulation, research on water stress impacts and flood damage assessment.

Predictions of Ungauged Basins in Sri Lanka – In this project, started in 2002, a joint UNU-Tokyo University team will model hydrological cycle and water-exchange constraints in international river basins and couple that with socio-economic models being developed by other groups. The Department of Civil Engineering, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, is implementing ground

monitoring as the local counterpart. This project in Sri Lanka is a subproject of the Japanese Ministry of Education funded support programme in Japan that will disseminate catchment data and modelling methodologies for use by the worldwide hydrological modeling community.

Management of International Rivers and Lake Basins – Although there has been much discussion on the ways and means of managing international rivers, relatively little attention was been directed to lake systems that are shared by two or more countries. This project builds upon earlier UNU work to develop a specific conceptual framework and methodology for analysing the impacts of a variety of political, social and environmental factors.

Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Hydrosphere

Since 1996, the ESD Programme has carried out an innovative programme to build the capacity of selected laboratories in East Asia to conduct environmental monitoring. This led to the formulation of an environmental monitoring network in nine countries: China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The chemicals of interest were primarily organochlorine pesticides. In the first 3-year phase, some attention was given to monitoring pollutant levels in water, sediment, fish tissue, rice and air. Since 1998, the programme has focused directly on water pollution. A secondary emphasis of the programme has been on the endocrine disrupting characteristics of these pollutants. Leading researchers on endocrine disruption issues from outside the network have been invited to interact and work together with researchers and scientists in the UNU network.

The Shimadzu Corporation (Kyoto, Japan) has been the main donor of the pollution monitoring network since its inception. Shimadzu has provided state-of-the-art gas chromatographs (GC/MS) to the partner laboratories and has facilitated the training programme organized by UNU, which focuses on young laboratory technicians. They have also assisted in preparing standardized analytical methodologies (including reference materials) to ensure the comparability of data. Shimadzu’s financial support has been instrumental in helping UNU to manage the monitoring programme and the related dissemination activities.

The innovative nature of the programme is based on the emphasis given to capacity building within countries, which is in turn used for activities other than the monitoring programme itself, thereby helping to ensure sustainability. The programme has been a model for cooperation between the UN system and the private sector – not only financially but also on matters of technology transfer and capacity building.

“In its postgraduate training the University shall assist scholars, especially young scholars ... to increase their capability to contribute to the extension, application and diffusion of knowledge.”

– [UNU Charter Article I.7]

All parts of the UNU system have a strong commitment to capacity development activities aimed, in particular, at strengthening academic institutions in developing countries. This entails the development of individual, group and institutional capabilities for self-sustained learning as well as generation of technology and implementation of development activities. Many of UNU’s capacity development programmes are organized in cooperation with partner institutions located throughout the world, selected on the basis of excellence in their respective fields of specialization and a proven track record in advanced training.

Recognizing that training needs are vast while resources are limited, UNU tries to achieve a multiplier effect by focusing its capacity development efforts on training the trainers, research leaders and policy/decision makers. The University is attempting to implement new and innovative approaches involving short courses, curriculum development and fellowship faculty exchanges, as well as making the best use of new information and communication technologies.

As recommended in the report on the external review and evaluation of UNU’s capacity development activities, presented to the UNU Council in 2001, UNU Centre in 2002 facilitated a consultation process leading to the development of “principles and guidelines” for capacity development throughout the UNU system. In this document, UNU further developed its concept of “Integrated Capacity Development,” which refers to the contextualization of the University’s capacity development activities along three trajectories:

- as an integral part of the research and policy studies undertaken by the university,
- as a reflection of the inter-disciplinary approach stressed in all of UNU’s academic activities, and
- as an integral part of the policy-making, development and advocacy processes to which UNU’s activities contribute.

UNU undertakes two main types of capacity development activities¹¹:

- *Specialized advanced training programmes for*

postgraduate scholars and young professionals, particularly from developing countries; these include short- and long-duration training programmes as well as degree-oriented education programmes covering a wide variety of subject fields, all within the priority programme areas of the University, and

- *Project-based capacity development*, whereby UNU helps individuals, groups or institutions to upgrade their skills and knowledge through involvement in UNU project work.

UNU also supports networking activities of developing country academics to promote their integration into the wider academic, professional and policy-making communities. To better facilitate networking, UNU Centre has begun creating a database for alumni of capacity development activities throughout the UNU system. UNU Centre has also begun the process of contacting institutional coordinators and former UNU fellows to provide input for this database.

Specialized Advanced Training Programmes

Short-duration Training Programmes

International Courses

Each year, UNU Centre organizes a six-week training programme in Tokyo on various issues of global concern for a selected group of postgraduate students and young professionals. The aim of the programme is to provide those who wish to pursue an international career in public service or private organizations with the knowledge and skills to analyse these issues from a truly global perspective, both theoretically and empirically. The courses bring together a diverse group of students and lecturers, in terms of both cultural background and professional experience.

In 2002, 53 participants (selected from some 320 applicants) from 36 countries attended the 3rd regular session of the UNU International Courses. This included 31 participants from developing countries, 20 of whom received UNU fellowships. The courses, held from 20 May through 28 June, were taught by a faculty of UNU academic staff and nearly two dozen external experts from academia, the UN, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. The four courses offered in 2002 focused on “Armed Conflict and Peacekeeping,”

¹¹ The key features of UNU’s Capacity Development Programme and individual capacity development programmes are described online at <http://www.unu.edu/capacitybuilding/index.htm>.



“Environment and Sustainable Development,” “Human Rights: Concepts and Issues” and “International Cooperation and Development.”

Natural Disaster Risk Management

UNU cooperates with the University of Geneva in Switzerland and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in a two-month training course on the analysis and management of geological risks. This course is aimed at training advisers for the public and private sectors on preventive measures to reduce the impact of natural disasters. In 2002, the 15th training course was held from 22 April to 12 June at the University of Geneva.

Coastal Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems

The 2nd joint UNU Centre/UNESCO international training course on coastal biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems was held from 10 to 24 March at the Centre of Advanced Study (CAS) in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, India. The course provides young professionals holding a postgraduate degree in marine sciences or a closely related field with training in the methodology for assessing, monitoring and conserving biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems. In 2002, UNU Centre sponsored 9 of the 13 participants in the course.

Food Composition Data

The long-standing cooperation between UNU and the Food and Agricultural Organization in the field of nutrition data management was continued with a three-week training course on the “Production and Use of Food Composition Data in Nutrition.” This course, held in October in Pretoria, South Africa, provided comprehensive training in the production of analytical data for nutrients in foods and the compilation of these data into food composition tables and nutritional databases. In 2002, UNU provided fellowships to three participants from Ghana, Malawi and Uganda.

Conflict Resolution

UNU and INCORE annually organize a joint international summer school for senior-level policy makers, practitioners and academics. In 2002, 60 participants received in-depth training on the topics of “Managing Peace Processes,” “Religion and Conflict” and “Post-Conflict Interventions.” INCORE also offers courses on conflict resolution and mediation skills for local participants at its location in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

Leadership

The leadership education courses offered by the UNU Leadership Academy (UNU/ILA) in Amman, Jordan, employ a unified core curriculum. In 2002, making a renewed commitment to ensuring that the impact of its presence in the Middle East is felt locally, UNU/ILA offered a course on “Leadership for Community Development” in March for development practitioners working to improve the living and social conditions of ordinary Jordanians. This represented the UNU/ILA’s first collaboration with a UN agency partner, the Jordan office of the United Nations Development Programme.

From 12 through 30 August, UNU/ILA conducted a global course on “Leadership for Environment and Human Security.” This course, also co-sponsored by the UNDP, was timed to coincide with the World Summit on Sustainable Development. It brought together 26 participants from 22 countries, mid-career professionals with areas of expertise related to the theme, who spent two weeks in Amman and then travelled to the WSSD in South Africa for the final week of the course.

Software Technology

UNU/IIST offers advanced courses and training on the RAISE method and duration calculus, software project management, the co-design of hardware and software systems, and algorithmics. In 2002, UNU/IIST newly organized training schools in India, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nigeria and Viet Nam for some 250 trainees from 20 countries, while continuing its training courses in Argentina, China and Hungary.

Plant Tissue Culture

Following successful courses in 1998, 1999 and 2000, UNU/INRA organized the fourth training course in plant tissue culture jointly with the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Plant Genetic Resources Centre of Ghana’s Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and the Botany Department of the University of Ghana. In 2002, the courses involved 11 participants from Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo and Zambia. To date, UNU/INRA has provided training to a total 42 scientists and technologists from 23 universities and research institutes in 9 countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Biotechnology

UNU/BIOLAC offers training that focuses on



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

biotechnology-related health issues, bioethics, biosafety, bioinformatics and genomics. In 2002, 12 scholarships were provided, and the programme organized six high-level courses and one specialized lecture for a total of 99 participants (66 women and 33 men), mainly from the Latin American region.

Environmental Management

In collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, UNU/IAS co-organized five one- and two-day courses in 2002: Environment Policy and Environmental Management System (18–19 June), Heavy Metal and Other Substance Pollution Control (12 July), Environmental Education Training for NGO Staff in Indonesia (15 July), The Role of Distance Learning in Support of Environmental Education (9 October) and Ecosystem Monitoring (29 October).

Long-duration Training Programmes

Biodiversity

UNU Centre cooperates with the University of Ghent to provide professionals in the fields of monitoring, conservation and management of biological diversity in

developing countries with in-depth training to broaden their theoretical knowledge and practical capabilities. In September, 10 UNU fellows from eight developing countries started a nine-month training programme that combines lectures and classroom sessions with individual research work.

Fisheries

The six-month UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP) provides advanced training in various fisheries-

related areas to fisheries specialists from the public, private and academic sectors. Provincial fisheries administrators, fisheries scientists and operational managers, economists, planners and technical personnel receive in-depth, individualized training in fisheries policy and planning; marine and inland waters resources assessment and monitoring; quality management of fish handling and processing; management of fisheries companies and marketing; fishing technology; fleet operations; aquaculture; or environmental protection assessment and monitoring. Nineteen fellows (nine of them women) from 13 developing countries joined the programme in August.

Geothermal Energy

The UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP) is operated at the National Energy Authority of Iceland, which has been an Associated Institution of the UNU since 1979. The main goal of the UNU/GTP is to develop capacity in the sustainable use of geothermal energy resources. The aim is to assist developing and transition countries with significant geothermal potential in building up groups of local specialists in most aspects of geothermal exploration and development. Since 1979, 277 scientists and engineers from about 40 countries have completed the annual six-month training courses, which include



specializations in geothermal utilization, environmental studies, chemistry of thermal fluids, geological exploration, borehole geology and geophysical exploration. Eighteen of the 19 participants (from China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Kenya, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Turkey) who joined the UNU/GTP in April received fellowship support from UNU Centre.

Food Science and Technology

With funding from Kirin Brewery Company (Japan) (renewed in 2002 for an additional five years), UNU organizes an annual year-long training programme on food science and technology at the National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, Japan. The programme targets scientists at universities or research institutes from developing countries, with a particular emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region. In 2002, five UNU-Kirin Fellows (four of them women) from China, India, Mongolia and Thailand joined the programme; five others completed their training in Japan and received grants to return to their home countries for follow-up research projects.

UNU also revived its cooperation in 2002 with the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysore, India, which has been a partner of the UNU in capacity development activities for more than twenty years. Four scientists from Nigeria, Sudan and Thailand started their UNU-supported training at CFTRI this year.

Remote Sensing Technology

UNU Centre supports an annual eight-month course at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciales (INPE) in Brazil for postgraduate professionals working in the field of remote sensing technology. The course familiarizes participants with the physical principles of remote sensing, spectral behaviour of natural targets, sensor systems and satellites, radar, visual analysis of remote sensing data, digital image processing, scientific research methodology and the ERS-1 programme. In 2002, UNU awarded fellowships to six Latin American participants in this programme.

Software Technology

UNU/IIST provides young software engineers from developing countries with advanced training for up to one year in software research and development, curriculum development for postgraduate and postdoctoral courses in formal software development, and the development of computer science curricula. In 2002, 20 fellows from 10 developing countries were trained at UNU/IIST premises

in Macau, and UNU/IIST sent 13 fellows from six developing countries to study at its six partner universities in developed countries.

In March, UNU/IIST signed an agreement with the Mathematics and Computer Science Department of Eindhoven University of Technology to establish a joint Ph.D. programme. The Institute is also initiating a joint Ph.D. programme with the Department of Computer Science, Queen Mary and Westfield College of London University.

Akino Memorial Donation Programmes

With a portion of a donation from the Government of Japan in memory of Dr. Yutaka Akino, who was killed in 1998 while on mission for the UN in Tajikistan, the UNU Centre funds:

- annual research fellowships to support several Japanese Ph.D. candidates and postdoctoral fellows for field research activities within the general theme of “Peace and Environment in Central Asia”; four young Japanese scholars took up their field studies in Central Asia in 2002.
- internship support for young Japanese nationals who are undertaking internships at United Nations institutions outside of Japan; in 2002, 10 Japanese postgraduate students were awarded grants to undertake internships at UN institutions in Austria, Kenya, Switzerland, Tajikistan and the USA.

Degree-oriented Programmes

UNU helps young researchers, particularly those from developing countries, to upgrade their academic qualifications of through Master’s and Ph.D. programmes and postdoctoral fellowships.

Ph.D. Internships

The UNU provides candidates who have been accepted in Ph.D. programmes, particularly at universities in developing countries, with the opportunity to conduct part of the research for their dissertation at one of UNU’s research and training centres. Interns gain access to the latest scientific information, receive expert advice from the academic staff of the institute and can link up with the wider academic community at the location of the institute. In 2002, three Ph.D. interns joined the academic community at UNU/INTECH for a three-month period (April–June), four Ph.D. fellows were invited to work at

UNU/IAS, and seven Ph.D. interns were admitted to UNU/WIDER.

Master's and Ph.D. Programmes

Since 1995, UNU/INTECH and the Maastricht Economic Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (MERIT), a division of the University of Maastricht, have jointly offered a Ph.D. programme on the economic and policy dimensions of technical change. In 2002, the programme offered fellowships to five candidates (selected from among 150 applicants); two students are currently enrolled in the programme.

The UNU also offers fellowships for Master's and Ph.D. studies in the field of Science and Technology for Sustainability at the Kwangju Institute for Science and Technology in the Republic of Korea. One such fellowship was awarded in 2002. Also, one UNU fellow, awarded support in 2001 for her M.Sc. studies in the Applied Nutrition Programme at the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition, University of Nairobi, Kenya, continued her two-year course work in 2002.

Four former UNU/GTP Fellows, all from Kenya, undertook M.Sc. studies on UNU/GTP scholarships in 2002 under a cooperative agreement with the University of Iceland; two started during the year, while two others graduated.

In May, UNU Centre began to cooperate with the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI), based at the UNESCO Office in Nairobi, to award fellowships to young African graduates and university lecturers for tenure at universities in Africa. Over the course of three years, a total of five M.Sc. fellowships, one Ph.D. fellowship and six staff-exchange fellowships will be granted in the areas of water resources engineering, materials science and renewable energy resources for rural areas.

UNU will also support students from Amazonian countries other than Brazil in the 30-month Master's degree programme in Development Planning for the Humid Tropics at the Center for Advanced Amazonian Studies (NAEA) of the Federal University of Para in Brazil.

Postdoctoral Fellowships

Using a contribution received from Fortis (Belgium/The Netherlands), the UNU Centre in 2002 awarded two six-month CARI (African Conference on Research on Computer Science) Postdoctoral Fellowships in Applied Mathematics and Computer Science to scientists from

Cameroon for postgraduate research at institutions in France.

At the UNU/IAS, postdoctoral fellowships are available in the areas of biodiversity, biosafety and sustainable development; information technology for the environment; ecosystems and socio-economic impacts; urban ecosystems; and ecosystems and multilateral institutions. In 2002, six postdoctoral fellows worked on UNU/IAS projects in these fields.

UNU/IAS also launched a joint postdoctoral fellowship programme in 2002 with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). The JSPS-UNU Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme is designed to provide opportunities for young researchers to conduct cooperative research under the leadership of host researchers in Japanese universities in fields relevant to the main thematic focus of the UNU. Three fellows will conduct their research in close cooperation with UNU/IAS.

Other Fellowships

UNU/IAS has introduced Junior Professional Fellowships for researchers who have obtained a Master's degree. In 2002, three Junior Professional Fellows worked full time with UNU/IAS research teams, gaining programmatic experience of working in a UN research institution.

UN Water Virtual Learning Center

UNU/INWEH made good progress in 2002 toward implementing the UN "Water Virtual Learning Center" (WVLC), a two-year project to create an adult, Internet- and CD-based, distance-education programme. The curriculum framework was finalized, 75 per cent of the curriculum and supporting material was amassed, and a demonstration CD was produced.

The curriculum, which will be finalized and tested by June 2003, will consist of 10 courses totalling approximately 250 learning hours. The courses will offer broad-based coverage of core knowledge in the natural sciences, engineering, health, governance, public administration, social sciences, economics, resource conservation, strategic planning, as well as aspects of programme and project management. It is anticipated that the first two regional WVLCs will be located at the University of Ghana and the University of the South Pacific in Fiji. Later, an eastern African centre will be established in UNU/INWEH's future African Centre for Aquatic Research and Education (ACARE) in Malawi.



Project-based Capacity Development

Apart from those programmes specifically designed for advanced training, many of the research projects developed and managed within the two programme areas at UNU Centre or by UNU's Research and Training Centres and Programmes contribute to upgrading the skills and knowledge of individuals and/or the capacity of academic or other institutions by providing the opportunity for involvement in UNU project work. Project-based capacity development also includes the manifold non-regular training seminars and workshops that are conducted in direct connection with ongoing research projects.

Implementation of the UNU project on "Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere," for example, has included an important opportunity for research-based capacity development. UNU has assisted eight research and educational institutions in the East Asian region in building their technological capacity to undertake environmental monitoring

Capacity Development through Networking

Scientific exchange is vital for an individual as well as institutional academic development. To assist scholars and professionals from developing countries who may lack the financial means to organize or even travel to conferences and workshops, where latest research results are discussed and much academic exchange is initiated, UNU provides grants to facilitate their integration into appropriate international academic communities.

In 2002, under the framework of an agreement of cooperation between UNU, Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (INRIA) and University of Yaoundé, UNU co-hosted the 10th biennial African Conference on Research in Computer Science (CARI), which was attended by some 200 participants. UNU's contribution to the conference, which took place at the University of Yaoundé in Cameroon from 14 to 17 October, was utilized to defray the cost of participation by young African scientists working in African universities and research centres.

To further enhance sustainability of the effect of UNU-supported training efforts, travel grants will be awarded to former UNU fellows who have been accepted, with a paper

or poster presentation, in international academic conferences. By enabling them to receive information on latest developments in their fields of expertise and maintain contacts with fellow researchers, this will contribute to alleviating the isolation of scholars in developing countries and raising the level of research and teaching undertaken in developing countries. This new programme was publicized on the UNU website in 2002; additional announcements will be sent to institutional coordinators of UNU capacity development programmes and to former fellows.

Distance Learning

In 2002, UNU launched an Online Learning Initiative designed to build upon the activities undertaken since 1996 under the UNU/Virtual University and to further encourage the spread of these capacities and skills across the entire UNU system. In this context, the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme has initiated a number of experimental e-learning and knowledge management initiatives in collaboration with the Campus Computing Centre (C3), the UNU Online Learning Unit and UNU/IAS. The objective is to develop prototype courses designed to increase in-house expertise in this area and to provide insights on a range of issues related to e-learning, including the procedural flow for course development and implementation.

- In March, ZEF, with support from a Japanese organization called Digital Communities, transmitted a videoconference on the theme of zero emissions to an audience in Mie Prefecture. Negotiations are underway between the ZEF and Digital Communities to develop a pilot online course on this topic in 2003. ZEF is also redesigning its website to incorporate online education components (see <http://www.unu.edu/zef/onlineeducation.html>).
- In June, at the request of UNU/ESD, C3 recorded lectures of speakers in the environmental section of the UNU International Courses; a prototype demonstration of these lectures is accessible online at <http://demo.hq.unu.edu/unuic/>.
- UNU/ESD is developing a prototype knowledge base on environmental issues. Initial outputs of the pilot phase, completed in 2002, are accessible at <http://db.hq.unu.edu/esd/default.htm>.
- UNU/ESD, GEIC and LEAD Japan are discussing development of an online course module based on the UNU LEAD Training Session held in November. The UNU Online Learning Unit, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (Japan) and Learnways (Sweden) will work to develop both online and CD-ROM course modules for use in future LEAD training programmes, and for distribution at the 3rd World Water Forum in Japan in March 2003.

N

ETWORKING ACTIVITIES

“The University shall have as a central objective of its research and training centres and programmes the continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities everywhere and particularly in the developing countries....”

– [UNU Charter Article I.6]

The increasingly international nature of research agendas, driven by rapid advances in information and communications technologies (ICT), makes networking by practitioners and researchers critical to knowledge generation, education and outreach. UNU in 2002 continued to strengthen its network outreach efforts by enhancing the implementation of advanced ICT to enable the development of broad partnerships that bring together UN organizations, academic entities, professional associations, private sector bodies and other elements of civil society.

UNU has been active in building and supporting networks that share knowledge; the University continually strives to invigorate its networking activities by starting new initiatives and reaching out to prominent institutions, research groups, international organizations and business groups, and by participating in external networks that have similar objectives to its own. Some of the major new agreements signed by UNU in 2002 are listed in Annex 2.

UNU particularly aims at strengthening its connections and contributions to the United Nations system (see the next section, “Links with the United Nations System”) as well as its links with research and other relevant institutions, particularly those located in developing countries. Annex 3 lists the University’s major non-UN partners in 2002.

This section outlines just some of the thematic areas in which the UNU is leading or participating in major networking activities.

Food and Nutrition Network

Malnutrition remains a global problem of great significance; nearly 30 per cent of the world’s population suffer from some form of malnutrition. For more than a quarter of a century, the UNU Food and Nutrition Programme (FNP) has worked with leading international organizations, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, to improve food security and

nutrition worldwide. FNP assists developing regions to enhance individual, organizational and institutional capacity for dealing with food and nutrition issues, undertakes coordinated global research activities, and serves as the academic arm for the United Nations system in areas of food and nutrition that are best addressed in a non-regulatory, non-normative environment.¹²

Current FNP activities that are of particular significance are (a) the Global Capacity Development Initiative, (b) formation of a technical advisory group to assess the safety and appropriateness of foods distributed by the World Food Program, (c) review of harmonized approaches for setting nutrient-based dietary standards, and (d) assessment of the feasibility of developing international growth standards for pre-adolescent school-age children. These efforts are all being undertaken in partnership with the International Union of Nutritional Sciences or one of the UNU’s sister UN agencies.

Global Capacity Development Initiative – The Ten-year Capacity Development Action Plans outlined by ad hoc groups in Africa and Latin America have begun their implementation phase. The first of a series of African workshops was held in South Africa in 2002. These workshops are aimed at enhancing leadership skills among promising young African food and nutrition professionals, promoting the development of strong networks among the future leaders of the continent, and facilitating links between junior and senior professionals. In further support of network formation, FNP is sponsoring the organization of a global network of African graduate students studying abroad as well as undertaking a counterpart linkage programme with students pursuing graduate studies in Africa. Other specific training programmes target enhancing advocacy skills and providing broad-based nutrition support to those with HIV/AIDS.

A recently organized Asian ad hoc group has met three times to develop a ten-year capacity development plan for Asia. This plan will be presented in March 2003 at the next annual meeting of all UN and bilateral agencies (and many NGOs) with food and nutrition mandates. Preliminary discussions are underway on a similar initiative in the Middle East, which is anticipated to start in 2003.

Food Safety Technical Advisory Group – At the request of the UN World Food Programme (WFP), FNP has organized a technical advisory group of microbiological,

¹² UNU supports the quarterly publications *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* (edited by N. Scrimshaw) and *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis* (edited by Barbara Burlingame and published by Academic Press) on behalf of both UNU and FAO.



toxicological, regulatory and nutritional experts to develop a process for reviewing the human safety and suitability attributes of specific foods and food ingredients offered to WFP for use in its global feeding programmes. While most of the food distributed (1.47 million metric tons in 2001) has been in the form of raw commodities, increasingly WFP is being offered and is distributing foods that have been processed to improve nutritional, storage and other attributes. This group will advise WFP on the safety and suitability of foods it is offered as well as identify research gaps that prevent optimal effectiveness and efficiency in meeting specific programme goals.

Harmonization of Nutrient-Based Dietary Standards – While national governments often name expert groups to promulgate nutrient-based dietary standards, no global consensus exists regarding approaches for deriving specific recommendations. The leads to discrepancies that create problems for health, trade, and other national and international authorities – particularly those in developing countries that lack the infrastructures available to more developed economies. FNP is leading a global review of potential approaches for harmonizing nutrient-based dietary standards, and will commission papers that serve as the core documentation for a jointly sponsored UNU/FAO/WHO consultation, scheduled for 2004.

International Growth References for Preadolescent School-Age Children – FNP is preparing for a global review of the feasibility of developing international anthropometric standards for school-age preadolescents. This review is motivated by an increasing worldwide prevalence of childhood obesity, perceived inadequacy of present references, and the desirability of harmonizing references. UNU will join with WHO and FAO in planning and executing this review, partial funding for which has been obtained from the United States government, in January 2003.

Integrated Land Management in Dry Areas

The UN estimates that some 70 percent of the 5.2 billion hectares of drylands used for agriculture worldwide have already degraded, impacting a quarter-billion or more people. Furthermore, the worldwide average area of arable land per person fell by as much as 25 per cent in the last quarter of the twentieth century; this has serious implications for food security. The impact of land degradation on ecosystems is already apparent in the

destruction of biodiversity resources.

A closely related group of projects has the objective of assisting developing countries in dry areas to manage their land resources while achieving sustainable utilization of the water and biodiversity resources contained therein. Integrated management of natural resources and development of multidisciplinary approaches are keys to achieving these objectives. The projects are implemented through a network of researchers and institutions working together in project activities and research programmes.

One of the projects, Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands, reached the conclusion of its development phase in 2002. A project management meeting, held in September in Cairo, approved a systematic project approach that aims, inter alia, at creating a coordinated synergistic network of study sites. The project on Traditional Water Management Technologies in Dry Areas, which aims at helping to develop water management solutions that duly consider local socio-economic conditions and are acceptable to local communities, also completed one of its three ongoing sub-projects, on irrigation systems in Oman. Work in the Master's Degree Programme on Integrated Land Management in Dry Areas is progressing with arrangements for granting a degree in Integrated Land Management, in collaboration with the Institut des Régions Arides in Tunisia and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, to be formalized in early 2003.

Freshwater Resources

As an initial contribution to preparations for the International Year of Freshwater 2003, UNU in cooperation with other UN agencies held an international conference in Kenya on "Sustainable Development of Headwater Resources." This conference, held at the United States International University (USIU) – Africa in Nairobi, was jointly organized by UNU, UNESCO, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT), UNEP and USIU. Participants discussed special problems related to headwater environments, which are the ultimate sources of water for all river systems and important reserves of natural biodiversity and special habitats. The conference adopted a declaration affirming that greater emphasis on management of headwater resources is essential to reaching sustainable development goals.

UNU is contributing to preparations for the Third World Water Forum in Japan in March 2003.

UNU/INWEH will coordinate and produce a UN system-wide “Delegates Guide,” funded by UNU Centre, and co-organize a major two-day theme session on “Water Education and Capacity Development.”

UNU/INWEH continued to contribute to UN water policy, planning and coordination efforts in 2002 through membership on the newly inaugurated UN Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater (UN-WATER), which is envisaged as a central, system-wide coordination and planning group for follow-up implementation by the UN on the water-related commitments in the WSSD Plan of Implementation. UNU/INWEH also established or renewed its linkages with UN programmes and networks, several of which are new “WSSD Type II Partnerships for Water.”

Freshwater in the Middle East region remains in dangerously short supply, inequitably distributed and deteriorating in quality. Among other projects underway or planned in the Middle East, UNU/INWEH is planning establishment of a Middle East Centre for Aquatic Research and Education (MECARE) in Palestine. The likely programme focus will be sustainable water management in rural areas and small communities, with particular emphasis on water pollution, water conservation and human health impacts.

In 2002, UNU/INWEH reached formal agreement with the Government of Malawi on establishment of the African Centre for Aquatic Research and Education (ACARE), discussed elsewhere in this report, on the shore of Lake Malawi.

Sustainable Mountain Development

Since 1997, UNU has been promoting sustainable mountain development by working closely with FAO and other relevant organizations. This work gained particular significance in 2002, which was designated by the UN General Assembly as the United Nations International Year of Mountains (IYM2002). The University marked the start of IYM2002 by co-organizing a public forum on “Mountains: Environment and Human Activities” and an international symposium on “Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems,” as well as an exhibit of mountain photographs. A key event near the end of IYM2002 was the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit in Kyrgyzstan, co-organized by UNU, FAO, UNEP, the Government of Kyrgyzstan, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Aga Khan Development Network and others.

The key modality of UNU’s efforts for sustainable mountain development is work with regional mountain associations, such as the African Mountain Association and the Andean Mountain Association, which were established with UNU assistance.

West Africa Network of Natural Products Scientists

UNU/INRA collaborated with the International Foundation for Science (IFS) and the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) to organize a meeting, in February, of natural product scientists from Cameroon, Ghana and Nigeria. The highlight of this meeting was the formation and launch of the West Africa Network of Natural Products Scientists (WANNPRES). This new network will bring together natural product research scientists in the West Africa sub-region to strengthen their capacity and capabilities, facilitate collaboration and the exchange of information, ensure the mobility of scientists within the various laboratories, and help to develop “centres for excellence” in specific areas of natural products research.

Biotechnology

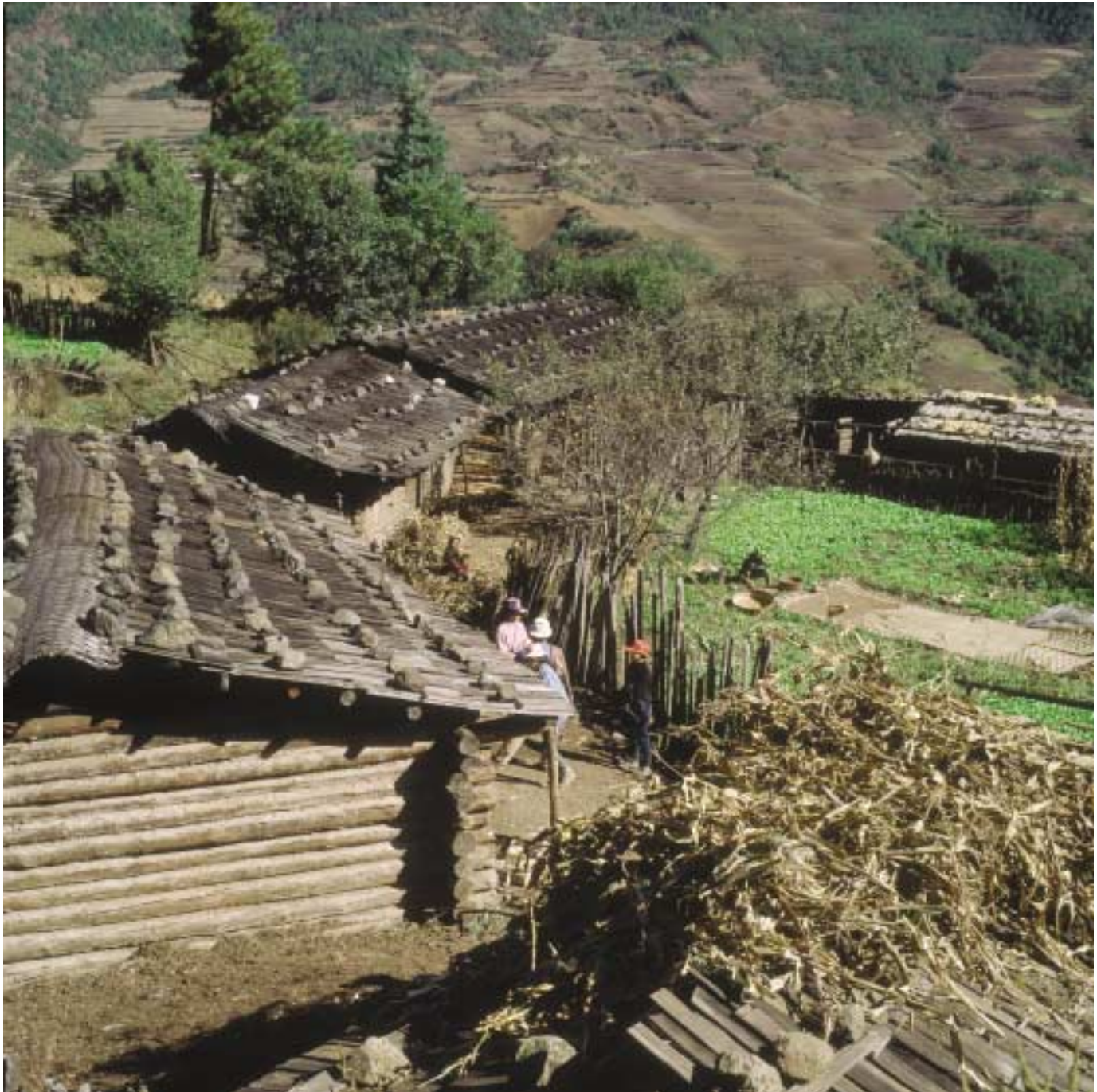
UNU/BIOLAC has the mission to promote biotechnology, particularly in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. In 2002, its Regional Network on Bio-Safety continued to focus on the creation and implementation of a database, prepared two capacity building programme guides (one, completed in April, on the social perception of biotechnology and the other, finished in June, related to the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-Safety) and established a website.¹³ The network has trained government officers, stakeholders, researchers and scientific advisers – including 10 experts in risk evaluation on transgenic crops – and helped in the constitution of biosafety committees in Ecuador, Honduras, Peru and Venezuela. A new bio-informatics network was approved in 2002 for the purpose of developing and strengthening regional cooperation in bio-informatics and computational biology.

¹³ See <http://www.rmbio.net>.

Regional Integration

With the aim of submitting joint proposals on issues related to regional integration, UNU/CRIS has set up a series of networks with academic organizations. These include the Regional Integration and Governance Research

Network (RIGNET) with 16 partners from nine countries, the Indicators on Regional Integration Network (IRINE) with six partners from six countries, and the Regional (Market) Integration in Global Economic Governance Network (REMARIN) with six partners from four countries.



Members of the UNU/Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences research team in one of the intensively studied Yi villages, Yulongxue Shan, Yunnan, China (Photograph: Jack D. Ives, Senior Adviser, UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme)

LINKS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

“The University Centre shall ... maintain close co-ordination between the activities of the University and those of the organs and programmes of the United Nations ... and of United Nations agencies”

– [UNU Charter Article IV.f]

A major priority of the University has been to continue enhancing our connections with the United Nations system. Through the Rector, UNU provides inputs to meetings of the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB), formerly called the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

This year, the Rector has also participated in the CEB meetings held in Rome in April and in New York in November. The CEB meetings are useful in enabling UNU to become aware of pressing UN policy issues that require new thinking. In its project activities in 2002, the University worked with more than 30 agencies in the UN system.

Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue

In the context of the Secretary-General’s call for better utilization of available policy research knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world to help improve policy planning, UNU and the UN Office in Geneva jointly organize an annual Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue. The third annual session of the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue took place in November.

The Geneva Policy and Research Dialogue brings together three constituencies – the policy community within the UN system, the research community of the UN system and the external research community -- to promote synergies by instituting a dialogue and increasing mutual awareness of each community’s respective work and needs. From this perspective, the Dialogue aims to bring together three aspects of the work of the UN: sound research, effective policies and creative partnership. The dialogue between the research and policy sides is especially valuable in this connection. The Dialogue is meant to provide practical and pertinent inputs for policy development and implementation across programmes and departments. This year, presentations were organized within issue clusters including globalization, democratization, conflict prevention, inequality and non-traditional security – all drawn from the Secretary-General’s recent reform proposal.

Policy Panels

In 2002, UNU convened panels at the United Nations in New York and Geneva on education and capacity development; environmental governance, group behaviour and development; financial flows and development in Latin America; and governing globalization.

Project Partnerships

UNU works closely with various agencies in the UN system on a wide range of issues relevant to the University’s priority programme areas.

On issues of peace, conflict prevention and human security, some examples of UNU project partnerships with other UN agencies in 2002 include:

- UNU Centre collaboration with UNDPA and UNDPKO on applied policy activities in conflict prevention, peace-building and peacekeeping;
- UNU Centre collaboration with UNDPA and UNIDIR on projects related to disarmament and arms transfers
- UNU Centre work with UN Headquarters on preparation of the UN Secretary-General’s Report on *Strengthening of the United Nations*;
- UNU Centre collaboration with UNITAR and the UN Staff College in training activities on conflict prevention, peace-building, peacekeeping, etc.;
- UNU Centre collaboration with UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) on the project “Coalition Against Trafficking in Human Beings in the Philippines;” and
- UNU/CRIS participation with UNECA, UNITAR, and UNDP-PICAS in a project on “Linking Peace, Security and Regional Integration.”

On issues of governance, UNU has been working with other UN agencies to look at issues of leadership, democracy and governance. Some examples include:

- UNU/ILA collaboration with the Jordan office of the UNDP on a Leadership for Community Development course;
- UNU/ILA cooperation with UNESCO on reviving the UNESCO Chair programme;
- UNU/CRIS cooperation with UNDP (Lusaka) and UNECA on “The Zambia-Malawi-Mozambique Growth Triangle” project; and
- UNU/CRIS collaboration with the UN Economic

Commission for Africa on the “Regional Integration Indicators” project.

Links with the UN and Bretton Woods Institutions remain strong and play an important role in the development-related work and information dissemination of UNU. The main partners in working with UNU/WIDER in this regard continue to be UN/DESA, UNDP and UNCTAD; other key contributors to projects include IMF, ILO, World Bank, UNHCR, OECD and ECLAC.

UNU undertakes a number of partnerships with other UN agencies in the area of social and economic development:

- The Director of UNU/WIDER participated as an observer in the 40th Session of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva in March, and subsequently discussed possible collaboration with the UNRISD Director.
- A UNU/WIDER Deputy Director made a presentation to the Division for Social Policy and Development of UN/DESA on the economic rationale for financing social development.
- UNU/WIDER will undertake a research project for UN/DESA on innovative sources for development finance.
- The World Income Inequality Database continues to be updated and disseminated by UNU/WIDER in cooperation with UNDP.

The area of environment and sustainable development has numerous examples of UNU partnerships with other UN agencies:

- UNU played a key role in the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, an event co-organized by UNU, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, the Government of Kyrgyzstan, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Aga Khan Development Network, and other UN and non-governmental organizations.
- UNU/IAS acted as University-wide coordinating agency for the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and the UNU/IAS Director led the UNU delegation to three WSSD Preparatory Committee meetings.
- At the WSSD, UNU launched a Type II Partnership on “Inter-linkages between Multilateral Environmental Agreements” in partnership with UNEP, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), European Union, South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) ASEAN and Japanese Ministry of Education.

- At WSSD, UNU launched a Type II International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions with FAO, UNEP and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
- UNU/BIOIAC increased contacts with UNESCO to leverage its experience for enhancing the UNU/BIOIAC bio-ethics project, and plans several joint activities with the UNESCO-Centro Internacional de Capacitación Científica-Simón Bolívar programme.
- The UNU/IAS Urban Ecosystems Programme co-organized an expert meeting with UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere Programme and WHO in Paris in March and produced recommendations to the parallel Millennium Ecosystem Assessment meeting on how to incorporate urban ecosystems in the assessment.
- In June, the UNU/IAS Urban Ecosystems Programme organized a workshop with WHO and ASEAN in Malaysia to disseminate its work to the WHO Healthy Cities Programme.
- The UNU/IAS Project on Biodiversity co-organized a meeting of experts with UNEP and SCBD in Malaysia in October to consider the scope of the ways and means of implementing Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS).
- UNU is supporting the UN World Water Development Report (WWDR), a major, multi-partner, UNESCO-based initiative to assess and report biennially on the state of the world’s freshwater resources.
- UNU/INWEH participates in a number of water related capacity development programmes and networks in cooperation with UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank and others.
- UNU/INWEH is a member of the newly inaugurated UN Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater (“UN-Water”).
- During the WSSD, UNU/INWEH assisted UN/DESA with the coordination of the water file.
- The UNU Food and Nutrition Programme works with a number of UN system agencies in its projects, including FAO (as co-sponsor of INFOODS), UNICEF, WHO, the Asian Development Bank, UNESCO, UNDP and WFP.

Partners in the UN System

- Asian Development Bank
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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

(FAO)

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)
- United Nations Department of Peace-keeping Operations (UNDPKO)
- United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women

(UNIFEM)

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Forum on Forests
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the (UNHCR)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater (UN-Water)
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- United Nations Staff College
- United Nations World Food Programme
- World Bank
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

“The University shall disseminate the knowledge gained in its activities to the United Nations and its agencies, to scholars and to the public, in order to increase dynamic interaction in the world-wide community of learning and research.”

– [UNU Charter Article I.4]

UNU seeks to improve and increase communication among academics, scientists, research workers, practitioners, policy makers, and the public so as to enable pertinent information to be put to best use in solving pressing global problems. The basic goal of UNU’s dissemination activities is to get the “right” knowledge to the people that need it most, in a timely manner and in a form that is most useful. The University aims, in particular, to promote the dissemination of scientific information and best practice to the developing world. Dissemination also serves to increase UNU’s international visibility and promote its work.

UNU utilizes the traditional modes for dissemination: books, articles in journals, policy briefs, working papers, conferences, workshops, lectures and articles in the press. The University also disseminates its work in innovative ways, such as through CD-ROM, the Internet and video.

UNU Press

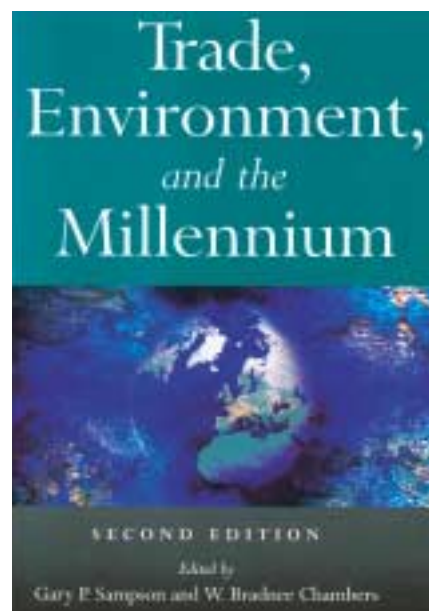
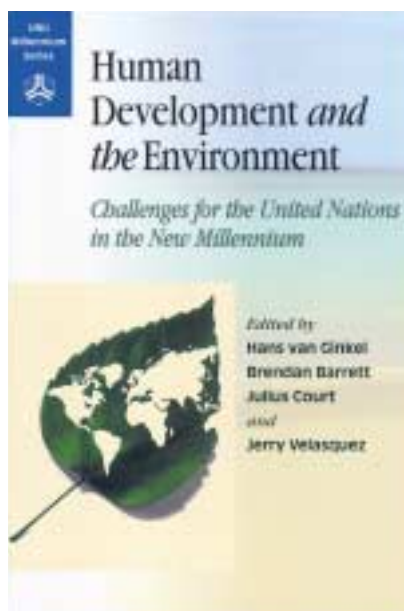
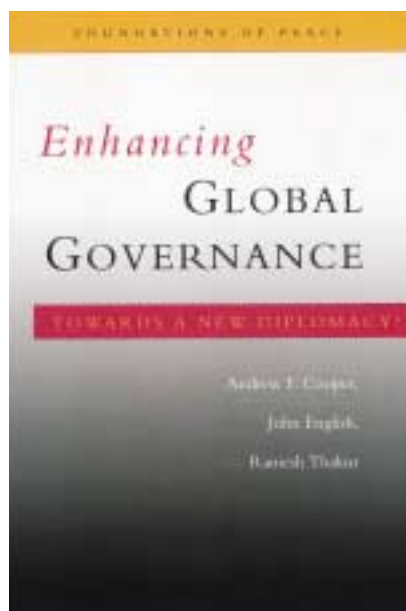
In 2002, UNU Press continued to provide professional services to support the dissemination activities of UNU

projects and maintained excellent working relationships with co-publishers, distributors and other partners worldwide, including the UNU RTC/Ps. UNU Press was strongly represented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, where it helped raise the profile of the University and its programme areas.

UNU Press operations were reviewed in 2002 with a view to further reducing publication lead-time, and a series of projects to modernize operations was established. A sales and marketing system was also created to enable accurate tracking of online sales. This fully integrated sales support system will enable UNU Press to more easily track and record royalty payments from partner publishers as well as track the free distribution of its publications, including titles sent to scholarly journals.

In 2002, UNU Press published six new titles and 10 reprints. Five of the new titles were the direct result of research projects carried out by the University, while one was based on a manuscript submitted by an independent scholar. (See Annex 5 for a list of 2002 UNU Press titles.) In addition to UNU Press publications, other publishers published another 13 books stemming from UNU research projects during the year.

UNU Press books are sold at prices significantly lower than those of larger university presses. To promote the broadest possible distribution of its titles in developing countries, UNU Press encourages the production of inexpensive local editions by indigenous publishers. In 2002, one English title was issued under a co-publishing agreement between UNU Press and Bookwell India, while



seven titles were published in translation.

In keeping with the University's dissemination mandate, UNU Press continues to promote free distribution of its publications in appropriate quarters. UNU Press worked with NetLibrary, ebrary and other publishing and distribution partners in 2002 to further improve distribution and sales opportunities for electronic books and physical volumes.

Electronic Dissemination

UNU continues to explore new opportunities for electronic dissemination of its research results as well as endeavouring to harness the growing sales potential of e-commerce technology. In March, the UNU/ESD, in cooperation with the UNU Centre and the UNU Campus Computing Centre, produced a multimedia CD-ROM based on the "Mountains: Environment and Human Activities" public forum.

In 2002, specific attention was given to updating and upgrading the University's website as a tool for disseminating the latest ideas and research findings and informing of recent accomplishments and upcoming events. For ease in navigating through the UNU system online, the main website includes linkages to the websites of the individual RTC/Ps. During the year, UNU/ESD launched new websites dedicated to the Climate Affairs Capacity Development Programme¹⁴ and to a project on Arsenic Contamination in the Asian Region¹⁵.

UNU Homepage
<http://www.unu.edu/>

Public Information

UNU continues to keep in touch with our various stakeholders and to inform the general public in our host countries and throughout the world about the work of the UNU Centre and its Research and Training Centres and Programmes (RTC/Ps). Dissemination modes include brochures, newsletters, press releases, publications, catalogues, Internet websites, a variety of public events and other public information vehicles. The Internet-based monthly newsletter *UNU Update* features highlights of the work of UNU and succinct information on issues being

addressed in different parts of the UNU system. The newsletters *UNUnexions* (which provides a "snapshot" of recent UNU activities) and *Work in Progress* (a theme-focused review of recent and ongoing research work and findings) are disseminated both through paper copies and the UNU website.

In 2002, UNU Centre distributed an average of 500 copies each (English and Japanese) of more than 50 press releases. This contributed to the work of UNU being mentioned in the Japanese vernacular press over 270 times in 2002, and more than 30 times in the local English media.

UNU Centre also prepared a third series of 15-, 30- and 60-second public service announcements, giving a general introduction to UNU and its international network of RTC/Ps, for broadcast to television viewers worldwide on CNN. These spots appeared during the lead-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and continue to appear on CNN.

Global Seminars in Japan

UNU's outreach programme is designed to foster a better understanding of the United Nations and issues of global concern among university students and young professionals. Prominent in this effort are the UNU Global Seminars, which are held annually in Japan, the host country of UNU Centre. Following expansion to Kanazawa in 2001, the Global Seminars series was extended in 2002 to the Tohoku region in northern Japan. UNU Global Seminars are now held annually in seven locations throughout Japan, and preparations are underway on organizing the first UNU Global Seminar session outside of Japan – in Seoul, Republic of Korea – in 2003.

More than 2,600 persons have participated in UNU Global Seminars since inception of the series in 1985. In 2002, some 420 young people from Japan and other countries attended the following seven seminars, which were taught by a faculty of academics and policy professionals from Japan, the UN system and other organizations:

- "Prevention and Resolution of Conflict" in Shimane (3–6 August; 67 participants),
- "Information and Media in the Age of Globalization" in Hokkaido (27–30 August; 43 participants),
- "Cross-border Movement of People" in Shonan (2–6 September; 97 participants),
- "Science and Technology, Welfare, and Gender: Local

¹⁴ See <http://www.unu.edu/env/CAP/Index.htm>.

¹⁵ See <http://www.unu.edu/env/Arsenic/Index.htm>.



and Global Dimensions” in Tohoku (10–13 September; 52 participants),

- “Building Peace – Towards Inclusive Society” in Kobe-Awaji (7–8 October; 49 participants),
- “Environment and Development – A ‘Glocal’ Approach” in Kanazawa (23–26 November; 50 participants), and
- “From Conflict to Peace” in Okinawa (19–22 December; 65 participants).

Global Leadership Film Series

The Global Leadership Interview Series is a new, ongoing project of the UNU/ILA in which men and women in global leadership positions share the opinions, attitudes and ideas that have shaped their approach to leadership practice. Their views are presented in video documentary form with accompanying booklets. In 2002, UNU/ILA produced three videos and accompanying booklets, featuring interviews with Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Organization; Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General of the World Health Organization; and Mike Moore, former Director-General of the World Trade Organization.

Tokyo Roundtables

In 2002, UNU/IAS launched a Tokyo Roundtable series with the aim of raising the visibility of the Institute and contributing to Japanese society at large by providing information on global issues related to UNU/IAS research areas. Six Tokyo Roundtable events were held during the year: “Bonn Guidelines on ABS,” “Climate Change and Implementation of Kyoto Protocol,” “New Consumers and Sustainability Dilemma,” “Post WSSD: Way Forward for Global Change Research,” “Youth Culture in Japan” and “Ethical Issues of Science and Technology for the New Millennium.”

Major Public Lectures

The U Thant Distinguished Lecture Series, co-organized by UNU Centre and UNU/IAS, is a forum that presents eminent thinkers and world leaders speaking on the role of the United Nations in addressing the challenges facing the world’s peoples and nations in the twenty-first century. In 2002, two U Thant Distinguished Lectures were presented

in Tokyo to audiences of invitees from diplomatic, governmental, political, academic and business circles and the general public. On 21 March, former US President William J. Clinton delivered the 3rd U Thant Distinguished Lecture, speaking on the topic of “Globalization.” On 1 October, the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, delivered the 4th U Thant Distinguished Lecture on “Agriculture and Peace: The Role of Science and Technology in Feeding Humankind in the 21st Century.

On 29 May, His Excellency Dr. Han Seung-soo, President of the United Nations General Assembly, presented a lecture at UNU Centre on “The Role of the United Nations in a Globalizing World.”

Some of the other major public lectures presented by UNU Centre and the RTC/P’s in 2002 were:

- *Asian Development Outlook* – John Lintjer, Vice President, and Sailesh Jha, Economist, Asian Development Bank, UNU/WIDER Lecture, 10 April, Helsinki.
- *Europe – Cornerstone of a Multipolar World* – Jean-Luc Dehaene, Minister of State and Vice-President of the European Convention on the Future of Europe, Official Opening Ceremony of UNU/CRIS, 23 April, Bruges,



Former US President Bill Clinton at the 3rd U Thant Distinguished Lecture at UNU

Belgium.

- *Globalization and Catching-up in Emerging Market Economies* – Grzegorz Kolodko, Director of Transformation, Integration and Globalization Economic Research, UNU/WIDER Lecture, 27 May, Helsinki.
- *Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth: a Two-Way Causality* – Nora Lustig, UNU/WIDER Lecture, 17 June, Helsinki.
- *Latin American International Scientific Cooperation* – Dr. Hebe Vessuri, Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research, UNU/INTECH Public Lecture, 20 June, Maastricht.
- *Utilizing Biotechnology to Promote Food Security in Africa* – Dr. John Mugabe, Executive Secretary of the African Science and Technology Commission attached to the NEPAD Secretariat in Pretoria, UNU/INRA Annual Lectures, 2-5 July, Addis Ababa.
- *Winners and Losers in Two Centuries of Globalization* – Prof. Jeffrey G. Williamson, Laird Bell Professor of Economics and Faculty Fellow, Center for International Development, Harvard University, 2002 UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture, 5 September, Copenhagen.
- *A Japanese in Belbel Oasis: 40 Years' Experience in the Central Sahara* – Prof. Iwao Kobori, Senior Programme Adviser, UNU/ESD, 10 September, Tokyo.
- *Sources of Innovation in Developing Economies: Reflections on the Asian Experience* – Prof. Nathan Rosenberg, Stanford Univ., 2nd Annual Amilcar Herrera Public Lecture, UNU/INTECH, 26 September, Maastricht.
- *From Trade-Led to Monetary-Led Regionalism: Why Asia in the 21st Century will be Different to Western Europe in the 20th Century* – Prof. Dr. Richard Higgott, Director, Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalisation, University of Warwick, 1st UNU/CRIS Annual Lecture, 14 October, Bruges, Belgium.
- *How Can the Impoverishment of the Poorest Countries be Stopped?* – Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, 26 November, Tokyo.
- *The Future of Higher Education in Japan* – Prof. Akito Arima, former Minister of Education & former President of the University of Tokyo, 3rd Annual Michio Nagai Memorial Lecture, 12 December, Tokyo.



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



Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, 1970 Nobel Laureate, at the 4th U Thant Distinguished Lecture at UNU

Other 2002 Events

In addition to public lectures, UNU Centre and the RTC/Ps organize numerous conferences, seminars, workshops and other events each year.¹⁶ Among events of note in 2002 were:

- “Diversity and Homogeneity: Fostering Innovativeness in Local Environmental Management,” International Symposium organized by UNU, Japan Human Dimension Programme, Science Council of Japan, and UNEP, 18 January, Tokyo.
- “Governance Across Borders: National, Regional and Global,” EU-UNU Tokyo Global Forum co-hosted by UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, 24–25 January, Tokyo.
- “Mountain Prospects – Images for the International Year of Mountains 2002,” an exhibit of photographs by several leading photographers, including Dr. Jack Ives, long-time director of UNU’s mountain research initiative, in the UNU Gallery, UN House, Tokyo, 25 January to 26 April.
- “Mountains: Environment and Human Activities,” UNU Public Forum, 31 January, Tokyo.
- “Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems,” UNU International Forum, 1 February, Tokyo.
- “Growth Theories Revisited: Permanent Questions with Changing Answers,” UNU/INTECH Seminar, 7 February, Maastricht.

¹⁶ A comprehensive listing of UNU events and meetings in 2002 is accessible on the UNU website at http://www.unu.edu/hq/rector_office/events2002/events-2002.html.

- “Arsenic in Groundwater: Technical and Policy Dimensions,” UNU-NIES International Workshop, 18 February, Tokyo.
- “Globalization of Technology and Developing Countries,” UNU-INTECH Seminar, 20 February, Maastricht.
- “East Asian Historic Cities; Recreation of Historic Landscape and Revitalization of Traditional Cities,” Regional Seminar organized by UNU/IAS, Architectural Institute of Japan and Ishikawa International Cooperation Research Centre, 21 February, Tokyo.
- “Financial Markets and Innovation Performance,” UNU-INTECH Seminar, 6 March, Maastricht.
- “Women Today: Realities and Opportunities – Women in Afghanistan,” 1st Joint UN House Public Forum on International Women’s Day, 8 March, Tokyo.
- “Conflict Prevention: The Secretary-General’s Report and the Way Forward,” UNU-UNHQ Expert Forum, 18 March, New York.
- “Formal Methods at the Crossroads: From Panacea to Foundational Support,” UNU/IIST 10th Anniversary Colloquium, 18–21 March, Lisbon.
- “The WTO and the Doha Development Agenda,” UNU/IAS Seminar, 6–8 April, Kuwait.
- “Tracing Pollutants from Agrochemical Use: Focus on Endocrine Disruptor Pollution,” UNU International Symposium, 15–16 April, Hanoi.
- “Innovation Systems and Development Strategy,” UNU-INTECH Seminar, 24 April, Maastricht.
- “Developing Indicators on Regional Integration,” UNU/CRIS Seminar, 2 May, Bruges.
- “Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol: Issues and Problems,” UNU/IAS Tokyo Roundtable Seminar co-organized by NIES, 9 May, Tokyo.
- “The New Economy in Development,” UNU/WIDER Development Conference, 10–11 May, Helsinki.
- “Water: Mirror of the World,” an exhibit featuring water-related photographs taken by UN Office in Geneva staff member Sérgio da Silva, in the UNU Gallery, UN House, 21 May–14 June, Tokyo.
- “2002 Africa Day Symposium,” organized by UNU



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

- Centre and the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo, 23 May, Tokyo.
- “The United Nations and South Asia,” UNU International Conference, 27–28 May, Tokyo.
- “Open Systems, Learning Economies and Development Strategies,” UNU-INTECH Seminar, 30 May, Maastricht.
- “Science and Technology Policies in Europe: New Challenges, New Responses,” UNU-INTECH Seminar, 26 June, Maastricht.
- “Spatial Inequality and Development,” UNU/WIDER Joint Conference with LSE and Cornell, 27–29 June, London.
- “In Search of Biosecurity: Best Practices, Awareness Raising & Capacity Building on Access to Genetic Resources, Benefit Sharing and Biosafety in Central Asian Countries and Mongolia,” UNU/IAS Workshop, 30 June–3 July, Mongolia.
- “The Role of Research and Higher Education in Developing National Forest Programmes in Countries with Economies in Transition,” International Symposium co-organized by UNU, European Forest Institute, Silva Network, University of Joensuu, Faculty of Forestry, and Lithuanian University of Agriculture, 1–3 July, Kaunas, Lithuania.
- “Future of Sovereignty in Europe,” UNU/CRIS Panel Discussion at the Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section/International Studies Association 4th International Conference: “Sovereignty and

Globalization: New Realities of Managing the International System,” 5–6 July, Bruges.

- “Conserving Our Coasts: Control of Endocrine Disruptor Pollution, Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific,” UNU International Conference, 8–10 July, Tokyo.
- “The Road to the Johannesburg Summit 2002 and Beyond: The Role of Japan and UNU,” UNU/IAS Public Forum in collaboration with UNEP, 11 July, Tokyo.
- “Recent Issues in Peace and Environment in Central Asia,” UNU Public Forum, 16 July, Tokyo.
- “Sustainable Management of Headwater Resources,” International Conference co-organized by UNU, USIU-Nairobi, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and UNEP, 5–8 September, Nairobi.
- “Industrial Innovation and Environmental Regulation: Toward an Integrated Approach,” UNU/INTECH Seminar, 6–7 September, Maastricht.
- “Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in East Timor: Roles of International Community for Nation Building,” JIIA-UNU Symposium, 18 September, Tokyo.
- “Information Technology and the Environment” UNU International Symposium, 19–20 September, Tokyo.
- “Poverty, International Migration and Asylum,” UNU/WIDER Development Conference, 27–28 September, Helsinki.
- “Youth Culture in Japan,” UNU/IAS Roundtable Seminar, 8 October, Tokyo.
- 4th International Conference on Formal Engineering



Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, giving welcome remarks at the International Symposium on “Islam: Fostering Peace and Dialogue in an Interdependent World”



Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, giving the keynote speech at the International Symposium on “Islam: Fostering Peace and Dialogue in an Interdependent World”

Methods, UNU/IIST, 22–25 October, Shanghai.

- “How to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals: The Roles of the UN System and Japan,” UN Day Symposium jointly organized by UN agencies in Japan, 24 October, Tokyo.
- 1st CUE (China, United States and Europe) Workshop, UNU/IIST, 28–30 October, Macau.
- “Bishkek Global Mountain Summit,” co-organized by UNU, Government of Kyrgyzstan, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Aga Khan Development Network, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO and other UN and non-governmental organizations, 28 October–1 November, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.
- “Clean Energy and Zero Emissions – Toward a Sustainable Future with Hydrogen Energy,” Symposium co-organized by UNU/ZEF and the Japan Society for the Promotion of the Science No. 168 Committee, 31 October–1 November, Tokyo.
- “Capturing the Value of Ecosystem Services: Developing Markets for Environmental Assets,” the Katoomba V International Conference organized by UNU/IAS, The Katoomba Group and Forest Trends, 5–6 November, Tokyo.
- “Assessing the Impact of Regional Integration Agreements in the New Commercial Policy Issues,” Research Conference co-organized by UNU/CRIS and the London School of Economics, 22–23 November, Bruges.
- “Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop International Conference 2002,” organized by UNU and the Association for the Promotion of the Junior United Nations Eco-Workshop, 23–24 November, Tokyo.
- “Islam: Fostering Peace and Dialogue in an Interdependent World,” International Symposium jointly organized by UNU and the Ambassadors of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 13 December, Tokyo.
- “Regional Environmental Quality in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere: Environmental Quality Standards and Capacity Development,” UNU International Workshop, 26–27 December, Kwangju, Republic of Korea.



INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND STAFF

“Capital costs and recurrent costs of the University shall be met from voluntary contributions for the University, or from the income derived therefrom...”

– [UNU Charter Article IX.1]

The University received operating and specific programme contributions as well as the investment income from the

Endowment Fund. The UNU also benefited during the year from counterpart and other support, including cost-sharing support for fellowships and other activities. In the 2002-03 biennium, the approved budget of the University amounted to US\$73.6 million.

Table 1 provides an estimate of actual income as of 31 December 2002.

Table 1. Income for 2002

(Unit: US\$ 000)

UNU Unit	Core Funds				SPC ²	Total (Net)
	From Endowment	Operating Contributions	Misc. Income ¹	Subtotal		
UNU Centre	8,393	8,456	2,497	19,346	6,835	26,181
UNU/WIDER	2,342	636	10	2,988	367	3,355
UNU/INTECH	1,076	1,277	0	2,353	793	3,146
UNU/IIST	1,955	15	0	1,970	107	2,077
UNU/INRA ³	679	0	0	679	48	727
UNU/IAS	0	3,659	0	3,659	747	4,406
UNU/BIOLAC	421	0	0	421	17	438
UNU/ILA	15	1,026	0	1,041	0	1,041
UNU/INWEH	0	618	0	618	541	1,159
UNU/CRIS	0	253	0	253	0	253
TOTAL	14,881	15,940	2,507	33,328	9,455	42,783

Notes:

1. Includes contributions for UNU Headquarters building, income from publications and other income.
2. Includes specific programme contributions received in 2002 and carried forward from 2000-2001 biennium.
3. The income of US\$500,000 in the Endowment Fund has been transferred from Headquarters to UNU/INRA as per recommendation by the UNU Council.

[Note: These figures have not yet been audited.]

Table 2 provides an estimate of actual expenditure in 2002, as of 31 December 2002.

Table 2. Expenditure in 2002
Expenditure in 2002 (includes obligations and unliquidated obligations) as of 31 December 2002

(Unit: US\$ 000)

UNU Unit	Academic Activities			(UNU) Personnel Costs			General Costs ³	Total
	Core Funded	Specific Funded	Subtotal	Prog. Staff ¹	Admin. Staff ²	Subtotal		
UNU Centre	3,892	2,764	6,656	3,184	4,209	7,393	3,617	17,666
UNU/WIDER	957	227	1,184	991	196	1,187	333	2,704
UNU/INTECH	189	440	629	1,130	189	1,319	259	2,207
UNU/IIST	488	38	526	841	262	1,103	274	1,903
UNU/INRA	168	10	178	355	22	377	157	712
UNU/IAS	1,509	427	1,936	501	657	1,158	884	3,978
UNU/BIOLAC	326	0	326	0	0	0	0	326
UNU/ILA	138	0	138	622	97	719	107	964
UNU/INWEH	313	261	574	167	0	167	105	846
UNU/CRIS	0	0	0	140	0	140	6	146
TOTAL	7,980	4,167	12,147	7,931	5,632	13,563	5,742	31,452

Notes:

1. Total costs of staff working on research and capacity building, whether Professional, GS or PSA.
2. Total costs of all other staff.
3. Includes UNU Headquarters Building.

[Note: These figures have not been audited.]

The University is always striving to become increasingly international in nature. The Centre and Research and Training Centres and Programmes (RTC/Ps) of UNU are located in 13 countries. UNU has a total personnel

component of 247, of whom 76 are from developing countries.

Table 3 lists the numbers of staff working at the UNU Centre in Tokyo and at the RTC/Ps.

Table 3. Personnel
As at 31 December 2002

UNU Unit	Total Staff			Of which, Professionals			Of which, General Services			Of which, Senior Professionals ²		
	Total ¹	Developing Countries	Women	Total ¹	Developing Countries	Women	Total ¹	Developing Countries	Women	Total ¹	Developing Countries	Women
UNU Centre	114	17	60	49	11	13	65	6	47	9	1	0
UNU/WIDER	27	6	13	12	4	2	15	2	11	4	0	0
UNU/INTECH	20	6	10	11	6	4	9	0	6	5	2	1
UNU/IIST	13	10	7	6	3	0	7	7	7	3	2	0
UNU/INRA	9	9	2	3	3	0	6	6	2	2	2	0
UNU/IAS	27	9	9	19	9	2	8	0	7	2	1	0
UNU/INWEH	9	1	4	6	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0
UNU/ILA	14	12	4	6	4	1	8	8	3	1	0	1
UNU/CRIS	8	0	5	6	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	1
UNU/BIOLAC	6	6	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	3	3	0
TOTAL	247	76	116	122	44	27	125	32	89	32	11	3

Definitions:

1. Total = Professional, GS and Internal PSA/SSA.
2. Senior Professional means higher than P4/L4 (i.e., P5 and above).

ANNEX 1 Statistical Information on UNU Activities

Table 4. UNU Projects in 2002

Functional Unit	Number of Projects	Number of Meetings			Project Expenditure (US\$ 000)		
		Total	Of which in Host	Of which in Developing Countries	Total	Of which in Host	Of which in Developing Countries
UNU Centre ESD	12	26	10	12	1,635	363	250
UNU Centre PG	22	19	7	1	422	190	50
UNU/WIDER	13	9	8	1	875	250	155
UNU/INTECH	28	31	16	13	519	289	108
UNU/IIST	9	3	2	1	364	135	133
UNU/INRA	13	9	6	3	106	43	63
UNU/IAS	15	20	18	1	1,254	1,183	71
UNU/INWEH	11	80	46	34	1,270	250	1,020
UNU/ILA	10	1	1	1	600	600	600
UNU/BIOLAC	6	11	6	10	356	100	356
UNU/GTP	1	1	1	0	690	690	0
UNU/FTP	1	1	1	0	591	591	0
TOTAL	141	211	122	77	8,682	4,684	2,806

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme.]

Table 5. Project Consultants and Meeting Participants in 2002

UNU Unit	Project Directors			Consultants			Meeting Participants	
	Total	Of which from Developing Countries	Of which Women	Total	Of which from Developing Countries	Of which Women	Govt. Officials	UN Staff
UNU Centre ESD	28	14	5	226	193	46	259	44
UNU Centre PG	19	2	5	184	53	49	200	150
UNU/WIDER	16	5	0	156	24	35	45	28
UNU/INTECH	11	7	4	64	32	9	48	111
UNU/IIST	6	3	0	11	10	0	2	0
UNU/INRA	13	13	4	30	30	9	77	6
UNU/IAS	10	4	1	17	6	5	70	93
UNU/INWEH	9	3	1	23	14	2	120	48
UNU/ILA	3	2	0	12	8	5	20	1
UNU/BIOLAC	6	6	0	15	15	2	20	1
UNU/GTP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU/FTP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	123	59	20	738	385	162	861	482

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme.]

Table 6. Fellowships and Internships in 2002

Functional Unit	Cost (US\$ 000s)	Recipients		
		Total	From Developing Countries	Women
UNU Centre ESD	29	7	5	5
UNU Centre PG	10	10	4	5
UNU Capacity Development	668	76	62	35
UNU/GTP	200	19	19	2
UNU/FTP	180	14	14	3
UNU/WIDER	63	11	7	6
UNU/INTECH	91	18	17	9
UNU/IIST	199	34	34	11
UNU/INRA	0	0	0	0
UNU/IAS	450	10	7	4
UNU/INWEH	30	1	0	1
UNU/ILA	100	23	20	8
UNU/BIOLAC	100	155	155	83
TOTAL	2,120	378	344	172

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme.]

Table 7. Training Courses in 2002

Unit	Cost (US\$000)	Courses in 2002		Participants				
		Total	In Developing Countries	Total	From Developing Countries	Women	Policy Makers	UN Staff
UNU/GTP	690	2	0	19	19	2	0	0
UNU/FTP	591	1	0	14	14	3	3	0
UNU Centre ESD	48	1	1	20	15	3	0	1
UNU Centre PG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU Capacity Development	202	2	0	68	41	35	0	5
UNU/WIDER	0	3	1	59	23	25	0	0
UNU/INTECH	3	12	0	234	158	80	3	43
UNU/IIST	92	8	8	343	343	42	0	0
UNU/INRA	20	1	1	11	11	2	0	0
UNU/IAS	143	8	2	188	140	40	29	25
UNU/ILA	180	2	2	56	39	25	30	1
UNU/INWEH	150	8	8	70	70	12	16	3
UNU/BIOLAC	150	6	6	165	165	103	20	0
TOTAL	2,269	54	29	1,247	1,038	372	101	78

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme.]

Table 8. Publications in 2002

UNU Unit	Published Books	Books in Production	Articles in Journals	Policy Briefs	Articles in the Press	CDs
UNU Centre ESD	12	12	8	5	21	5
UNU Centre PG	7	7	29	2	24	0
UNU/WIDER	6	14	34	1	64	0
UNU/INTECH	7	12	27*	4	1	0
UNU/IIST	2	3	16	0	0	0
UNU/INRA	1	0	4**	0	1	0
UNU/IAS	3	5	17	6	10	1
UNU/INWEH	0	2	0	0	1	2
UNU/ILA	4	2	1	0	2	0
UNU/BIOLAC	2	3	3**	0	0	0
UNU/GTP	4	1	3	0	0	0
UNU/FTP	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	48	61	142	20	124	8

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme; * – includes peer reviewed UNU/INTECH Discussion Papers Series but not conference proceedings; ** – includes papers published in conference proceedings.]

Table 9. Publicity Materials in 2002

UNU Unit	Regular Documents and Newsletters			Promotions in 2002		Mentions in the Press	Major Public Events	Website "hits" (per month)
	No.	Per Year	Circulation	Number	Distribution			
UNU Centre	4	1–12	56,000	1	3,000	499	36	1,690,000
UNU/WIDER	2	2	10,000	2	12,000	64	12	304,300
UNU/INTECH	0	0	0	1	600	1	1	169,600
UNU/IIST	1	12	Website	1	100	12	4	75,000
UNU/INRA	2	1	800	6	2,000	8	4	N.A.
UNU/IAS	2	4	Electronic	1	7,500	19	5	514,000
UNU/INWEH	1	3	2,000	0	0	15	4	120,000
UNU/ILA	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	N.A.
UNU/BIOLAC	0	0	0	2	500	7	1	N.A.
UNU/GTP	2	2	400	0	N.A.	5	1	N.A.
UNU/FTP	2	1	100	1	500	6	2	N.A.
TOTAL	16	–	–	15	26,200	656	73	2,872,900

- A six-year Extension of the Agreement between the United Nations University, the Iceland Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Marine Research Institute regarding UNU/FTP
- An Agreement between UNU/INWEH and the Government of Malawi to collaborate in the establishment of the “African Center for Aquatic Research and Education” (ACARE)
- An Agreement of Cooperation between the United Nations University and The Shimadzu Corporation of Japan to embark on a new three-year project on “Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asian Hydrosphere – Monitoring of Persistent Organic Pollutants in the East Asian Region”
- An International Partnership Agreement between the United Nations University and the Graduate School of International Management, Aoyama Gakuin University, on cooperation in research and education
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the Third World Network of Scientific Organizations (TWNISO) to coordinate their work and to strengthen cooperation
- A General Agreement of Cooperation between the United Nations University and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in areas of mutual interest
- An Exchange of Letters between the United Nations University and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) concerning the UNU-JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme
- A General Agreement of Cooperation between the United Nations University and the Institute for Political and International Studies of the Islamic Republic of Iran for exchange and cooperation in the field of research
- An Agreement for a promotional tie-in between the United Nations University and the Financial Times
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the Regional Office for Japan and Republic of Korea of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) concerning cooperation in the hosting and maintenance of a UNHCR Japanese website
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University, the Federal Ministry for Education and Research of Germany, the North Rhine Westphalian Ministry of Education, Science and Research, and the City of Bonn concerning the establishment of the proposed UNU Research and Training Centre (the UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security)
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the University of Port Harcourt to coordinate work and to strengthen cooperation in areas of common interest
- An Agreement between the United Nations University and the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO regarding the “ACCU Invitation Programme for International Educational Exchange of Teachers and Professionals”
- A General Agreement of Cooperation between the United Nations University and the Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology to promote cooperation in academic fields of mutual interest
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University, the Government of Norway and the United Nations Environment Programme to jointly set up and implement the Global Virtual University
- An Agreement between the United Nations University and Kirin Brewery Company of Japan renewing funding for an additional five years of the UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme to train researchers from developing countries at the National Food Research Institute
- A General Memorandum of Understanding between UNU/IAS and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) on cooperation in the area of plant genetic resources and biodiversity conservation and utilization
- A Memorandum of Understanding between UNU/IAS and ASEAN to strengthen coordination, cooperation and exchange of knowledge, and to promote research on the programmes and activities of each and on emerging sustainable development issues

- An Extension of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology to continue work on the Pilot Programme on Science and Technology for Sustainability
- A Memorandum of Agreement between the United Nations University and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) on support for the research activities of a Visiting Fellow at UNU/IAS
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the Florida Center for Environmental Studies (CES) to pursue opportunities for research, training and diffusion of wetland science to foster understanding about the Florida Everglades and South American Pantanal
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the Third World Academy of Science (TWAS), the African Academy of Sciences, and Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility of CIAT regarding partnerships in the work on UNU/INRA
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) concerning UNU's administrative support and services to the operation of the OCHA Kobe Office
- A Memorandum of Agreement between the United Nations University and the United Nations Development Programme Tokyo for Depositing Office Publications/Reports at the UNU Library
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations University and the Government of Cameroon to implement a series of research, training and education programmes in cooperation with universities and research institutions in Cameroon

A

NNEX 3 Other Partners (non-UN)



- Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)
- African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
- African Committee for Research in Computer Science (CARI)
- Africare
- African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI)
- Aga Khan Foundation
- Al Azhar University, Egypt
- American University of Sharjah, UAE
- Anna University, India
- Annamalai University, India
- Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)
- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
- Association of African Universities (AAU)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Australian National University
- Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), India
- Centro de Investigación de Estudios Avanzados del I.P.N. (CINVESTAV), Mexico
- Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
- City University of Hong Kong
- Coastal Zone Management Institute, Belize (CZMI)
- Columbia University, USA
- Council of European Professional Informatics Societies (CEPIS)
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- Cornell University, USA
- Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
- Dutch Network for Innovation Studies
- Dutch Research School on Development (CERES)
- Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
- Environmental Education and Training Institute (EETINA), Mexico
- Erasmus University, The Netherlands
- European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)
- European Commission
- European Union
- European Forest Institute (EFI)
- Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), UK
- Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START)
- Global Development Network (GDN)
- Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE)
- Harvard University, USA
- Icelandic Fisheries Industries
- Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories
- Indian Institute of Technology, India
- Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), Guatemala
- Institute of Nutrition, University of Chile
- Institute of Public Health, Yugoslavia
- Institute of Social Studies, The Netherlands
- Institut des Régions Arides (IRA) in Tunisia
- Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, Brazil
- International Association of Universities
- International Association of University Presidents (IAUP)
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
- International Centre for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF)
- International Council for Science (ICSU)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
- International Economic Association
- International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
- International Foundation for Science (IFS)
- International Geographical Union (IGU)
- International Geothermal Association
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
- International Mountain Society (IMS)
- International Peace Research Association
- International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Italy
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC)
- International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), The Netherlands
- Islamic University of Palestine
- Italian Centre for International Associations (CIAI)
- Japan Association for United Nations Studies
- Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute, Uganda
- King Saud University, Saudi Arabia
- Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Japan
- Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana

- Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology, Republic of Korea
- Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO), Uganda
- Mahidol University, Thailand
- Marine Research Institute, Iceland
- Najah National University, Palestine
- Nanjing Institute of Meteorology, China
- National Academy of Sciences, Egypt
- National Agricultural Research Organization, Uganda
- National Energy Authority, Iceland
- National Food Research Institute (NFRI), Japan
- National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, The Netherlands
- National Institute of Nutrition, Egypt
- National Institute of Nutrition, Italy
- National Water Research Institute, Canada
- Nestlé Foundation, Switzerland
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- Nutrition Research and Development Centre, Indonesia
- Science Council of Asia
- Science Council of Japan
- Shimadzu Corporation, Japan
- SILVA Network
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- SPRU/IDS at University of Sussex, UK
- Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
- Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL)
- Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)
- Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil
- Universidade Federal do Pará, Brazil
- University of Akureyri, Iceland
- University of Aalborg, Denmark
- University of Benin, Benin
- University of Capetown, South Africa
- University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- University of Geneva, Switzerland
- University of Ghent, Belgium
- University of Ghana, Ghana
- University of Ibadan, Nigeria
- University of Iceland, Iceland
- University of Jordan, Jordan
- University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- University of Maastricht/MERIT, The Netherlands
- University of Macau, China
- University of Malawi, Malawi
- University of Malaysia, Malaysia
- University of Nairobi, Kenya
- University of Paris-Sud, France
- University of Paris-Jussieu, France
- University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
- University of Strathclyde, UK
- University of Sussex, UK
- University of the South Pacific, Fiji
- University of Tokyo, Japan
- University of Twente, The Netherlands
- University of Wageningen, The Netherlands
- University of Waterloo, Canada
- University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon
- University of Zambia, Zambia
- Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research
- Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands
- Wissenschaftszentrum, Berlin, Germany
- World Al Lootah University, United Arab Emirates
- World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)

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ANNEX 4 Contributions Received in 2002



Contributions received 1 January–31 December 2002 (US\$)

Governments		
Austria	94,109	Endowment Fund contribution
Belgium	253,906	Operating contribution for UNU/CRIS
Canada	35,216	Support for the project "Cooperation on Water Research and Capacity Development in Africa"
Canada	615,438	Operating contribution for UNU/INWEH
Denmark	78,817	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Finland	121,061	Contribution received from Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ghana	100,000	Operating contribution for UNU/INRA
Greece	47,000	Operating contribution for UNU Centre
Iceland	690,487	UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP)
Iceland	590,750	UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP)
India	25,000	Endowment Fund Contribution for UNU/WIDER
Japan	1,295,672	Support for UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries in Japan (UNU/FAP)
Japan	448,350	Support for 2002 Japanese Project for International Educational Exchange of Teachers & Professionals
Japan	3,521,686	Operating contribution for UNU Centre
Japan	2,738,843	Operating contribution for UNU/IAS
Jordan	1,000,000	Operating contribution for UNU/ILA
Macau	13,172	Maintenance fee (Nov.–Dec. 2001), lamps and oil pots for one Hydraulic Lift
Macau	44,250	Support for UNU/IIST INCoM Project 2002
Netherlands	54,106	Operating contribution for UNU/INTECH
Netherlands	248,968	Ministry for Development Cooperation (Bridging Funding) for UNU/INTECH
Norway	131,230	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Sweden	54,306	Support for UNU WIDER for Social Development Indicators
Uganda	111,922	Support for UNU/INWEH Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project
United Arab Emirates	999,994	Capital contribution for UNU/ILA
Subtotal	13,314,283	

Other donors		
Akkadia Environment Management Consultants Sweden	7,328	Support for UNU/INTECH project on Research Capacity Building in Nicaraguan Universities
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	34,714	Support for UNU/IAS Kuwait Workshop, 6–7 April 2002
Asian Women's Fund	250,000	Support for UNU Centre Gender-related projects
Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF)	10,750	Support for UNU publication "Financing for Development in Latin America"
Drug Abuse Prevention Center	2,066	Support for 2002 UN Day Symposium
Eisaku Sato Memorial Foundation for Cooperation with the United Nations University	3,906	Support for UNU Library
European Union (European Commission)	32,445	Support for EU-UNU Conference
European Union (European Commission)	5,034	Support for UNU/INTECH project on Developing Foresight Supporting Framework
Forest Trends Association	37,043	Support for UNU/IAS Mongolia Workshop
Fortis	9,911	Support for CARI Postdoctoral Fellowship in Applied Mathematics & Computer Science
Global Seminar Hokkaido Session	2,261	Support for UNU Global Seminar Hokkaido Session 2002
Global Seminar Okinawa Session	13,850	Contribution received from Orion Beer for Global Seminar Okinawa Session 2001
Global Seminar Tohoku Session	758	Support for UNU Global Seminar Tohoku Session 2002
Hokkaido Ishin Club	1,563	Support for UNU Global Seminar Hokkaido Session 2002

Hokuyo Bank	1,250	Support for UNU Global Seminar Hokkaido Session 2002
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	44,299	Support for UNU/IAS project on Ecosystems Approach for the Transition to Sustainable Environmental Management
International Course Participants	31,127	UNU International Course fees
International Peace Research Institution Oslo	15,000	Support for UNU Centre project on Hard Cases in Corporate Social Responsibility
Ishikawa Foundation for International Exchange	110,336	Support for UNU/IAS Joint Activities at Ishikawa Cooperation Research Centre
Iwate Prefecture	71,139	Support for UNU Centre Marine Research Project
Japan Foundation for UNU	3,010	Contribution received from various individuals for UNU Zero Emission Forum
Japan Foundation for UNU	30,905	Support for UNU Zero Emission Forum
Japan Foundation for UNU	8,475	Support for 2002 UN Day symposium
Japan Foundation for UNU	16,102	Support for UNU Global Seminar Shonan Session 2002
Japan Foundation for UNU	18,908	Support for UNU Global Seminar Tohoku Session 2002
Japan Foundation for UNU	1,653	Support for 2nd Michio Nagai Lecture
Japan Foundation for UNU	14,486	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 2002
Karl Popper Stiftung	40,000	Support for UNU Centre project
Kirin Brewery Company	259,542	Kirin Fellowship 2002
NTT DoCoMo Tohoku	1,563	Support for UNU Global Seminar Tohoku Session 2002
Okinawa Prefecture Government	16,529	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 2002
Open Society Institute Development Foundation	7,675	Support for first conference of UNU project for Ethics in Action
Pollution Probe	28,931	Support for ACARE Planning Meeting Malawi & Managing Shared Water Conference (UNU/INWEH)
Schlafly, Mrs. Adelaide M.	15,000	Support for UNU/INRA project on Western Africa Network for Natural Products Research (WANNPRES)
Sendai Gender Equal Opportunity Foundation	813	Support for UNU Global Seminar 2002 Tohoku Session
Sendai International Relations Association	833	Support for UNU Global Seminar 2002 Tohoku Session
Shimadzu Corporation	118,125	Support for UNU Centre project on Environmental Monitoring and Governance in Coastal Areas
Showa Shell Oil Environment Research	12,712	Support for UNU/IAS project on Traditional Knowledge
Technical Centre for Agricultural & Rural Co-operation	10,913	Support for UNU/PLEC International Symposium on Management of Biodiversity, Montreal, held November 2001
Tsuchiya Homes	781	Support for UNU Global Seminar Hokkaido Session 2002
University of Waterloo	20,000	Support for the feasibility study for the proposed UNU research and training centre on Global Governance and International Institutions
UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	11,178	Support for UNU Centre project on Coalition against Human Trafficking in the Philippines
UN/DESA	254,990	Support for Capacity Building to improve water management and to accelerate sustainable investment in the water sector
UNDP	25,000	Support for UNU Centre World Governance Survey projects
UNDP	7,152	Support for UNU/INWEH project on MBRS Coral Reef Ecology
UNESCO	20,000	Support for Coastal Habitat at Risk Meeting held at UNU in March 2002
UNESCO	10,000	Support for UNU Centre International Training Course on Mangroves held at Annamalai University India
UNESCO	5,000	Support for UNU/IAS Ecosystems and the Urban Environmental Transition Project
UNESCO	3,500	Support for UNU/IAS Workshop on Biosafety in Central Asia and Mongolia
UNESCO	9,000	Support for UNU-UNESCO-ICARDA Joint Workshop on Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands
UNESCO	1,000	Support for UNU Workshop Sustainable Management of Marginal Dryland
UNESCO	9,000	Support for UNU-UNESCO joint training course on Coastal Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems



UNESCO	9,000	Support for UNU-UNESCO joint workshop at Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology
UNESCO Jakarta	9,000	Support for International Conference on Conserving our Coastal Environment , July 2002, Tokyo
University of Calgarie	4,376	Support for Colombian Lab Capability Upgrading Project
Water 4 Life Appeal	17,851	From UNU/INWEH UK Fundraising Campaign
World Food Programme	167,024	Support for UNU/WFP joint training programme at Cornell University
WOTRO	11,300	Support for UNU/INTECH project on Technology Shocks and Asian Crisis
Zero Emissions Forum Secretariat	128,160	Zero Emissions Symposium participation fees
Subtotal	2,014,267	
Grand Total	15,328,550	

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NNEX 5 Titles Published in 2002

UNU Publications

Beyond Violence: Conflict Resolution Process in Northern Ireland, by Mari Fitzduff, UNU Press.

The Changing Nature of Democracy, edited by Takashi Inoguchi, Edward Newman and John Keane, UNU Press (reprint).

Democracy, Governance, and Economic Performance, edited by Ian Marsh, Jean Blondel and Takashi Inoguchi, UNU Press (reprint).

Enhancing Global Governance: Towards a New Diplomacy?, edited by Andrew F. Cooper, John English and Ramesh Thakur, UNU Press.

Environment, Energy, and Economy, edited by Yoichi Kaya and Keiichi Yokobori, UNU Press (reprint).

The Global Environment in the Twenty-first Century, Prospects for International Cooperation, edited by Pamela S. Chasek, UNU Press (reprint).

Global Governance and the United Nations System, edited by Volker Rittberger, UNU Press.

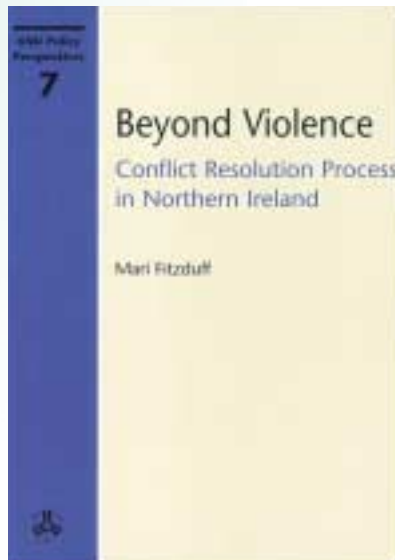
Globalization and the World of Large Cities, edited by Fuchen Lo and Yue-man Yeung, UNU Press (reprint).

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Human Development and the Environment: Challenges for the United Nations in the New Millennium, edited by Hans van Ginkel, Brendan Barrett, Julius Court and Jerry Velasquez, UNU Press.

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La Niña and its Impacts: Facts and Speculation, edited by Michael H. Glantz, UNU Press.



The Role of the World Trade Organization in Global Governance, by Gary P. Sampson, UNU Press (reprint).

Trade, Environment, and the Millennium (2nd Edition), edited by Gary P. Sampson and W. Bradnee Chambers, UNU Press.

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UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), Accra, Ghana, with a Mineral Resources Unit in Lusaka, Zambia (1990)

UNU/INRA is helping to rehabilitate Africa's natural resources. Its main objectives are to strengthen African research institutions, mobilize scientists and technologists throughout the continent, and empower them with knowledge so that they can formulate self-reliant policy options. UNU/INRA's activities focus on soil and water conservation and management, indigenous food crops and other useful plants, and mineral resource development.

UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), Tokyo, Japan (1996)

UNU/IAS is the University's newest research and training centre. It develops original, forward-looking solutions to problems at the interface of societal and natural systems. Its research programme investigates three interlinked themes of environmentally sustainable development: eco-restructuring for sustainable development, mega-cities and urban development, and multilateralism and governance. It also has a postgraduate education programme offering Ph.D. fellowships and short training courses in the above three themes.

The University has two specialized programmes. One is the **Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC)**, located in Caracas, Venezuela (1988), which develops and promotes biotechnology in the region. The other is the **UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH)**, located in Hamilton, Canada (1996), which integrates international expertise into a programme of education, training, research and technology transfer on major issues that relate to water, environment and human health. The UNU also has the **International Leadership Academy (UNU/ILA)**, located in Amman, Jordan (1995), to serve as a focal point for the exchange of information and

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The **UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development** focuses on capacity building in this area and is coordinated from Cornell University. Iceland serves as the base for two important UNU capacity-building initiatives for specialists from developing countries: a **Geothermal Training Programme** (since 1979) and a **Fisheries Training Programme** (since 1998).

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Between 1976 and 2002, approximately 2,100 UNU fellows received postgraduate training in UNU networks. The UNU's postgraduate training programme strengthens institutional capacities in developing countries by promoting self-reliant development and providing opportunities for scholars and scientists to be involved in UNU research networks. Fellows are selected on the basis of three criteria: their work must be in an area of concern to the University, they must be recommended by their home institution, and they must be committed to returning to work at their home institution when their training is completed.

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Public Affairs Section
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
53-70, Jingumae 5-chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan
Telephone: +81-3-3499-2811
Fax: +81-3-3499-2828
E-mail: mbox@hq.unu.edu
Website: <http://www.unu.edu>

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