

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Annual Report 2000



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; and
- UNU should contribute to capacity building, particularly in developing countries.

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 — towards the next 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 influence 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-building and Fellowships 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.

CONTENTS

RECTOR'S MESSAGE	2
THE YEAR IN REVIEW	3
PEACE AND GOVERNANCE	10
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	15
MAJOR CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	25
CAPACITY BUILDING	28
NETWORKING ACTIVITIES	33
LINKS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	36
DISSEMINATION	38
INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND STAFF	42
ANNEXES	
Annex 1: Statistical Information on UNU Activities	44
Annex 2: New UNU Agreements in 2000	47
Annex 3: Other Partners (Non-UN)	48
Annex 4: Titles Published in 2000	49
Annex 5: Contributions Received in 2000	51
Annex 6: Members of the Council of the United Nations University for 2000	54

RECTOR'S MESSAGE



Advancing Knowledge for Human Security and Development: Implementing the Strategic Plan

This year has certainly been one of looking forward at the United Nations. Secretary-General Kofi Annan published his visionary Millennium Report “*We the Peoples*,” and the Millennium Summit brought together almost all of the world leaders to give fresh impetus to solving the world’s most urgent challenges. Together the report and the Millennium Resolution provide a vision and indicate a widespread, if not unanimous, commitment to attack the pressing global problems that face us all. The United Nations University (UNU) is determined to contribute as best it can.

The year 2000 was also the 25th anniversary of the start of activities of UNU. We held a special conference at the UNU Centre in Tokyo to look back at our evolution, build on lessons learned and map a course for the future — and, of course, to celebrate a little. We were honoured to have former Rectors and other key people who helped set up the University and then developed it rapidly into a truly global community of scholars. Most notable among them, Elizabeth Rose, who played such an important role in convincing the Japanese Government to host UNU, is an outstanding example of the role civil society already played more than a quarter century ago. Former Secretary-General U Thant, who first officially proposed the establishment of UNU, was represented by his grandson, also an officer in the UN. The first Nagai Lecture, in honour of Dr. Michio Nagai, former Minister

of Education of Japan, was given by Dr. Justin Thorens, former President of the International Association of Universities and former Chair of UNU Council.

The mission that the General Assembly gave to the University 25 years ago — to help resolve pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare — has lost none of its urgency. In fact, in our knowledge-driven global economy, it is crucial that UNU play a greater role in assisting the United Nations and peoples around the world to meet new needs and aspirations. Knowledge is increasingly vital in the work of the United Nations — whether keeping the peace, promoting development, combating disease, or seeking to preserve the global commons. We are aware that we must expand our contributions to a better understanding, appreciation and anticipation of the enormous forces that are reshaping the world and the United Nations itself. These are lofty but also, I believe, very important goals.

It was in this context that this year we started to implement the *Strategic Plan, 2000*, adopted by the UNU Council in December 1999. The *Strategic Plan, 2000* highlighted our overall goal of “*advancing knowledge for human security and development*” and set out the measures needed to make the University a more effective research and capacity-building organization. In addition to our academic activities, a key emphasis this year has been to reach out to our stakeholders. We are linking to the governments, people and business groups in the host countries of the UNU family, especially Japan. None of our work would have been possible without their generosity. UNU is also increasingly reaching out to prominent research groups, international organizations and industry that have similar objectives to UNU.

This annual report highlights the main topics we have worked on this year. Further information on the stepwise implementation of the Strategic Plan in 2000 will be given in the following chapters and, of course, in future annual reports. I hope that this report will indicate clearly how we do try to provide useful answers to, and training on, important policy questions related to human security and development.

I encourage you to join us in our quest to achieve the goals of the United Nations.

Hans van Ginkel
Rector



THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Introduction

The United Nations University has the overarching goal of advancing knowledge for human security and development. The Annual Report does not provide an exhaustive account of all the UNU's academic work towards this goal. Instead, this chapter indicates some of the highlights of our operations in the year 2000. The following chapters then provide more detail on major advances in each of the main areas of our work.

In December 1999, the Governing Council adopted the UNU *Strategic Plan, 2000: Advancing Knowledge for Human Security and Development*. The year 2000 has been spent starting to implement the measures highlighted in the Plan. This has included measures to enhance the quality and relevance of our research and capacity-building activities as well as to improve management efficiency. Another key aspect has been to reach out to our partners in international academia, the United Nations system and developing countries as well as to stakeholders in the host countries of the UNU family, especially Japan.

The year began with a major event — in January UNU held the first major UN conference of the new millen-

nium in Tokyo, titled *On the Threshold: The United Nations and Global Governance in the New Millennium*. The aim was to take stock of key international trends and to showcase new ideas and fresh thinking of relevance to the United Nations and, in a wider sense, to the challenges faced by humanity. Papers prepared for the conference in Tokyo were made available in time to serve as an intellectual resource base for the preparation of the Secretary-General's report to the Millennium Assembly (A/54/2000).

This year 2000 had a particular significance for the United Nations University, as it was the 25th anniversary of the start of activities of UNU. To celebrate, we held a special conference at the UNU building in Tokyo involving many of the key people who had helped set up and develop the University. UNU is young for an academic institution, but it has certainly come a long way since activities started 25 years ago. From the three initial programmes, UNU now consists of UNU Centre in Tokyo, twelve Research and Training Centres and Programmes, and a global network of institutions and researchers. UNU is now fully engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge for furthering the purposes and principles of the UNU Charter.



At the symposium on "The United Nations University at 25: Reaching Out to Japan and the World" held on 23 October, (from left) Thant Myint-U, grandson of the late Secretary-General U Thant; Mrs. Elizabeth Rose who was instrumental in bringing UNU to Japan; Prof. Justin Thorens, former Chair of the UNU Council; and UNU Rector Hans van Ginkel





In Kukes, Albania, these Kosovar refugee boys carry their family's bread Rations. (April 1999) (UN/UNHCR Photo #202477/C by R. Chalasani)

UNU Mission and Key Roles

Mission:

“to contribute, through research and capacity building, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.”

Four key roles:

- An international community of scholars;
- A bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community;
- A think-tank for the United Nations system; and
- A builder of capacities, particularly in developing countries.

The University clusters its work within two major thematic areas — (i) *Peace and Governance* and (ii) *Environment and Sustainable Development*. Within these broad thematic areas, the *Strategic Plan, 2000* identified five areas that affect human security and development in which to group UNU work: (i) peace; (ii) governance; (iii) development; (iv) science, technology and society; and (v) environment. The University undertakes research and training and develops networks on a broad range of issues: from poverty to information technology to climate change to humanitarian intervention. The results of the University's work are disseminated through high-level panels, conferences, workshops, books, journals, newsletters and the Internet.

Governing Council

The University Council, our governing body, held its 47th session at the UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU/IIST) in Macau, Special Autonomous Region, China, from 20–24 November 2000. The deliberations focused on five main topics:

- (i) reviewing the year's activities;
- (ii) strengthening UNU's research and capacity-building contributions to the UN system;
- (iii) improving the outreach to and involvement of developing countries in the UNU's work;
- (iv) fund-raising; and
- (v) identifying key issues and projects for 2001 public relations initiatives.

Peace and Governance

Peace — The sequence of conflicts and developments in Kosovo provided complex challenges for the international community. While NATO's actions had many accomplishments, bypassing the UN Security Council to launch a military intervention was a deeply troubling precedent. In a world full of complex conflicts, the international community faces the painful dilemma of being “damned if we do, and damned if we don't.” The key question is this: Confronted with another Holocaust or Rwanda-type genocide on the one hand, and a Security Council veto on the other, what should be done? Because there is no clear answer, further work to build a new consensus on humanitarian intervention is still urgently needed.



INCORE (Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity, a joint undertaking of UNU and the University of Ulster) work on *Coming Out of Violence* tried to identify those factors that facilitate or hinder peace processes. It particularly addresses issues of negotiation and constitutional change, political violence, economics, external influences, public opinion and symbolism. Peace processes frequently collapse, but each phase often delivers some level of success. The research concludes that the search for comparative models is likely to be an increasingly important feature of internal peace processes.

Governance — UNU Centre work on *The Legitimacy of International Organizations* outlines some of the comparative advantages of and niches for international organizations. Traditional analyses have emphasized an institutional explanation — namely, the inadequate technical functioning and implementation of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and the shortcomings of the Security Council decision-making process. The UNU work, however, highlights the critical importance of norms and the sources of legitimacy of contemporary international democratic culture. The project argues that the normative dimension of international politics has a decisive impact on political deliberations, decisions and actions of political actors.

The year 2000 witnessed unprecedented protests against the main organizations of global economic governance. In particular, due to its powerful dispute settlement mechanism, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has found itself at the centre of controversy in areas that are well outside the domain of traditional trade policy. UNU brought together a number of prominent researchers and policy makers to offer their views on the role of the WTO in global governance. It particularly focused on ways in which policy makers should respond to the diverse pressures on the WTO system while ensuring the preservation of a trading system that has led to unprecedented growth in the world economy.

Environment and Sustainable Development

Development — Much more economic (and non-economic) activity takes place *within groups* — families, firms, community organizations, NGOs and even governments — than in arm's-length market transactions. How-

ever, economists focus largely on market transactions. The UNU/WIDER project on *Institutions and Development* found that there are many different modes of behaviour within groups, that the macro-environment greatly influences such modes of behaviour, and that alternative modes of behaviour have very different outcomes for efficiency, equity and well-being. The study points to the need for the implications for group behaviour to be considered when undertaking macro-change.

Given the increasing concern that information is becoming a factor (like income) by which countries are classified as rich and poor, UNU/WIDER has undertaken a major research initiative highlighting the importance of information technology (IT) for economic growth. In 2000, we held a UNU panel preparing for the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on IT that highlighted the findings of the project. The acting director of UNU/WIDER then chaired a panel on the impacts of information technology on development/economic growth at the ECOSOC session on 7 July 2000. The worrying aspect is that many developing countries have neither invested in IT nor benefited from the rapid technological change. In addition, for IT advances to lead to development, it is local innovations that are of critical importance. Currently, many developing countries do not have the infrastructure or capabilities to translate global advances into local benefit.

Science, Technology and Society — Technological innovation provides one of the great potentials that we have in terms of addressing the issue of human development. Every country needs to formulate national innovation strategies if it wants to improve the standard of living of its citizens. UNU/INTECH has been carrying out important work on technological innovation and on the policy approach of national innovation systems. In September 2000, UNU held a major conference with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) with over 50 presentations by researchers and policy makers.

In response to the rapid increase in the use of computers and progress in information technology development, UNU/IIST, located in Macau, assists developing countries to build up their research, development and education capacities in the field of software technology. UNU/IIST undertakes projects on applying advanced software technology in designing large and reliable software systems. The total number of UNU/IIST fellowships in 2000 reached 53 from 13 countries.



Leaders of PLEC-Amazonia presenting their work to international visitors (Photo: Liang Luohui, UNU/PLEC)

Environment — The People, Land Management and Environmental Change (UNU/PLEC) project develops sustainable and participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems around the world. The PLEC network has now expanded to include more than 40 institutions and 200 professionals as well as several hundred participating farmers. Preliminary findings — from Tanzania, Kenya and the Amazon floodplain — have shown that agriculture, or human management, may enhance biodiversity and improve land quality. Species richness can be higher in cultivated private lands than in natural forest.

An international study undertaken by UNU and its partners identified critical actions to avoid the global destruction caused by extreme environmental impacts. The study focused on 16 countries strongly impacted by the 1997–98 El Niño. Losses from the El Niño in 1997–98 included thousands of deaths and injuries from severe storms, heat waves, fires, floods, frosts and drought; estimates of related damages ranged from \$32 to \$96 billion. The study highlighted that thousands of human casualties and tens of billions of dollars in economic damage will continue to befall the world's developing countries every two to seven years until an investment is made to improve forecasting of and preparedness against El Niño.

UNU reinvigorated its work on forests this year. The Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC) organized a major conference on “The Values of Forests — International Conference on Forests and Sustainable Development” in Tokyo, in collaboration with the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFS), the Environment Agency of Japan, and the Forestry Agency of Japan. The objective of this confer-

ence was to highlight the true nature of the multiple values of forests in promoting sustainable development. Speakers included Wakako Hironaka, Member, House of Councillors, Japan; Ola Ullsten, former Prime Minister of Sweden and Co-Chair of the WCFS; and, George Woodwell, President of The Woods Hole Research Center.

After invigorating activities in Ghana and strengthening the College of Research Associates, this year UNU/INRA developed links with stakeholders in Zambia in a project to help regenerate the fertility of African soils. The major soils of Zambia often have insufficient phosphorus content to meet plant use requirements. The project, undertaken in collaboration with UNDP, converts locally available phosphate rocks into a form of phosphorus that can then be used to restore soil fertility.

Major Cross-cutting Issues

In addition to our work in the thematic areas above, the *Strategic Plan, 2000* highlighted the need for UNU to work more on cross-cutting themes. In 2000, we made particular progress with initiatives regarding globalization and global ethos as well as in making gender a “main-stream” issue throughout our work.

In celebration of UN Day 2000, UNU Centre and UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), in cooperation with the InterAction Council, convened a three-day “International Conference on Global Ethos” with keynote speeches from Hans Küng, Thomas Axworthy, and Yersu Kim. The conference focused on the issue of ethics as they relate to the development of a just and peaceful global civilization. It particularly highlighted the need to carefully manage the dramatic developments in science and technology, as well as in political and social thought. This is the start of UNU's contribution towards the *United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations: 2001*.

Water is a critical issue that was at the heart of our work in 2000. Following the 2nd World Water Forum (WWF) and the Ministerial Conference in The Hague on 17–22 March 2000, the UNU Rector along with the heads of five UN agencies (FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and WMO) supported the Ministerial Declaration of The Hague. That declaration highlights the common goal of providing water security in the twenty-first century and endorses the role of the UN system in the area of water





Participants of the UNU International Courses with lecturers and UNU officials

management. Following the discussions at the 2nd WWF, UNU is working, in particular with UNESCO, to develop a UN World Water Development Report.

On related issues, UNU is also designated as a partner to the Government of Japan in preparing for the 3rd WWF in 2003 in Japan. UNU/INWEH will help the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in New York to develop an electronic “Virtual Learning Centre” for water management. Our work on water received a special honour this year in that Rania Al-Abdullah, Queen of Jordan, has agreed to Chair the International Advisory Committee of UNU/INWEH.

Although the UNU system undertakes many projects on different gender issues, the *Strategic Plan, 2000* expressed a commitment to better “mainstream” gender. As a next step towards an *Action Plan for Gender*, UNU Centre invited an expert-group to outline pressing gender-related issues where UNU could make the most significant contribution. The group proposed that UNU serve as the hub of a gender network with the objective of translating academic research into policy, with special emphasis on linking perspectives from the North and South.

Capacity Building

The advances in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and the flexible nature of the Internet offer excellent opportunities to develop new approaches to capacity building. The Virtual University Initiative (VUI) of UNU/IAS provides a new means to support and enhance education, research and dissemination via the Internet. The VUI is eventually intended as a key way for UNU to help bridge the knowledge gap between developed and developing societies. It will also function as a support system for United Nations agencies around the

globe by providing them with the option of transferring their project-based activities into educational and learning modules. As a next step, in 2000, together with UNEP and some Norwegian institutions, UNU developed modular interactive course material based on the Global Environmental Outlook 2000.

The UNU Leadership Academy (UNU/LA) held its first Women’s Leadership Course in June 2000 on “The Challenge of Gender Mainstreaming.” The principal objective of the course was to increase women’s capacity to participate in decision-making, in line with the Beijing Platform of Action. The group was addressed by, among others, Louise Fréchette, UN Deputy Secretary-General; Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights; and Catherine Bertini, Executive Director of the World Food Programme.

The first regular round of the UNU International Courses was held in Tokyo in spring 2000. The aim of the programme is to provide training for a selected group of postgraduate students and professionals who are interested in working in international fields in public-service or private organizations. The courses focused on “Armed Conflict and Peace-keeping,” “Environmental Institutions and Governance,” “Human Rights: Concepts and Issues,” and “International Trade and Dispute Settlement.”

Knowledge Networks

UNU is reaching out to partners in international academia that have similar objectives to UNU. We are working more with universities around the world as well as through networks such as the International Association of Universities, International Association of University Presidents, International Council for Science and Inter-academy Panel of Academies of Science Worldwide. For example, in cooperation with FAO, the UNU Food and

Nutrition Network has been very successful in strengthening institutes in Chile, Guatemala, India and Thailand and is now initiating a new programme focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa. Another prominent example is the network on sustainable land use in dry areas.

Promoting better use of geothermal energy has been a priority of UNU for over 20 years. The UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP) was heavily involved in the preparations for, and activities at, the World Geothermal Congress 2000, which was held in Japan from 28 May – 10 June 2000. The congress is organized every five years by the International Geothermal Association. This time, there were about 1,250 participants from 61 countries, and 670 technical papers were presented. Fellows trained at UNU/GTP in Iceland during 1979–1999 were authors or co-authors of 88 technical papers at the congress.

UNU Centre is also contributing to the Global Development Network (GDN), a major association of research institutes and think-tanks whose goal is to generate and share knowledge related to development. This year, the annual meeting was held in Tokyo on the topic of “Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development.” A UNU panel of four leading thinkers discussed some of the key advances different disciplines have made to development understanding, policy and practice and how disciplines can best cooperate to provide solutions to development challenges.



At the International Conference on Global Ethos held on 24–25 October, (from left) Dr. Hans Küng, Director Emeritus, Institute for Ecumenical Research, University of Tübingen, Germany, and Dr. Thomas Axworthy, InterAction Council, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

UNU Centre has long supported a global network of experts focusing on issues related to sustainable mountain development. This has included support for the African Mountain Association and the Andean Mountain Association as well as for the journal *Mountain Research and Development*. Our work in this area has been given particular emphasis as we move towards the International Year of Mountains (2002). The new UNU Global Mountain Partnership Programme will undertake long-term research collaboration on issues such as degradation of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, demographic pressure, weak social infrastructure and lack of local governance.

A Think-tank for the UN System

In the Secretary-General's 1997 Reform Plan, he specifically called on UNU and the other UN research agencies to better tap the knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world in the main areas of UN work. Therefore, in the *Strategic Plan, 2000* we have placed priority on pro-actively strengthening our links with colleagues in the United Nations system — in the Secretary-General's Office, the Secretariat, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, WMO and many others. In June 2000 the UN Office in Geneva and UNU launched an annual Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue to strengthen collaboration between research entities in the UN system as well as between the suppliers and UN policy makers who could use the results of that research. In recent months, the Secretary General has explicitly drawn on UNU research findings regarding conflict prevention, poverty eradication and information technology strategies.

In celebration of UN Day 2000, UNU convened a three-day “International Conference on Global Ethos” as our first contribution to the *United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations: 2001*. More activities are planned on this important theme. In coming months, the University will jointly organize with UNESCO a series of four workshops culminating in major conferences in Tokyo and Kyoto in late July and early August 2001.

In its project work, UNU collaborates with many of the specialized UN agencies. For example, UNU is working with UNESCO in the follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, the World Conference on Science, and the Management of Social Transformations Programme



(MOST). UNU is also working with UNDP to promote the jointly developed World Income Inequality Database (WIID) and on a pilot phase of the World Governance Survey.

UNU is making particular efforts to increase awareness and understanding on key issues by developing a system of panels, workshops and seminars to discuss issues of topical interest in New York and Geneva. In 2000, we convened high-level panels and seminars on the "Implications of the Kosovo Crisis," the "Legitimacy of International Organizations," "Information Technology and Economic Growth," "Trade and Development," "Women's Leadership" and "El Niño: Reducing the Impacts of Extreme Climate Events."

Dissemination and Public Lectures

Thanks to CNN, a series of television public service announcements providing a general introduction to UNU and its international network of research and training centres and programmes is being broadcast to television viewers worldwide. The 60-, 30- and 15-second spots began airing six to nine times daily on CNN International starting on 1 August, and will continue for up to six months. The main objective of the campaign is to attract viewers to the UNU website to learn more about the organization and its affiliated institutes and programmes.

The work of the University led to the publication of 32 new books in 2000, of which UNU Press published 13. The work of the UNU Press was promoted at panels and book fairs around the world, including Beijing, Frankfurt, Los Angeles, London, Paris, Singapore and Tokyo.

The University also hosted lectures by such distinguished speakers as Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations; Hans Küng, Director Emeritus, Institute for Ecumenical Research, University of Tübingen, Germany; and Jagdish Bhagwati, Columbia University and Council on Foreign Relations. We also worked with the African Diplomats in Tokyo and the Government of Japan to organize a major conference on Africa Day to help prepare the input of Africa for the G-8 conference in Okinawa. Keynote speeches were by M. Amadou Toumani Touré, former President of Mali, and K.Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). UNU also organized a major conference, with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Islamic Centre Japan, focusing

on the relations between East Asia and the Muslim World in the twenty-first century. Keynote speeches were given by Azeddine Laraki, OIC Secretary General; Salih Bin Abdul Aziz Aal Al-Sheikh, Minister of Islamic Affairs and Endowments, Saudi Arabia; and Abdullah Bin Salih Al-Obeid, Secretary General of the Muslim World League.

Organizational Developments, Finance and Administration

This year we received a strong endorsement to start a new Research and Training Centre focusing on Environment and Human Security (UNU/EHS) in Bonn, Germany. The University also set up a UNU Research and Training Programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU/CRIS) with the College of Europe and the Flemish Government. In Asia, we initiated a joint scholarship programme for M.Sc. and Ph.D. students from developing countries with the Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology (K-JIST) in the Republic of Korea. In 2001 we will initiate the pilot phase of a programme on Science and Technology for Sustainability with the Government of the Republic of Korea and K-JIST.

In June 2000, the University introduced a new Financial, Budgetary and Personnel Management System (FBPMS). The FBPMS system is a computerized accounting system that will be used by UNU units around the world.

We are developing plans to make the UNU Centre Building in Tokyo more open and accessible to the public. In 2000, we have steadily brought other UN agencies into the building with the aim of creating a "UN House" in Tokyo. In the coming years, by reforming the first and second floors, we plan to increasingly have exhibitions showcasing the work and values of the United Nations.

PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

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, UNU approaches issues of peace, security and governance. Its programme focuses on *pre-conflict* (e.g., the roots and causes of conflict, preventive diplomacy, abolition of child soldiers, and stigmatization of anti-personnel landmines), *conflict* (peacekeeping operations and other conflict management techniques) and *post-conflict* (peacemaking) measures. The UNU also looks at issues of governance (e.g., the nature and effectiveness of political, judicial and administrative institutions as well as the issue of human rights and democracy). It also analyses the structure of the international system and how globalization can be managed, regulated and governed more effectively. These issues and challenges demand a forward-looking, innovative approach, and one that conceptualizes peace, governance and security in the broadest sense.

PEACE

The end of the cold war altered the political climate in which the UN has operated for much of its history. But the tasks of maintaining world peace are still urgent, as are the complex challenges of preventing and responding to internal conflicts and state fragmentation. UNU focuses its work on:

- *International Relations and World Order* — the evolving norms, institutions and interactions of international relations;
- *The UN System* — the role of the UN, particularly in conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace building, as well as in maintaining a stable international order;
- *Human Security* — reflecting the increasing shift in attention from “national security” with its focus on military defence of the state, to “human security” with its emphasis on the individual’s well being; and

- *Major Armed Conflicts (Inter-state, Internal) and Conflict Management* — the causes, consequences and patterns of contemporary conflict.

This section of the report concentrates on the Kosovo crisis and the tension between national sovereignty and international humanitarian concern. It also looks at the causes, consequences and patterns of contemporary conflict, and the role of communities and international actors in preventing and settling war.

Kosovo and Humanitarian Intervention¹

NATO’s war over Kosovo had many accomplishments: Almost one million of Kosovo’s displaced inhabitants returned to their homeland and have recently elected their own leaders. Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic was thrown out of power through a non-violent peoples’ revolution. The credibility of NATO was preserved, and the United States remains firmly anchored to Europe.

The achievements notwithstanding, UNU Centre research highlighted some very thorny issues for the international order. The UN Security Council lies at the heart of the international law-enforcement system. Bypassing it to launch a military intervention was a deeply troubling precedent. Nevertheless, war is itself a major humanitarian tragedy. The use of force to attack a sovereign state is an extreme measure that can be justified only under the most compelling circumstances. The sense of moral outrage provoked by humanitarian atrocities must be tempered by an appreciation of the limits of power and a concern for international institution-building over the long term.

It is increasingly clear that the doctrine of national sovereignty can no longer be accepted in its absolute and unqualified form if it provides brutal tyrants engaged in oppression with protection against intervention from the international community. Yet, while Rwanda stands as the symbol of inaction in the face of genocide, Kosovo raised many questions about the consequences of action when the international community is divided in the face of a humanitarian tragedy.

In a world full of complex conflicts, the international community faces the painful dilemma of being “damned

¹ For information about a recent UNU Press book on this topic, see <http://www.unu.edu/unupress/newtitles-abstracts.html#kosovo>.





Secretary-General Kofi Annan (fifth from left) addresses the Security Council. (September 2000)
(UN/DPI Photo #204414C by Milton Grant)

if we do and damned if we don't." To respect sovereignty all the time is to be complicit in human-rights violations sometimes. To argue that the UN Security Council must give its consent to humanitarian war is to risk policy paralysis by handing over the agenda to the most defiant. To use force unilaterally is to violate international law and undermine world order. The bottom-line question is this: Faced with another Holocaust or Rwanda-type genocide on the one hand and a Security Council veto on the other, what should be done? Because there is no clear answer to this poignant question within the existing consensus as embodied in the UN Charter, a new consensus on humanitarian intervention is urgently needed.

Conflict Data Service

The Conflict Data Service (<http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/>) of INCORE is an increasingly valuable resource. The Country Guides hold information on 40 conflicts, including East Timor, Ethiopia and Eritrea and Tibet. INCORE has recently produced a site on Peace Agreements 1989–99 (<http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/agreements/>) that has links to agreements from countries such as Sudan, Sierra Leone, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Philippines, and Guatemala.

Coming Out of Violence

INCORE continues to focus on the post-violence phase of conflict. The *Coming Out of Violence* project monitored five peace processes — in the Basque country, Sri Lanka, Israel/Palestine, South Africa and Northern Ireland — for more than two years. The research, based on interviews with senior politicians and policy makers involved, tried to identify those factors that facilitate or hinder the process. It particularly addresses issues of negotiation and constitutional change, political violence, economics, external influences, public opinion and symbolism.

The project concludes that a successful peace process is organic and cumulative. Peace processes frequently collapse, but each phase often delivers some level of success. It is clear that during peace negotiations, the primary function of leaders is to “deliver” their own people. A sufficiency of inclusion is necessary to actively involve those who would bring the process down. Spoiler groups are best neutralized through the active involvement of ex-militants. Members of the security forces and paramilitary groups must be integrated into normal society if the agreement is to stick. And peace accords need to address the needs of victims of violence. The research concludes that the search for comparative models is likely to be an increasingly important feature of internal peace processes.

Towards Workable Conflict Prevention

The provision of human security needs — by governments in the first instance, or by outside actors if governments fail — is the surest means to prevent violent conflict. If disputes are solved without resort to oppression and arms, if governments are held accountable to their people and the international community for their actions, and if basic development and environmental needs are met, few societies would disintegrate into chaos and violence. However, the prevention of conflict is a difficult task — so difficult that its frequent failure leads to levels of violence that require outside military intervention.

If conflict prevention is to be successful, a number of basic issues need to be addressed:

- Working relationships on shared conflict prevention

strategies need to be improved dramatically between regional organizations and the UN; among regional organizations; and between organs, departments and institutions of the UN.

- Conflict prevention needs to focus more closely on the local level; local conflict prevention initiatives need to be supported, and national and international efforts have to be well-tuned to local needs and invest in local capacity building.
- Conflict prevention activities have to be sustainable and sustained to assure meaningful results.
- Regional organizations and the UN should have at their disposal readily available expert groups with theoretical, practical and regional expertise on conflict prevention for urgent advice on early warning and preventive measures.
- Academics and policy makers alike need to develop successful approaches to conflict prevention to “sell” to decision makers and opinion makers. With this in mind, UNU Centre is developing a conflict prevention training package for regional and international organizations to use in their conflict prevention activities.
- Lessons-learned exercises undertaken by regional organizations and UN institutions need to be thoroughly evaluated by all actors involved in conflict prevention activities.
- Although difficult to measure, efforts need to be undertaken to determine, evaluate and explain successful preventive action.
- Finally, beyond the rhetoric about cooperation between the UN, regional organizations and civil society actors, the relationships between them need to be understood, pragmatically assessed, and translated into feasible long-term steps towards the prevention of breakdown of political, economic and social relations of societies in risk.

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 economic and societal actors interact to make decisions. It describes the modalities, values and institutions that we employ to organize human life at all levels, within and between societies.

UNU work focuses on:

- *Human Rights and Ethics* — the increasingly significant issue of the respect for human rights in international governance and its integral role in stable, peaceful societies;
- *Democracy and Civil Society* — the importance of democracy, in terms of both procedures and substance, and particularly the significance of civil society in domestic good governance and in underpinning peaceful international relations;
- *Leadership* — capacity building 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.

These areas reflect the UN Secretary-General’s view that “good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.” This section of the report concentrates on issues of global governance. It highlights the findings of the UNU Millennium Conference as well as two other major projects that evaluate the current institutions of global governance from different perspectives.

On the Threshold — UNU Millennium Conference²

In January 2000, UNU held the first major UN conference of the new millennium in Tokyo — *On the Threshold: The United Nations and Global Governance in the New Millennium*. The conference aim was to take

² For more information on this conference, see <http://www.unu.edu/millennium/>.





stock of key international trends and to showcase new ideas and fresh thinking of relevance to the United Nations and, in a wider sense, to the challenges faced by humanity. There was particular emphasis upon policy-relevant recommendations for the United Nations. The Deputy Secretary-General, Ms. Louise Fréchette, gave a keynote speech. The conference papers formed a resource base for the preparations for the UN Secretary-General's Millennium Assembly report. The UNU Millennium Series will bring together revised papers for publication as UNU Press volumes.³

A number of general observations emerged. The new millennium sees humanity living in a vastly more complex, inter-linked and mutually dependent world. There are also increasing numbers of actors in world affairs today, as private and public non-state actors jostle alongside national governments in setting and implementing the agenda of the new century. This situation is throwing up new challenges — in the fields of security, development and environment — and will require innovative thinking and new forms of global governance. The con-

ference highlighted the growing importance of legitimacy within governance and security mechanisms and the efficacy of “legitimate” politics over “power politics” in the forging of institutions and consensus around problem-solving endeavours. Another key issue concerns finding the right balance between subsidiarity — whereby problems are tackled by the people they affect — and intersocietal solutions to global challenges.

It is clear that in this period of rapid change, the United Nations is the focus of the hopes and aspirations for a future where men and women live at peace with themselves and in harmony with nature. It is unacceptable that over a billion people are still living in abject poverty as we enter the new millennium. At the global level, the United Nations has the moral legitimacy, political credibility and administrative impartiality to mediate, moderate and reconcile the competing pulls and tensions associated with both the process and outcomes of globalization.

Governing Globalization

The start of the twenty-first century is witnessing global interactions on a scale and intensity unparalleled in history — within and between businesses, governments and people. As global interaction and integration grow, issues of global governance become increasingly critical. Problems, whether economic, social or environmental, increasingly spill over into neighbouring, and even far away, countries. Policy decisions by governments have international implications, and truly global problems are emerging. While globalization offers great potential to improve human livelihood around the world, there is concern the process is out of control.

It is now more than fifty years since the foundation of the United Nations system and the creation of the Bretton Woods institutions in 1945. However, the world has changed considerably during the second half of the twentieth century, matched by equally large changes in thinking about key issues. Is the present framework of institutions of global governance geared to deal with the challenges of the twenty-first century? The findings of the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) study on *New Roles and Functions for the United Nations and Bretton Woods Institutions* suggest not. The study analyses the latest thinking with regard to cross-border flows in the areas of trade,

³ Ramesh Thakur and Edward Newman, eds., *New Millennium, New Perspectives: The United Nations, Security and Governance*, Tokyo, UNU Press, 2000. A forthcoming volume will deal with human development and the environment.

finance, technology and labour, and sketches the contours of institutions and governance that would meet the needs of the world in the coming 25 years.

Analysis from this UNU/WIDER study highlights five key points for steering globalization:

- i) There is a need for a new world view and global message stressing that efficiency and the needs of the market be balanced by greater concern for peace, equality and sustainability.
- ii) Better global public goods must be provided. Just as markets and societies at the national level require goods (such as clean air and road signs) and rules (regarding, for example, fair competition and pollution), so increasing globalization means that public goods at the global level will increasingly be needed — both as a foundation for efficient global markets and to ensure that global society gains maximum benefit.
- iii) Unbalanced aspects of globalization must be resolved. Different aspects of globalization are proceeding in very different ways. The openness of global financial markets, for example, contrasts drastically with the closed nature of global labour markets.
- iv) Institutional innovation is required in two areas: (a) International Financial Architecture and (b) International Labour Movements. The inability of national or global institutions to deal with financial flows is a critical worry. And while the cross-border movement of people remains highly restricted by national governments, the pressure for change is increasing dramatically. Increasing disparity in economic opportunity will be accentuated by demographic factors (aging in industrialized countries and population growth in developing countries) and the increasing availability of information about opportunities elsewhere.
- v) Reform of the UN and BWIs is required. The UN and BWIs are becoming increasingly marginalized and will need to improve both their legitimacy and effectiveness to reverse this trend. In order to increase their legitimacy, the UN and BWIs will need to make their governance structures more representative — not just of the governments of member countries, but also of their people.

The Legitimacy of International Organizations⁴

International organizations are playing an increasingly prominent role in peoples' lives across the globe. UNU Centre work on the legitimacy of international organizations brought together international lawyers, philosophers of international law, international economists and political scientists in an attempt to decipher the specific aspects of the legitimacy of international organizations compared to national states. It also assessed how the legitimacy of international organizations has been evolving in the past decade, and what this evolution means for the future of the international system and the international democratic culture as a whole.

The research focused particularly on the polarized responses of the international community to humanitarian crises in the 1990s. Traditional analyses have emphasized an institutional explanation — namely, the inadequate technical functioning and implementation of United Nations peacekeeping operations, and the shortcomings of the Security Council decision-making process. The UNU work, however, highlights the critical importance of norms and the sources of legitimacy of contemporary international democratic culture. The project argues that the normative dimension of international politics has a decisive impact on political deliberations, decisions and actions of political actors, whoever they might be. Democratic norms and ideals animate democratic actors, especially major Western powers, and explain why they are willing to extend a sense of solidarity and responsibility at the international level. However, there remains a divide over democratic norms between countries around the world that accounts for the limitations of multilateral actions.

⁴ Jean-Marc Coicaud and Veijo Heiskanen, eds., *The Legitimacy of International Organizations*, Tokyo, United Nations University Press, forthcoming (2001).



ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“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]

In this area, UNU focuses on the issues of development; science, technology and society; and environment, as well as the interactions between them. The issues of poverty and inequity as well as growth and employment are at the very core of the work of UNU. The University also looks at the issues of globalization, technological change (information, software and biotechnology) and urbanization, and assesses the implications for people and societies. The global environment, natural resources management, and sustainable energy use and production are also critical concerns.

DEVELOPMENT

Reducing poverty has emerged as the number one priority, and rightly so. Although, there is increasing agreement on some of the foundations for successful development strategies, much controversy remains. The University concentrates its work on issues of:

- *Globalization and Development* — investigating the driving forces and impacts (social, economic and political) of, and policy responses to, globalization, and searching for alternatives to the present drive towards “ungoverned globalization”;
- *Growth and Employment* — identifying policies and approaches for developing countries to achieve more rapid and broad-based growth;
- *Poverty, Inequality and Basic Needs* — devising strategies regarding the unfinished agenda of eradicating “structural poverty” and the “new poverty”; and
- *Urbanization* — assessing the implications of the rapid rise in urban populations, particularly in developing countries.

This section of the report concentrates on the implications of group behaviour for economic efficiency and human well-being. It also highlights UNU work to devise



Many highlanders of Papua New Guinea only discovered the outside world after World War II. What will sustainable development mean for this mother and her child, with his improvised toy?

(Photo: Jack D. Ives, Adviser to the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme)

policies that arrest marginalization and promote development in the context of globalization as well as a major initiative explaining why resource-rich countries often grow more slowly than resource-poor countries.

Group Behaviour and Development

Huge amounts of economic (and non-economic) activity take place *within groups*. Groups encompass organizations (formal or informal) that come together to undertake joint activities; including activities within families, firms, community organizations, NGOs, and even governments. Although the importance of intra-group activity greatly exceeds arm's-length market transactions, economists focus largely on market transactions. The UNU/WIDER project on *Institutions and Development* aimed to explore different modes of behaviour within groups, how the macro-environment influences such modes, and the outcomes of alternative modes of behaviour for efficiency, equity and well-being.

The methodology adopted in the study consisted of a combination of both analytical work (on topics such as

human motivation and social capital) and empirical case studies (for example, on fishing groups in Senegal, the Coffee Federation in Colombia, Farmers Associations in the Republic of Korea and sex-workers in Calcutta). Three modes of behaviour in groups were distinguished: power/control (P/C), cooperative (COOP), and the use of material incentives (M). The assumption in much of economics that people are individualistic and short-term utility-maximizing is clearly deficient. Rather, human motivation includes elements of long-term maximization, altruism, and identity formation.

The findings of the study highlight the importance of the macro-environment in determining groups' modes of behaviour at the micro level. Historical analysis showed, for example, that the colonial and neo-colonial era encouraged power/control. The recent strong support for the market at the macro-level has been echoed at the micro-level, with many groups introducing financial incentives as an important element in their behaviour, displacing cooperative behaviour. Our case studies showed that most groups did not exhibit a single mode of behaviour, but a combination (although different elements were dominant in particular cases). The study also supported the view that groups are important for raising efficiency and, furthermore, that groups formed among the poor can improve the distribution of resources and help reduce poverty.

The study has some important implications for current market reforms. It points to the need for the implications for group behaviour to be considered when undertaking

macro-change. In particular, there is a danger of undermining cooperative behaviour by excessive emphasis on market incentives at every level in a way that may threaten efficiency and equity. This is already appreciated to some extent in the recognition of the importance of social capital for economic efficiency, yet the implications of this for policy formulation have not really been accepted. Cooperative behaviour is needed within and between groups, and must be encouraged by supporting cooperative institutions and moving away from the strong emphasis on financial incentives at both macro and micro levels. Policy implications of the study include the need to build up institutions of trust that will help sustain the economy, to encourage cooperative modes of behaviour at the micro-level, and, more generally, to support group formation among the poor.

Natural Resources and Economic Development

Natural resource-abundant economies should have higher growth potential than resource-poor countries because their capacity to invest and to import is enhanced by their resources. However, since the 1960s, the resource-poor countries have tended to outperform the resource-abundant ones by a significant margin. As figure 1 shows, the worst performers of all since the mid-1980s have been the mineral-driven, resource-rich economies.

The UNU/WIDER study on *Problems in Natural Resource-based Growth Models* highlights policy failure

World Income Inequality Database — “all available data on inequality”

“This expanded database provides new analytical insights concerning the links between economic policies, growth and income distribution under different episodes and initial levels of inequality” — Richard Carey, Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD.

“WIID is a valuable tool for informing policy decisions and conducting research” — Carlos Magariños, Director-General, UNIDO.

The World Income Inequality Database (WIID) collects and stores information on income inequality for developed, developing and transitional countries in an easily retrievable, exportable and analysable format. It is freely available in order to facilitate further analysis and debate on inequality. The construction was jointly supported by UNU/WIDER and UNDP.

Access or Download the Database from: <http://www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm>



as the key cause of this divergence. The resource-poor countries are less prone to policy failure than the resource-abundant countries. This is because intensifying land shortages reduce tolerance for inequitable land distribution, and the resulting social tension encourages the political state to align its interests with the majority poor. Consequently, the governments of resource-poor countries tend to appreciate the need to invest efficiently from a very low per capita income, and they are less likely to pursue policies that cause the economy to diverge from its long-term comparative advantage. This can trigger a virtuous cycle of rapid and equitable economic growth.

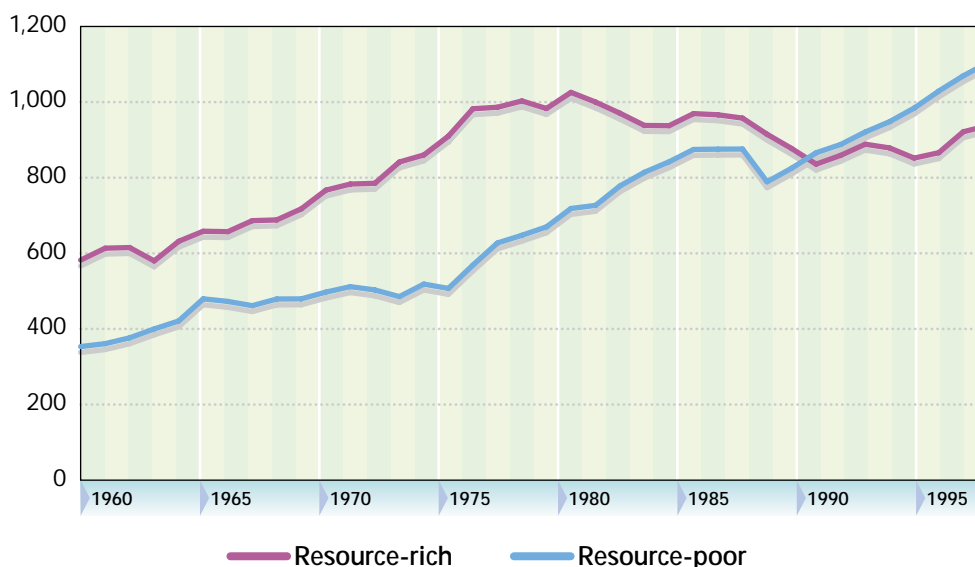
In contrast, an abundant natural resource endowment provides more scope for cumulative policy error. Resource-abundant countries are more likely to engender political states in which vested interests vie to capture resource rents at the expense of policy coherence. They may over-tax the primary sector to provide transfers to a growing non-competitive sector so that the economy becomes trapped into a dependence on staples with declining competitiveness. In addition, social capital (the trust and institutions required to lower transaction costs) and natural capital are depleted so that growth is not sustainable. Recovery from any growth collapse can take decades because it requires the rebuilding of economic infrastructure and social capital.

However, a handful of resource-abundant countries (including Botswana, Chile and Malaysia) demonstrate that a growth collapse is not inevitable. Policy counts, and maintaining market discipline is vital. The resource-abundant countries also need a capital development fund to rationalize the allocation of resource rents, a commodity revenue stabilization fund to smooth government revenues, and a project evaluation unit to ensure efficient public investment. The case of Malaysia, involving agreement between the two dominant ethnic groups, suggests that development prospects improve if the political state evolves into a consensual democracy and builds institutions to lower transaction costs and manage social tension.

Globalization, Marginalization and Development

The UNU/WIDER research project on *Globalization and the Obstacles to the Successful Integration of Vulnerable Economies* focused on the problems faced by marginalized developing countries in the process of globalization. Some countries that were quite poor in 1960 have grown rapidly and benefited from globalization — Singapore being the classic example. But many countries have not felt the benefits of the increased globalization of trade, investment and finance in the last two decades. The

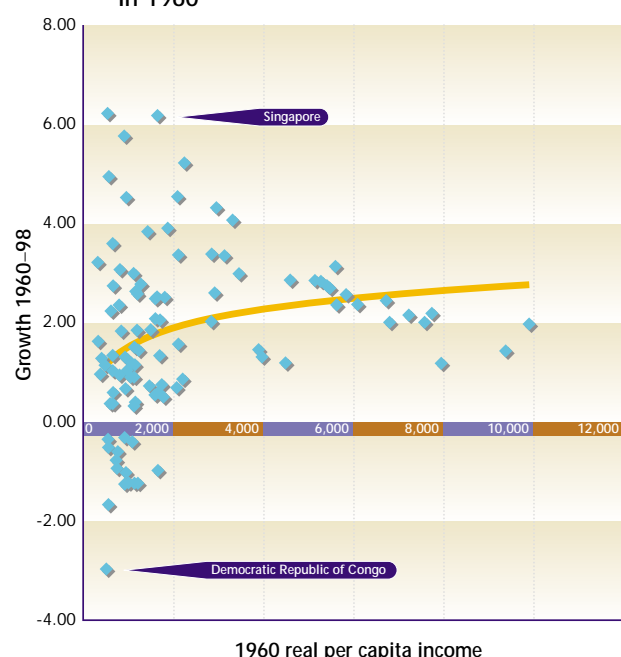
Figure 1. Median GDP per capita among resource-rich and resource-poor developing countries (constant 1995 US\$)



Source: World Bank (1999)

project identified 42 developing countries that have been particularly marginalized (these fall below the trend growth line in figure 2). Many of these countries have only recently recovered the standard of living that they had attained between ten and forty years earlier.

Figure 2. Growth 1960–98 and Real Per Capita Income in 1960



Therefore, the challenge confronting the development community in general, and economists in particular, is how to devise policies that arrest marginalization and promote sustainable development in the context of globalization. The empirical analysis and case studies in the project point towards three issues. *First*, this study emphasises the critical role of functioning institutions in promoting globalization and growth — particularly, political rights, the rule of law and government capability. *Second*, less developed countries (LDCs) would benefit from less protectionism in the North; one of the major obstacles to successful export promotion by developing countries is the manner in which the present WTO rules allow for anti-dumping actions to be brought. *Third*, there remain questions about LDCs' own commitment to the globalization process. It would be far better to seek fairer and more open market access in developed countries than to lobby for special exemption to WTO rules requiring reciprocating most favoured nation status.

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 opportunities that go far beyond what was imaginable in the past. UNU work concentrates on:

- *Innovation* — the impact of new technologies on efficiency and competitiveness, and the implications for developing countries;
- *Information and Biotechnologies* — the impact of information technology and biotechnology on society;
- *Software Technology* — focusing on formal methods in software development; and
- *Food and Nutrition* — research and capacity building on issues that relate human development to food and nutrition.

This section of the report highlights UNU major research projects on national innovation strategies as well as on technological upgrading in Southern Europe. It also draws attention to practical research work on software technology.

National Systems of Innovation

Technological innovation provides one of the great potentials that we have in terms of addressing the issue of human development. Every country needs to formulate national innovation strategies if it wants to improve the standard of living of its citizens. The UNU Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) has been carrying out important work on technological innovation and on the policy approach of national innovation systems. In September 2000, UNU held a major conference with China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST); over 50 presentations were made by researchers and policy makers regarding recent progress in technological innovation and innovation policy.

Some of the issues discussed included national innovation systems, clusters and regional innovation systems, new technologies, learning societies, and innovation and sustainable development. It is clear that many developing countries and regions have particular difficulties and barriers to overcome for improvement of their capability for

social innovation. In dynamic and ever-changing circumstances, innovation policy has to be made in ways that are fitted to particular contexts, and adjusted over time. It is the policy capability of developing countries that ultimately determines whether they can manage the complex process of development.

It was particularly interesting that the meeting was held in China, with exchange and networking between Chinese and international experts. China is renovating its science and technology policy to meet with the new challenges of being a member of WTO in the near future. This is also occurring from changed domestic conditions and international relations, after twenty years of market-oriented reform and successful economic transition. The conference provided useful contributions to assist the further development in innovation policy in China for the coming decades.

Related to this was a UNU/INTECH research project on “Market-friendly Innovation Policies in Developing Countries.” The purpose of the project is to understand the instruments and institutions that developing countries must put in place to encourage more R&D investments by the enterprise sector in developing countries. The study is based on the experience of five countries, namely India, Israel, Malaysia, Singapore and South Africa. The findings so far point to the fact that mere provision of fiscal incentives for R&D (such as tax incentives and research grants) is unlikely to produce desirable results in the form of significant investments in R&D unless there is a critical mass of technically trained manpower available to conduct such research projects. The study thus points to the need for strengthening the policies on human resource development in general, and science and engineering education in particular.⁵

Industrial Competitiveness in Southern Europe

The economies of Southern Europe face special difficulties in restructuring their industries to face Europe-wide competition. Despite the important effort by the European Community to channel technology and funds to local manufacturing firms, the progress in convergence

achieved during the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s. The benefits from the formal innovation-promoting institutions have been rather limited, however, and only relatively few such firms have become competitive and are able to continue both the innovation process and corporate expansion.

A UNU/INTECH project focused on the special needs of manufacturing firms in Spain, Greece and Portugal in the “transition” to sustained and competitive corporate growth in the Single European Market. The central focus of this project was the transformation of local firms, through the acquisition of sufficient technological and financial resources for investment and working capital. The acquisition of technological resources is not a “one-off” event, but rather a continual process of building up engineering capacity specific to the firm, allowing it to adapt technologies for further expansion, and integrating these with production and marketing in an effective way.

The studies carried out under this project point to some interesting findings of comparative relevance to other advancing industrializing countries. An important finding is the under-investment in information technology applications in the production process. In all three countries, there is clear evidence of the difficulty to finance technological innovation in technologically mature sectors. Finally, the role of macroeconomic policy seems to have influenced the views of firms on the obstacles for undertaking investment projects. They are not concerned about the cost of capital but rather highlight the key issue as access to capital. This trend raises interesting questions — in line with some recent theoretical literature — on the importance of the quality of investment decisions.

Software Technology

Due to the rapid increase in the use of computers and progress in information technology development, there is an urgent need for education and training of software specialists and educators in developing countries. The mission of UNU/IIST, located in Macau, is to assist developing countries to build up their research, development and education capacities in the field of software technology. In 2000, through the applied research projects in “Theory and Design Methods for Real-time Systems” and “Formal Techniques for Software Development,” UNU/IIST trained 37 fellows from 12 developing countries.

⁵ UNU/INTECH project papers on “Technology Policy in Industrializing Countries” will appear as a special issue of the *Journal of the Economics of Innovation and New Technology* (JEINT) (2001, vol. X, Nos. 1 & 2).



Real-time hybrid systems form an important class of today's computer-controlled systems, such as lifts, robots and assembly lines. Typically, these are computer-embedded systems, in which computers interface with and control physical equipment. Such systems are often required to respond to externally generated stimuli with specified real-time constraints. For such systems, system safety and reliability are extremely critical. In this regard, the project "Theory and Design Methods for Real-time Systems" focuses on the development of models, theories, design calculi and tool support for the development of real-time hybrid systems, and formal engineering for co-design of mixed hardware/software systems. This project's achievements in 2000 have been presented by staff, fellows and former fellows at 14 conferences, and published in conference proceedings and international journals.

The project "Formal Techniques for Software Development" focuses on the development and applications of advanced software technology in designing practical software systems to meet the needs of developing countries. It consists of a number of sub-projects:

- MultiScript is aimed at building a software system for creating and editing multi-lingual documents supporting different scripts;
- Enterprise Modelling, Analysis and Implementation aims at enterprise modelling using formal methods, which can be useful in e-business;
- RAISE Tools develops tools supporting the use of formal methods in software development; and
- Methods and Tools for Building Software from Components and Object-Oriented Design Patterns develops methods and tools for designing software from pre-existing components.

This project's achievements in 2000 have been presented by staff, fellows and ex-fellows at 9 conferences and published in conference proceedings.

ENVIRONMENT

The welfare and development of the peoples of the world is closely linked to the utilization, as well as the conservation and restoration, of environmental resources. Environmental issues have complicated interactions with a wide range of sectors — for example, food security, energy production and utilization, industrial development, and urban growth. The research and capacity-building work at UNU focuses on the nexus between anthropogenic activities and the environment. Key areas of work include:

- *Natural Resource 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 urban and industrial realms;
- *Water* — understanding and building capacity in major issues that relate water, environment and human health; and
- *Climate Change and Global Governance* — approaches to comprehending and managing the complex linkages between environmental, economic and social issues.

This section particularly highlights the crucial issue of water and UNU's contribution to the World Water Forum. It also concentrates on the issue of land management and biodiversity as well as the impact of environmental shocks on human security.

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

The objective of the project on People, Land Management and Environmental Change (UNU/PLEC), one of the University's flagship projects, is to develop sustainable and participatory approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems. This work is carried out in 21 demonstration sites through a network of locally based research clusters that have been established in West Africa (Ghana, and Guinea), East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), Asia-Pacific (China, Thailand and Papua New Guinea), and tropical America (Brazil, Peru, Mexico and Jamaica). The whole PLEC network has





PLEC farmers with their model biodiverse farm in Southern Ghana (Photo: Liang Luohui, UNU/PLEC)

expanded to include more than 40 institutions and 200 professionals, including core and associated scientists, young researchers and students (the majority of whom are in developing countries), plus several hundred participating farmers. At all clusters, local farmers lead the demonstration efforts rather than scientists, and the results are very encouraging. The PLEC network uniquely provides both for South-to-South co-operation and South-to-North twinning arrangements.

PLEC participants assemble databases and prepare substantive reports in the areas of biodiversity, agrodiversity, populations and management regimes at demonstration sites. Significant progress has been made on the work plan towards project goals and objectives, especially in terms of site establishment and baseline inventory, development and demonstration of best models, and capacity building and networking. The database structure, an operational manual and a sample database as well as other information on the project are available from the PLEC homepage.⁶ Regular information on the project is available in the project periodical *PLEC News and Views*.

PLEC detailed participatory assessments not only collect baseline data, but also identify and document good practices in agrodiversity. Preliminary findings have shown that agriculture, or human management, does not necessarily eliminate biodiversity. On the contrary, it may enhance biodiversity and improve land quality. For example, in Tanzania, the project highlighted many traditional and modern methods of soil fertility and moisture management, and soil erosion control. Analysis of the accumulated data over many years gathered by the Amazonia Cluster shows the ways small farmers have preserved and even enhanced biodiversity in the Amazon floodplains. Biodiversity assessment at Kiambu site, Kenya, shows that species richness is higher in cultivated

private lands than in natural forest. And the China Cluster is helping to measure and analyse the impacts of household diversification after the breaking up of communes into individual holdings under the “household contract responsibility system” in the early 1980s.

East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere

A UNU Centre project focusing on a range of environmental issues pertaining to the coastal hydrosphere in the East Asian region has been developed in response to the growing concerns about destruction of natural resources and pollution of ecosystems in the coastal areas of this region. Particular attention is given to monitoring of pollutants, assessing ecosystem damage and identifying policies and approaches to remedy the situation. To implement the project, UNU is working with a network of research laboratories around the region. Countries directly participating in the monitoring programme are China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Additionally, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan have participated in activities related to coastal ecosystems, particularly mangroves forests.

UNU's East Asian monitoring programme targets pollutants that are suspected to be endocrine disruptor compounds (EDCs), such as pesticides and organochlorine compounds. The findings of the monitoring programme were discussed in a UNU International Symposium and Training Workshop in April 2000, the fifth in the series. This symposium was organized jointly with the University of Malaya (in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) and in cooperation with Shimadzu Corporation of Japan. The participating countries presented data that linked coastal pollution by DDT, a commonly-used pesticide, to agricultural activities.

Model of Water Quality Processes in Africa

Lake Malawi has exceptional water quality, but increasing nutrient loadings threaten to create rapid eutrophication, as occurred in Lake Victoria. To help avoid this, UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH) has successfully completed a major project, funded by the World Bank, to develop and deploy a predictive model of physical,

⁶ <http://www.unu.edu/env/plec>

chemical and water quality processes in Lake Malawi. The model will evaluate the consequences of changing land-use and water-resource demands in the catchment.

Work continues on new UN global water report

UNU/INWEH is contributing to the new UN effort to assess and report biennially on the state of the world's freshwater — an effort designed to reduce major global information deficiencies and gaps, and help nations improve their water management. The *World Water Development Report — The State of the World's Freshwater Resources* (WWDR) will help developing countries improve monitoring, assessment and reporting capacity, with particular focus on water quality, water use, human health impacts and river basin management. A truly global picture of the state of freshwater and its management will be built up over time. The first edition of WWDR in 2002 will include an analysis and progress report on global implementation of water-related objectives in Agenda 21, adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit.

The UNU/INWEH model enables local scientists to predict nutrient and sediment inputs, pollutant dispersal and future rates of eutrophication. The model also enables prediction of projected land use effects on river and lake quality, and evaluation of potential mitigation strategies. Training has been provided at national organizations in each of the three riparian countries where versions of the model are now installed. Many of the trainees were graduate students, who will return to their home agencies, both to use the model and to train others.

As a follow-up of the 2nd World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference in The Hague in March 2000, and based on previous work in this area,⁷ UNU will undertake further work on international river basin management. This new initiative focuses on seriously threatened water bodies and on the most imminent transboundary threats to their ecosystems. The innovativeness of the UNU approach in this would be in combining transboundary environmental issues and environmental governance.

Sustainable Development Frameworks

The recent report by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights the extent of the global environmental challenge and the accelerating nature of the crisis. The 1990s was probably the hottest decade of the last millennium, while 1998 was the hottest year ever recorded. Sea levels are rising, low-lying coastal areas are eroding and the timing of the seasons is changing. Since 85 per cent of the world's population will reside in developing countries in the near future, a massive challenge is to ensure human development without destroying the environment and depleting natural resources.

Work at UNU/IAS is helping to generate broader *Sustainable Development Frameworks*, feeding new insights to policy makers in affected countries. The assessments in the project focus mainly on "Green National Accounts." The study argues that although developing countries such as China, India and Indonesia have made substantial progress in most spheres of development over the last fifty years, the benefits of this impressive growth have been substantially offset by environmental degradation.

The analysis provides several insights:

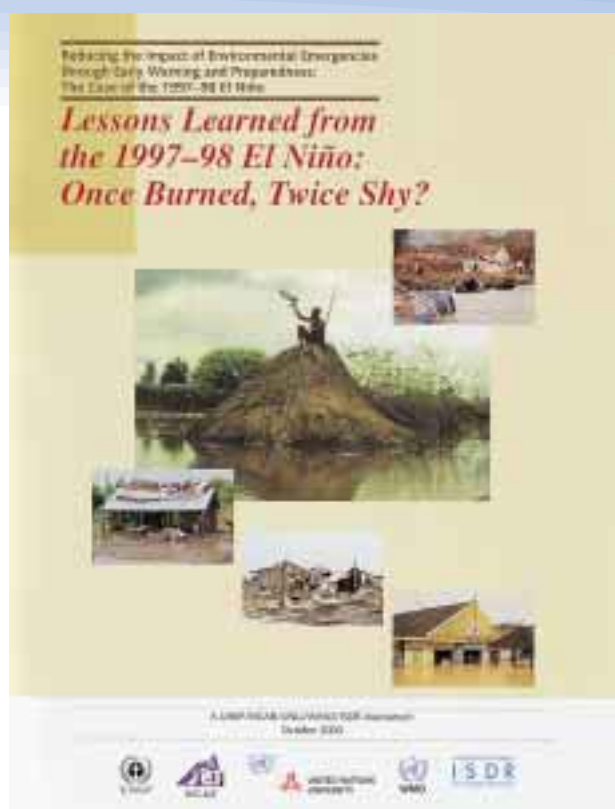
- It gives a clear picture of population trends, demographic transition, structural changes, sources of growth, growth possibilities, environmental cost and green GDP, etc.
- It provides insights on soil erosion, water pollution, forest degradation, bio-diversity, poverty, urbanization, energy conservation and efficiency, and institutional impediments to environmental protection for each country.
- It sheds light on practical strategies to encourage decision makers to use new indicators, such as green GDP.
- It suggests the actions required by national and regional governments to progress towards sustainable development in each country

Work on China was completed in 1999, and the findings are now available.⁸ The findings for India will be available in early 2001. Frameworks are now being developed for further projects on Indonesia, Brazil and Egypt.

⁷ Asit K. Biswas and Juha I. Uitto, eds., *Sustainable Development of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Basins*, Tokyo: UNU Press, forthcoming (2001).

⁸ Fu-chen Lo and Yu-qing Xing, eds., *China's Sustainable Development Framework*, UNU/IAS, 2000.





Reducing the Impacts of Extreme Climate Events

The El Niño cycle affects trade winds and ocean surface currents in the eastern and central Pacific. It results not only in severe weather in western South America, but also produces severe climate conditions in many other parts of the world. Losses from the “El Niño of the Century” in 1997–98 included thousands of deaths and injuries from severe storms, heat waves, fires, floods, frosts and drought. Estimates of El Niño-related damage range from \$32 to \$96 billion.

UNU along with three other UN agencies and the US-based National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) and teams of researchers working in 16 countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa undertook a major study to assess the responses to the 1997–98 El Niño and to make policy recommendations. Few forecasters came close to forecasting El Niño’s onset in mid-1997, and none were able to grasp the magnitude of the 1997–98 El Niño until it was well under way. The key finding of the study is clear: unless an investment is made to improve forecasting and preparedness against El Niño, thousands of human casualties and tens of billions of dollars in economic damage will continue to befall the world’s developing countries every two to seven years.

The study also highlighted the following key recommendations:

- Intervention at the highest level of government is needed to catalyse an appropriate level of response.
- All the 16 countries studied lacked adequate human and financial resources for national monitoring and forecasting of extreme climate events spawned by El Niño.
- A network of floating meteorological data recording stations monitored by satellite is needed in the Indian Ocean to help Africa and the Asia-Pacific region better forecast El Niño’s influence on weather-related problems.
- Top priorities for capacity building are to train researchers to identify a country’s “at-risk” populations, educate the at-risk public in their preparedness for El Niño-related disasters, and train disaster managers to cope with the related problems.
- The reliability of El Niño-related forecasts at the local level needs improvement to a point where government agencies take them much more seriously. This will require human and institutional capacity building.
- Stronger efforts are needed from the meteorological community (weather services, research institutes, universities) to close the gap between scientific research and its application to society and economy.

Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC)

The Global Environment Information Centre is a joint initiative of the UNU and the Environment Agency of Japan. GEIC is concerned with promoting the nexus between information development and the environment. It has been very effective in mobilizing NGOs and in promoting greater awareness of environment issues among the public. Being based in Japan, GEIC plays a role in bringing information on Japan and its environment to the world, and vice-versa. It also works to find ways in which the Internet may be useful to people in contemplating environmental issues. Particularly valuable sets of products are the original data sets housed at the Centre. GEIC highlights in 2000 included activities for “World Environment Day 2000” (see <http://www.geic.or.jp/wed2000/>) and “The Value of Forests” conference — (see <http://www.geic.or.jp/forest/>).

The Values of Forests

The economic value of forests is well known. But forests are also vital to the stability of the earth's climate. Most terrestrial biodiversity resides in forests. And yet, it is estimated that 10 million hectares of ancient forests are destroyed or degraded every year. However, there is increasing disquiet that although many policy makers sense the value of forests, the international community is struggling to take significant action on the forest agenda.

In recognition of the alarming state of world forests today, GEIC organized a major conference on "The Value of Forests: International Conference on Forests and Sustainable Development." The objective of the meeting was to highlight the true nature of multiple values of forests in promoting sustainable development. The meeting, which was co-organized with the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFSD), the Environment Agency of Japan, and the Forestry Agency of Japan, focused on highlighting the inherent values of forests in various forms — including historical, cultural, ecological and economic aspects. Speakers included Wakako Hironaka, Member, House of Councillors, Japan; Ola Ullsten, Former Prime Minister of Sweden and Co-Chair of the WCFSD; George Woodwell, President of The Woods Hole Research Center; and other experts from academia, international organizations, governments and civil society.

Based on the meeting declaration of findings and proposed actions, the UNU is now engaged in preparations for follow-up activities on various areas. This includes initiating discussion among the relevant stakeholders to explore ways to strengthen the contribution that civil society can make in reversing forest loss and also initiate discussion during the 6th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/COP6), which will discuss forests in terms of carbon sinks. The meeting also encouraged the UNU to promote the adoption by the United Nations in the near future of an "International Year of Forests," and also for the UNU work towards contributing to the Rio+10 process.

Building on past work in this area,⁹ UNU initiated a new pilot project on the role of forests in sustainable development. The ultimate goal is to conduct targeted research, and to support networking and capacity building on the role of forests in sustainable development in developing countries and economies in transition. The work is being undertaken in partnership with the Finnish Forest Research Institute and the European Forest Institute.



Social dimension of forest ecosystems – Western Carpathians
(Photo: Libor Jansky, UNU)

⁹ Matti Palo, ed., *Forest Transitions and Carbon Fluxes. Global Scenarios and Policies*, 1999 (in the UNU/WIDER World Development Studies series).

MAJOR CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The *Strategic Plan, 2000* highlighted the UNU's desire to work more on cross-cutting issues in order to complement our work in the thematic areas previously discussed. These would involve work that cuts across the programme areas and different academic disciplines. Issues concerning *globalization* — the driving forces, impacts and policy responses — already form important multidisciplinary research agendas for UNU. For example, the UNU Centre work on the Legitimacy of International Organizations and UNU/WIDER work on governing globalization are two examples. Another example of UNU work on this theme is the UNU/WIDER research on the problems faced by marginalized developing countries in the process of globalization.

This section of the report concentrates in particular on the “International Conference on Global Ethos” and on UNU initiatives on gender mainstreaming. It also highlights UNU work on global environmental governance.

Towards a Global Ethos

Dramatic developments in science and technology, as well as in political and social thought, are transforming the ways we understand and organize human society. Though largely positive, these developments need to be managed carefully or they may further strain on our natural environment, widen global inequality, and reduce access to and influence over international decision-making. In celebration of UN Day 2000, UNU and UNU/IAS, in cooperation with the Interaction Council, convened a three-day “International Conference on Global Ethos” to discuss and explore some of the key ethical challenges currently facing the global community. The key themes of the conference were Global Capitalism and Sustainable Development; Science, Knowledge and Ethics; International Society, Justice and Equity; and Religion, Gender and Culture.

The conference was opened by three keynote speakers — Hans Küng (Germany), Thomas Axworthy (Canada) and Yersu Kim (the Republic of Korea) — who explored the issues of ethics as they relate to the development of a just and peaceful global civilization. The keynote speakers highlighted one key theme that emerged repeatedly over the three days of discussion: namely, the need to promote a truly inclusive global dialogue in order to develop a better understanding of the impacts of globalization.

The International Conference was followed by a one-day International Youth Symposium on Global Ethics and Values. This symposium provided younger students with an informal setting in which they could come together to discuss the same issues raised within the international conference. The discussions proved to be highly productive and culminated with a request, on behalf of the students, to create a formal UNU Youth Association through which the students could continue their discussions and become more deeply involved in the UNU's research activities.

The conferences represented the first major contributions of UNU to the “United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations: 2001” (GA Resolution 53/22, 4/11/1998). As the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, noted in the address he sent to mark the opening of the conference, the UNU is particularly well placed to contribute to the “Dialogue among Civilizations” because of its mandate to research problems and challenges that affect all members of the international community. In coming months, the University will organize a series of four workshops, culminating in a major conference in Tokyo and Kyoto in July/August 2001. The workshops will focus, respectively, on education, science, ethics, and media communication in the context of civilizational dialogue.

Mainstreaming Gender

Although almost every unit of the UNU system has had gender-related projects on its research or capacity-building agendas in the past, the *Strategic Plan, 2000* expressed a commitment to better “mainstreaming gender.” This reflects the recognition that gender is not a topic to be addressed in isolation, as with research or capacity-building activities specifically targeting women. Rather, the objective is to implement a systematic approach going beyond isolated gender projects and comprising gender-sensitive programming, monitoring and evaluation. For this reason, UNU is preparing an “Action Plan for Gender” to serve as a basic reference for gender mainstreaming within the UNU system. This will clarify the specific goals of gender mainstreaming in the UNU context, outlining rules and recommendations for gender-sensitive project design, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The Action Plan will also identify priority issue areas for future research and capacity-building activities.

In 2000, as a first step towards the “Action Plan for Gender,” UNU Centre invited 10 experts on issues of women and gender to present what they see as the most pressing gender-related issues that need further research, to discuss which of these are most suited for UNU, and to identify how UNU could make the most significant contribution in these specific areas. Discussions were lively and focused, stressing the need for UNU to utilize its ties to academia as well as international policy-making. The group proposed that UNU act as the focal point of a research network on gender aimed at translating academic research into policy, with special emphasis on linking perspectives from the north and the south.

The World Trade Organization and Global Governance¹⁰

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a major player in the field of global governance. Since its creation in January 1995, it has expanded the reach of trade rules deep into the regulatory structure of almost 140 sovereign states, affecting the daily lives of all citizens. As a result, it has found itself at the centre of controversy in areas that are well outside the domain of traditional trade policy. The response of public interest groups in Seattle and elsewhere has been to demand a role in WTO processes, and for the WTO to undertake major reforms.

Reform will not come easily. The architects of the WTO are proud of having created what they consider to be a major achievement in institutionalized global economic cooperation. They point to the success of the WTO in doing what governments wanted it to do: to reduce barriers to trade, and to conduct that trade according to agreed-upon rules.

The central question is how policy makers should respond to the pressures now falling on the WTO system while ensuring the preservation of a trading system that has led to unprecedented growth in the world economy and contributed to the peaceful coexistence of nations. To help provide new insights, UNU brought together a number of experts representing a broad spectrum of interests in the field of international policy-making. Senior

policy makers with a strong interest in a well-functioning trading system, including Kofi Annan and Renato Ruggiero, offered their views on the role of the WTO in global governance.

Global Environmental Governance

Although a complex mesh of interrelated processes affects the global environment, UN agreements and treaties tend to focus on one specific issue. In order to assist in the development of a coordinated approach to environmental policy, the UNU convened a major international conference in 1999. “International Conference on Inter-linkages: Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)” acted as a catalyst in regard to international efforts to move forward and improve understanding and awareness on the issue. In particular, the conference highlighted five broad categories: scientific mechanisms, information systems, institutions, finance, and issue management.¹¹ Since the conference, various decisions related to inter-linkages have been initiated at a number of MEAs, Meeting of the Parties (MOPs)/Conference of the Parties (COPs) (CITES, UNFCCC, UNFCCC) and several MEA secretariats have initiated inter-linkages programmes.

There is still, however, much work that needs to be carried out to generate further understanding of the key issues and to institutionalize interlinkages principles at the implementation level. Therefore, the UNU has initiated a three-year inter-linkages initiative consisting of yearly phases and culminating in a review in 2002. The activities planned are aimed at developing a comprehensive understanding of each of the five above-mentioned categories. Activities are also intended to contribute to the identification and development of model implementation frameworks for use at regional and national levels, and between issues that overlap and possess the potential to cause conflict between the objectives of differing MEAs. (See figure 3.)

In 2002, the UNU will convene the “Second International Conference on Inter-linkages” in order to assess the results of the three-year initiative and consider the

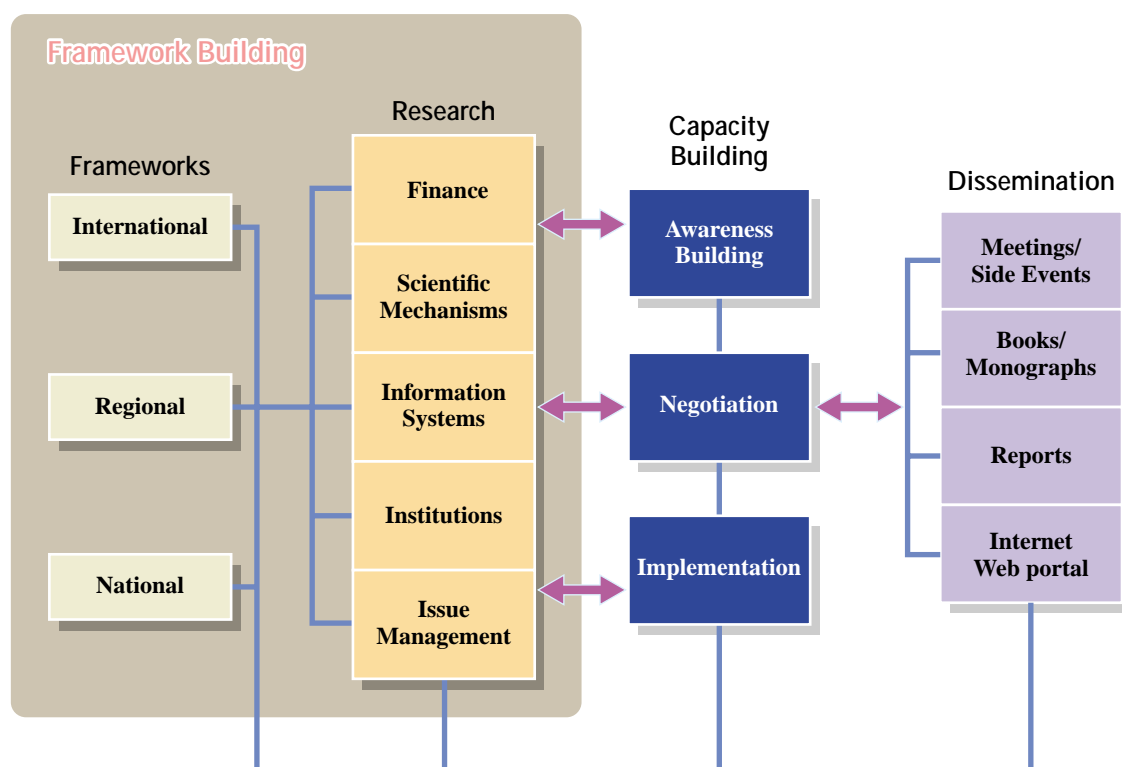
¹⁰ Gary P. Sampson, ed., *The Role of the World Trade Organization in Global Governance*, Tokyo: UNU Press, 2001.

¹¹ Inter-linkages Report – <http://www.geic.or.jp/interlinkages/docs/UNUReport.PDF>



activities undertaken by other agencies, programmes, organizations and governments. The second conference will act as forum for exchanging ideas and for identifying future directions and needs relating to the inter-linkages issue. The conference will also provide a means of addressing the totality of the inter-linkages work being undertaken and provide a focal point for channelling the results of these efforts and activities into the Rio+10 process.

Figure 3. Overall Framework of the UNU Inter-linkages Initiative



CAPACITY BUILDING

The UNU capacity-building programme is intended to strengthen academic institutions in developing countries and to assist the career development of scholars and scientists. We provide over 120 fellowships each year to young scholars, focusing on issues from human nutrition to biodiversity to fisheries management. Also, we are endeavouring to increase our “integrated capacity-building activities,” i.e., capacity building built into our research activities or linked directly to a development project.

There were a number of particularly important developments in 2000.

Towards a Virtual University¹²

The flexible nature of the Internet offers excellent opportunities to support lifelong learning and other forms of distance education such as the open university model. The Virtual University Initiative (VUI) at the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies provides a new means to support and enhance education, research and dissemination via the Internet. The VUI is eventually intended as a key way for UNU to help bridge the knowledge gap between developed and developing societies. It will also function as a support system for United Nations agencies around the globe by providing them with the option of transferring their project-based activities into educational and learning modules.¹³

In concrete terms, the VUI supports and enhances educational functions and processes over the Internet. In this way, it differs from many of the earlier virtual universities that employ the use of satellite technologies and video-conferencing. Since the inception of this project in 1998, the VUI has primarily focused on research and development in three areas:

- conceptualization and design of a software foundation to support the development and the use of customizable, cooperative learning applications, known as Classroom Anywhere (CA);

- construction of tools and systems for effective communication of instructional knowledge, utilizing the concepts of CA; and
- creating learning modules on specific topics, such as the environment. For example, in October 2000, UNU/IAS developed a prototype demonstration module for UNEP GRID based on the Global Environmental Outlook 2000 report.

In support of this research framework, links have been established with internationally recognized centres of excellence in virtual education including the University of Tokyo (Japan), University of Santa Catarina (Brazil), Virtual Institute of Advanced Studies (Brazil), Carnegie Mellon (US), Waikaito Polytechnic (New Zealand), the University of Minnesota (US) and the University of Hong Kong (China). It is anticipated that the network of collaborators involved in VUI-related research activities will increase significantly in the near future to create a consortium of institutions with a shared interest in the development, implementation and testing of virtual education modules.

UN Virtual Learning Centre for Water Management

UNU/INWEH is contributing to a major investment the UN is making to exploit the potential of information technologies to improve water management practices worldwide. This innovative UN initiative will provide distance learning and information exchange on best practices to improve water management in developing countries. UNU/INWEH will help the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in New York to develop an electronic “Virtual Learning Centre” for water management.

At the core of the Virtual Learning Centre is an adult training curriculum on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). It will be delivered via CD-ROM and the Internet, supported by a network of regional training institutions. The programme is aimed at practicing water professionals in developing countries who wish to upgrade their knowledge on modern water management concepts and practices. It will be offered free of charge or on a minimum cost-recovery basis. It will comprise 10 courses with a total of 250 hours of instruction, with diplomas provided by UNU.

¹² <http://vulab.ias.unu.edu/>

¹³ For further information, see Tarcisio Della Senta and Ted Tschang, eds., *Access to Knowledge: New Information Technologies and the Emerging Virtual University*, IAU Press, Pergamon, 2000.



Training Programmes

UNU organizes a large number of programmes aimed at upgrading individual and institutional capacities through the provision of specialized training. For most of these programmes, fellowships are available to enable the participation of (mainly younger) scholars and practitioners from developing countries.

Computer Science Education

Capacity building in computer science education is addressed by UNU/IIST via its training, projects and institutional support. Training offered by UNU/IIST includes courses organized in developing countries, fellowships to Macau and support for visits to universities in developed countries. The training is offered to lecturers, postgraduate students and software engineers from developing countries. Given limited resources, the emphasis is on dissemination of knowledge and skills-training of trainers and on supporting institutional development rather than individuals. Including the fellows trained by the other UNU/IIST projects, the total number of UNU/IIST fellows in 2000 reached 53 from 13 countries.

Two projects, in particular, indicate the work of the UNU in this area. The “Curriculum Development Project” assists universities in developing countries to enhance their ability to teach formal methods (foundations for software engineering). The project offers fellowships to Macau, where fellows learn about formal methods in practice, prepare teaching materials and learn how to teach. The materials they produce are publicly available. In 2000, the project trained 9 fellows from 4 countries.

Not limited to formal methods, the purpose of the “Development of Computer Science Departments in Developing Countries” project is to help universities in developing countries to teach computer science in general. The project makes it possible for lecturers from developing countries to visit well-known universities in developed countries, attend the courses their universities would like to teach, and learn how to present them. On returning home, they introduce these new courses or update existing ones, sharing acquired knowledge with other lecturers from their own or other universities. UNU/IIST supports the lecturers as its fellows and supplies recommended course textbooks. The host university provides, free of charge, teaching materials, access to

classes, consultations and other resources. In 2000, the project trained 7 fellows from 5 countries.

UNU Training Programme on Remote Sensing Technology

The XIV International Training Course on Remote Sensing Technology started on 24 April 2000 at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciales in Brazil with 5 UNU fellows from across Latin America. This annual course deals with 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.

Leadership

The UNU Leadership Academy held its first Women’s Leadership Course in June 2000 on “The Challenge of Gender Mainstreaming.” The principal objective of the course was to increase women’s capacity to participate in decision-making, in line with the Beijing Platform of Action. This 18-day course was held in New York and Amman, Jordan. The New York module focused on the theory of leadership and political leadership. The group was addressed by, among others, Louise Frechette, UN Deputy Secretary-General; Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights; and Catherine Bertini, Executive Director of World Food Programme. In Amman, the participants were exposed to self-development and local, national and global perspectives of the Beijing Platform for Action related to “Women in Power and Decision-Making.” The programme thus combined leadership issues and gender mainstreaming issues with focus on entry into power and decision-making.

The UNU Leadership Academy held its second global course in November 2000 on the topic of “Leadership for Post-Conflict Peace-Building.” The theme stresses the change in mindset required of leaders who have, during a conflict situation, led a sectional group of followers in a zero-sum and violent relationship with adversaries, and who are, after an agreement is signed, prompted to broaden their constituency interests and compromise on behalf of all. The essential question addressed is: Are the leadership qualities required in a peace-building situation different from those required in a conflict situation? The first module of the course focused on leadership qualities, while in the second module four case studies were selected (Northern Ireland, South Africa, Indonesia-East

Timor, and Israel-Palestine). Leaders of the major political parties in each case were invited to nominate outstanding individuals from their parties for the course, and some leaders were invited to attend as resource persons.

The Academy also held its first Jordan National Leadership Course in October. The title was “Leadership in Disaster Management: A Jordanian Perspective.” Since Jordan faces risk from natural disasters (earthquakes, flash floods, droughts, water stress), the Academy helped in training a cadre of future leaders from the Disaster Management Unit in the Civil Defence Directorate.

UNU International Courses

After the successful completion of the pilot phase of the International Courses in 1999, the first regular round was held in Tokyo in spring 2000, with 50 participants from 34 countries, who had been selected from among a total of over 200 applicants. The aim of the programme is to provide training for a selected group of postgraduate students and professionals who are interested in working in international fields in public-service or private organizations. Accordingly, the backgrounds of this year’s course participants were diverse and included graduate students, academics, staff of international or national government or non-governmental institutions, diplomats, and journalists from all continents. The courses focused on “Armed Conflict and Peacekeeping,” “Environmental Institutions and Governance,” “Human Rights: Concepts and Issues,” and “International Trade and Dispute Settlement.”



Students at work at the UNU/INRA's Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory

Global Seminars

The UNU Global Seminars, held annually, are intended to bring about a better understanding of the UN and global issues among young people living in Japan. Following the extension of UNU Global Seminars beyond the initial two annual sessions in Shonan and Kobe, to Okinawa, in 1999, a further two Global Seminars were added in 2000, in Hokkaido and Shimane. The Shonan Session (the 16th since its inception in 1985) focused on “Challenges to the United Nations in the 21st Century.” The Kobe Session (the 6th session since its inception in 1995) was held in collaboration with the Kobe International Cooperation Center on the theme of “Humanity and Civilizations in the Globalizing World.” The inaugural Shimane Session addressed issues of “Northeast Asia and the World in the 21st Century.” The inaugural Hokkaido Session focused on “The State and Ethnic Groups in the 21st Century,” and the Okinawa Session on “Gender and Public Policy in the New Millennium.”

Peace and Environment in Central Asia

Using funds from the Yutaka Akino Memorial Donation, Japanese Ph.D. candidates and post-doctoral fellows are supported in field research activities within the framework of the general theme of “Peace and Environment in Central Asia.” Four young Japanese scholars received this support in 2000.

Natural Resources in Africa

The goal of the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA) is to assist institutions in Africa in producing well-trained, well-equipped and motivated individuals capable of developing, adapting and disseminating technologies that promote sustainable use of the continent’s natural resources. One of the main activities was the international training course on “Plant Tissue Culture.” A collaborative effort with the Department of Botany, University of Ghana (in Legon), the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the objective was to provide intensive training in plant tissue culture technology to researchers, trainers and technologists from West and Central Africa. This training focuses on techniques to conserve, evaluate and genetically improve Africa’s food crops and useful plants. The multiple uses of tissue culture technique make this relatively inexpensive area of biotechnology ideal for meeting Africa’s quest to attain food security.



Recent developments in computer technology provide excellent opportunities for using a variety of qualitative and quantitative analytical tools to investigate options for achieving long-term exploitation of natural resources to satisfy multiple goals of the rural population without producing significant degradation. In this context, UNU/INRA provided technical assistance in the planning and initiation of three postgraduate courses on computer applications to the management and conservation of natural resources at the Department of Computer Science, University of Yaoundé I. The objective was to equip African academics and research scientists with skills needed for the analysis of natural resources and to better inform public policy.

Application of Biotechnology

The UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America (UNU/BIOLAC) in Caracas, Venezuela, focuses on modern biotechnology-related health issues and efforts to develop the new area of bioethics, biosafety, bioinformatics and genomics. The major focus of the programme this year was the training fellowships programme as well as planning and opening new specialized areas and establishing contacts with researchers and institutes to strengthen academic training courses. A new activity was to bring together industrialists, research communities and policy makers on biosafety issues. The tuberculosis research network, created five years ago, reached its last year of support with a workshop and a training course.

Improving Traditional Food Fermentation and Food Technology

In cooperation with three partner institutions — the National Food Research Institute (NFRI) in Tsukuba, Japan; the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition of the University of Nairobi, Kenya; and the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysore, India — individualized research training is given to post-graduate professionals in the fields of food fermentation, food technology and nutrition.

Analysis and Management of Geological Risks

UNU provides fellowships for participants from developing countries to participate in the Training Course on Analysis and Management of Geological Risks (CERG), which is held annually at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. The training course aims to develop the knowledge base and skills required to take effective

preventive measures to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Biological Diversity

The second session of the Biological Diversity training programme at the University of Ghent in Belgium started in September with a total of 8 UNU fellows — from China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya (2), Mexico and Tanzania. The programme offers in-depth training to professionals in the fields of monitoring, conservation and management of biological diversity in developing countries. The training course consists of lectures given by in-house and external experts, individual research projects and field trips planned to relevant institutions within Belgium and in neighbouring countries.

During the year 2000, UNU and UNESCO launched a new international course on biodiversity conservation and monitoring in coastal ecosystems, particularly focusing on mangrove forests. This two-week training course will be held in spring each year at Annamalai University in India. It is intended to serve researchers and training programmes in the East and Southeast Asian region.

Science and Technology for Sustainability

A new programme was initiated as a joint activity of UNU and the Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology (K-JIST) on the broad theme of “Science and Technology for Sustainability.” The programme will grant scholarships to up to 11 M.Sc. students and 6 Ph.D. students from developing countries who wish to pursue their graduate studies at K-JIST’s departments of Information and Communications, Materials Science and Engineering, Mechatronics, Environmental Science and Engineering, or Life Sciences. Each scholarship will cover full tuition (two years for M.S. students, four years for Ph.D. students), round-trip airfare and on-campus housing as well as provide each student with a monthly stipend.

Geothermal Energy

This year marked the 22nd annual session of the UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP), undertaken in cooperation with the Government of Iceland. Eighteen Fellowships were awarded to scientists and engineers from China (5), Costa Rica (1), El Salvador (1), Iran (1), Kenya (2), Poland (3), Russia (1), Tunisia (1), Uganda (1), and Ukraine (2). The Fellows received specialized training in reservoir engineering, chemistry of thermal fluids, drilling technology, environmental studies,



Fellows of the 22nd annual course of the UNU Geothermal Training Programme in 2000 (Photo: Ludvik S. Georgsson, UNU/GTP)

borehole geology, geological exploration, geophysical exploration and geothermal utilization.

Fisheries

Another activity in Iceland was the third session of the six-month-long UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP). This year, the number of participants increased from 9 to 14, of whom seven are from Africa. Six of the participants are women. After an eight-week introductory course, fellows specialized in: Marine and Inland-waters Resources, Assessment and Monitoring (5), Quality Management of Fish Handling and Processing (5), Management of Fisheries Companies and Marketing (2), Fishing Gear Technology (1), and Fisheries Policy and Planning (1). This year, the UNU/FTP was an official sponsor of the Third World Fisheries Congress held in Beijing, China, on the topic of “Feeding the World with Fish in the Next Millennium: The Balance between Production and Environment.”

Ph.D. Internships

A number of UNU institutes offer Ph.D. internships in issue areas relevant to their work. For the last five years UNU/INTECH has been conducting a Ph.D. programme on the economic and policy dimensions of technical change jointly with the University of Maastricht. So far 16 students in three batches have been enrolled. The first set of students is expected to graduate in 2001. In addition, UNU/INTECH has also been providing three-month Ph.D. internships to doctoral students, most of which are registered in developing country universities or institutes. Five such students were supported for three months each during 2000. UNU/IAS offers 6 Ph.D. fellowships and 6

Post-Doctoral fellowships annually to carry out research related to issues of sustainable development. UNU/WIDER offers 4–6 month internships for Ph. D. students working on topics in development and transition economics related to the Institute’s research program. UNU/IIST offered 4 Ph.D. (and 6 M.Sc.) internships relating to issues of software technology.

Building Capacity through Networking

UNU also facilitates scientific exchange, particularly South-South cooperation, by supporting networking activities of developing country scholars.

Enhancing Institutional Capacity in Food and Nutrition

In 2000, within the framework of its “Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Welfare,” UNU supported three workshops in Africa and Latin America. These workshops provided potential leaders in nutrition with an opportunity for close interaction with senior nutrition leaders and for practical training in leadership, communication and management skills.

Computer Science in Africa

Once every biennium, the African Committee for Research in Computer Science (CARI) organizes a conference to provide a forum for the exchange of information and for networking for African computer scientists. UNU supports these conferences by providing a lump sum to cover travel costs for young African scientists from universities and research centres. The 2000 Conference, the 5th of its kind, took place in October in Antananarivo, Madagascar.



NETWORKING ACTIVITIES

The increasingly international nature of research agendas and the rapid advances in information and communication technology have made networking critical to knowledge generation, education and outreach. These trends have made possible the creation of new networks of practitioners and researchers. New technologies should also enable us to develop even broader partnerships, bringing together UN organizations, academic entities, professional associations, private sector bodies and other elements of civil society.

Over the last few years, UNU has been striving to start new initiatives and to reach out to prominent research groups, international organizations and business groups as well as participating in external networks that have similar objectives to UNU. A list of new agreements signed in 2000 is given in Annex 2. UNU is particularly aiming to strengthen links to other UN agencies (see next section). It also hopes to strengthen its links to research and other related institutions, particularly those located in developing countries (see Annex 3 for existing links).

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

UNU and the World Geothermal Congress 2000

Geothermal energy is the third-largest source of renewable energy production in the world at present (after biomass and hydropower). In 2000, over 58 countries in the world utilized geothermal energy, and there remains great potential for an accelerated use of geothermal energy for electricity generation and direct use (e.g., heating) in the near future. Promoting better use of this safe, clean energy source has been a priority of UNU for over 20 years. During the 1979–2000 period, 245 scientists and engineers from 36 countries have completed the six-month specialized training at the UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP) in Iceland, and more than 70 have received shorter training (two weeks to four months).

The UNU/GTP was heavily involved in the preparations for, and activities at, the World Geothermal Congress 2000, held in Japan from 28 May–10 June 2000. The Congress is organized every five years by the International Geothermal Association. This time, there were about 1,250 participants (plus over 100 accompanying members) from 61 countries, and 670 technical

papers were presented. The Rector of the UNU addressed the Congress at a plenary session on the topic of international co-operation. Fellows trained at the UNU/GTP in Iceland during 1979–1999 were authors or co-authors of 88 technical papers at the congress. Not only did UNU/GTP Fellows make a very significant contribution to the congress but their participation has also certainly strengthened the position of their respective institutions and countries in international geothermal cooperation.

Global Development Network¹⁴

UNU is also contributing to the Global Development Network (GDN), an emerging association of research institutes and think tanks whose goal is to generate and share knowledge about development. The GDN seeks to facilitate networking and to create products that will build research capacity and help researchers transfer knowledge to policy makers. The primary goal “to generate and share knowledge related to development” is very close to the mandate and work of the UNU.

The Annual Meeting 2000 was held in Tokyo with UNU making another contribution towards this valuable initiative. The Rector chaired a panel discussion on “Contributions to Development,” in which four leading thinkers from different disciplines talked about the contribution of their discipline to development. In addition, UNU/INTECH organized a panel on “Strengthening National and Local Systems of Innovation” which was chaired by Louk de la Rive Box of the Prins Claus Fund for Culture and Development.

Food and Nutrition Programme

The Food and Nutrition Programme, now coordinated from Cornell University, is one of the most established programmes of the United Nations University. During 2000, the Food and Nutrition Programme maintained six major global projects and a number of minor ones, provided 15 fellowships for various kinds of advanced training and published quarterly issues of two journals. The projects under this programme are:

- International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS)

¹⁴ <http://www.gdnet.org>

- International Iron Nutrition Project (IINP)
- International Dietary Energy Consultative Group (IDECG)
- Multi-Country Growth Reference Study (MGRS)
- Global Initiative for Enhancing Institutional Capacity in Food and Nutrition
- African Leadership Initiative (joint project with IUNS)
- Harmonization of Approaches for Setting National Dietary Standards

The priority in 2000 was to work more effectively in strengthening capacity in Africa; two workshops were held, in East and West Africa.

Zero Emissions Forum

The UNU Zero Emissions Forum promotes a development model in which all industrial inputs can be converted into final products, or where waste is converted into value-added inputs in another chain of production. At the end, the manufacturing line becomes a series of production cycles and recycling systems. In this way, industries may be organized into “clusters” within a single corporation, or in interdependent sets of industries, such that the whole discharges no waste into the air, soil or water.

The Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF) brings together representatives from business, government and the research community to promote international multidisciplinary research efforts to analyse trends in society and technology. It also aims to stimulate regional and local Zero Emissions initiatives across industrial and social sectors worldwide, and to ensure Zero Emission goals are incorporated into government policy-making. The network consists of 40 Japanese private companies, over 60 local governments, and about 75 scientists.

UNU and 2nd World Water Forum: Water Security in the 21st Century

Too many people around the world do not have access to sufficient safe water to meet their most basic needs. The United Nations University has been carrying out research on a broad range of issues related to water security. Following the 2nd World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference in The Hague on 17–22 March 2000, the heads of six UN agencies (FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNU, WHO and WMO) supported the Ministerial Declaration of The Hague. The declaration highlights the common goal to provide water security in the twenty-first century and endorses the role of the UN system in the area of water management.

As a follow-up, UNU is working with UNESCO to develop a UN World Water Development Report (WWDR). This biennial report will identify and diagnose the state of global freshwater: its quantity, quality and use; the organizational, socio-economic and environmental context of its management; and current problems and emerging threats. UNU is also designated as a partner to the Government of Japan in preparing for the 3rd WWF in 2003 in Japan.

Global Mountain Partnership Programme

UNU has long supported a global network of experts focusing on issues related to sustainable mountain development. The key modality is the regional mountain associations, the African Mountain Association and the Andean Mountain Association, established with the assistance of UNU. The main communication instrument for the project is the journal *Mountain Research and Development*. Our work in this area has been given particular emphasis as we move towards the International Year of Mountains (2002). The new Global Mountain Partnership Programme will undertake long-term research collaboration on such issues as degradation of natural resources, loss of biodiversity, demographic pressure, weak social infrastructure and lack of local governance.





A UNU research group on the high trail above Tiger Leap Gorge, north-western Yunnan, China. This spectacular 4,000-metre deep gorge of the Upper Yangste (Jinsha Jiang) faces both the threat and opportunity of major highway construction for mass tourism. (Photo: Jack D. Ives, Adviser to the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme)

LINKS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

In sharpening the focus of our programme activities, a key element of our current and planned outreach is to continue enhancing our connections with the United Nations system. On one hand, the Rector participates in the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the UN, and other UNU staff serve on subsidiary ACC bodies, ensuring pressing UN policy issues that require new thinking are directly brought to UNU.

“A recent study by the United Nations University suggests that simple inequality between rich and poor is not enough to cause violent conflict. What is highly explosive is what the authors of the study call “horizontal” inequality: when power and resources are unequally distributed between groups that are also differentiated in other ways — for instance, by race, religion, or language.”

Secretary-General Kofi Annan to the open meeting of the Security Council on conflict prevention, 20 July 2000



On the other hand, UNU has provided inputs in support of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as other United Nations agencies. Papers prepared for the UNU Millennium Conference “On the Threshold” in Tokyo have served as an intellectual resource base for the preparation of the Secretary-General’s report to the Millennium Assembly (A/54/2000). In a number of major public addresses and documents, the Secretary-General has explicitly relied on UNU research findings regarding conflict prevention, poverty eradication and information technology (IT) strategies.

In the Secretary-General’s 1997 Reform Plan, he

emphasized the need to access, develop and utilize knowledge as an indispensable prerequisite for the successful functioning of the United Nations in the twenty-first century and called on UNU and the other UN research agencies to better tap the knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world in the main areas of our work. In June 2000, the UN Office in Geneva and UNU convened a meeting of UN research agencies and other organizations in the UN system with research capacity, with the overall objective to discuss ways to ensure that the United Nations receives the full benefit of the work carried out by its research institutes. In this context, the meeting shared information on ongoing research in different parts of the system, discussed ways to strengthen synergy, and also ways of making the work more relevant and the results more visible to colleagues in the system. The major conclusion was the launching of an annual Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue to strengthen collaboration between institutes as well as between the suppliers and users of research.

The University is also continuing to play a significant role in the follow-up and implementation of UN global conferences. In preparation of the special session of the General Assembly “Women 2000: Gender Equality Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century,” the University held a women’s leadership research and training course on 1 and 2 June 2000. After discussions at the World Water Forum in March 2000, UNU is working with UNESCO to develop a UN World Water Development Report. UNU is also designated as a partner to the Government of Japan in preparing for the 3rd WWF in 2003 in Japan. Also under the leadership of UNESCO, UNU is contributing to the follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education that was held in Paris in October 1998.

Over the last few years we have had number of policy panels at the UN in New York on key challenges facing the UN. In 2000, we convened high-level panels on “Information Technology and Economic Growth,” on “Women’s Leadership,” on “El Niño: Reducing the Impacts of Extreme Climate Events” and on the “Implications of the Kosovo Crisis.” In particular, the Secretary-General of the UN has extensively applied UNU/WIDER’s research findings on “Information Technology and Economic Growth” in his report for the high-level segment of ECOSOC 2000.

Another example of cooperation is regarding the World Income Inequality Database (WIID), an output of the



UNU/WIDER project on Income Inequality and Poverty Reduction. The database was developed jointly with UNDP. The database has been disseminated widely to all heads of UN agencies, all UNDP field offices and top economic centres in developing countries. It was published on the Internet late in 1999 simultaneously by UNU/WIDER and UNDP (as of January 2001, the UNU/WIDER WIID homepage has been visited 2,300 times). It has been presented at a World Bank/UNU Public Forum on “Attacking Poverty in the 21st Century” in Tokyo, at the World Bank “Human Development Week” in Washington and at the meeting of the G-24 in Lima. It was also featured in the World Bank PovertyNet Initiative.

The UNU has contributed to environmental activities across the UN system. UNU contributed to the UN-DSD “Expert Meeting on Information for Decision Makers” (Chapter 40 of Agenda 21) in Ottawa, Canada, in October 2000. The objective of the meeting was to develop input into the Secretary-General’s report to the General Assembly and to prepare input to the Rio+10 process. UNU has also participated in the Earthwatch process for several years, which is a mechanism organized by UNEP to integrate and synergize international environmental monitoring activities within the UN system. Within this

group, UNU’s environmental monitoring programme has been cited as a positive example of regional collaboration in East Asia.

In its project work, the University has been collaborating with 38 agencies in the UN system. Further, strengthening working links with various UN organizations is a central policy of the management of the University. In particular, UNU strengthened its cooperation with a number of departments of the UN Secretariat and with UNESCO in 2000. UNU worked with UNESCO on the follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education, the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, the World Conference on Science, the Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) and the International Hydrological Programme as well as on capacity building in the area of Educational Software and Computer Science Curriculum Development.

Although UNU meetings usually consist of researchers and professionals, many officials from other UN agencies or the Bretton Woods Institutions participated in UNU meetings in 2000. For example, during this biennium some 30 experts from agencies — including IADB, IFPRI, World Bank, IMF, UNDP, UN, UNICEF, ECLAC, FAO, ILO, DHA, and ECA — participated in the research work of UNU/WIDER.

Partners in the UN System

- African Development Bank
- Asian Development Bank
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping 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 Western Asia (UNECWA)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- 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 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- World Bank
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

DISSEMINATION

In order to enhance the impact of our work, the University disseminates its findings to academics, policy makers and the public. It aims particularly to promote the dissemination of scientific information and best practice to the developing world. The main mode for dissemination of research is through books, articles in journals, policy briefs and articles in the press. UNU is increasingly trying to disseminate its work in innovative ways, such as through CD-ROM, the Internet and video.

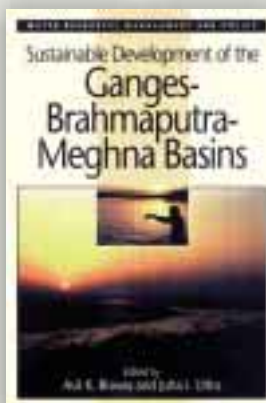
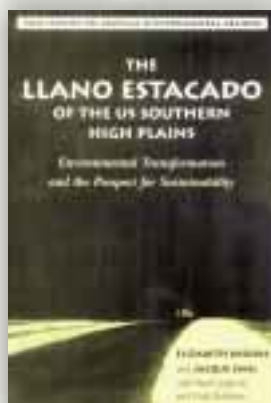
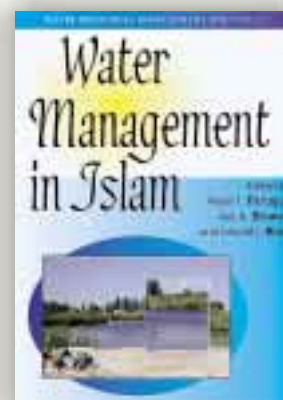
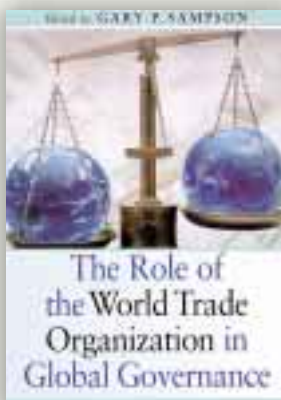
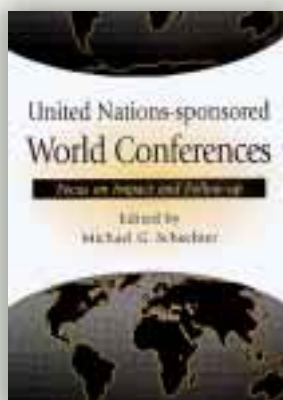
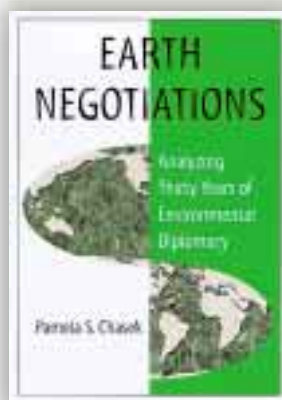
UNU Press

During 2000, UNU Press achieved an excellent standard in both quality and quantity of materials published and enjoyed increasing interest and recognition within the international academic and publishing communities. UNU Press published 13 new titles. In addition to UNU Press publications, other publishers published another 9

books stemming from UNU research projects during the year (see Annex 4).

Eight of the sales titles published this year were the direct result of research projects carried out by the University, while five books were based on manuscripts submitted by outside scholars in areas related to the University's research. There has been a marked increase during the past year in both the number and quality of manuscript submissions to the UNU Press. Throughout the year, UNU Press received numerous serious offers for manuscript submission, most of which had to be turned down for budgetary reasons.

The number of new and backlist titles sold amounted to about 14,000 copies. These sales figures resulted in a projected income of US\$210,000. The average print run was 1,500 copies per title. The UNU Press continues to make every effort to price its books as reasonably as possible. On average, it charges less than half the price of some other scholarly publishers and one-third that of the



larger university presses. UNU Press is now faster and more flexible than most other scholarly publishers; it takes, on average, about nine months to produce a book, including the time spent on the peer review process. However, in special circumstances, as with the publication of *Trade, Environment and the Millennium*, the production time can be cut to less than four months.

In a sustained effort to distribute its publications as widely as possible in developing countries, the UNU Press promotes and encourages the production of inexpensive local reprint editions by indigenous publishers. The following titles were issued in 2000, or are currently being produced, in the form of inexpensive editions by local publishers as co-publications with the UNU Press:

- *Model, Myth or Miracle* (ASEAN countries)
- *Cities and the Environment* (ASEAN countries)
- *Global Financial Turmoil and Reform* (ASEAN countries)
- *Trade, Environment and the Millennium* (ASEAN countries)
- *Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment for Developing Countries* (ASEAN countries)
- *Cities and the Environment* (India and South Asia)
- *International Security Management and the United Nations* (India and South Asia)
- *Global Financial Turmoil and Reform* (India and South Asia)

In 2000, efforts to increase the distribution of UNU Press publications and to make UNU research findings more accessible through translations and co-publications continued. The following titles were co-published in translated versions:

- *Eco-restructuring* (Japanese; with Sogei Publishing)
- *Cities and the Environment* (Japanese; with Shimizu Kobundo, sponsored by Asahi Beer)
- *Water for Urban Areas* (Japanese; with Shimizu Kobundo)
- *The Changing Nature of Democracy* (Chinese; with Wangsheng Books)
- *In Fairness to Future Generations* (Chinese; with China Law Press)

In keeping with the University's dissemination mandate, free distributions of its publications remained an important aspect of UNU Press activities. In addition to providing free copies to various units within the University,

UNU Press has continued to provide books to libraries and other institutions, primarily in developing countries. A review of the UNU Press depository library scheme was conducted in 2000, and a list of potential new members of the scheme was drawn up with the view of extending the geographical spread of depository libraries. A second list of potential contributory libraries (libraries in developed countries that pay a nominal annual fee for membership) was drawn up, with the aim of offsetting some of the cost of expanding the depository library network in developing countries.

In cooperation with UK-based Book Aid International, the UNU Press donated about 500 books for distribution in developing countries, mainly in Africa. An additional 4,000 books were distributed free of charge in cooperation with the Asia Foundation. Arrangements have been made for the distribution for a further 10,000 books in cooperation with the Big Brother Foundation, the International Book Project, the Soros Foundation, Books for Africa and the United States Book Exchange.

In order to save on costs and allow for more efficient distribution, free publications were made available in electronic rather than in print form. Throughout the year, the UNU Press's CD-ROM "Collection on Critical Global Issues" was sent to several hundred individual researchers and institutions. In addition, combined mailings of CD-ROMs with FAO and the Belgian Humanity Development Library were targeted at specific recipients in developing countries.

Electronic Dissemination

In the area of electronic dissemination, there were a number of the major initiatives.

Thanks to the continued cooperation between UNU and Humanity Development Library in Antwerp, Belgium, the number of UNU Press books available in full text in the "Publications" section of the UNU homepage was increased significantly. Currently, over 100 individual titles, as well as all the issues of UNU's *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* through 2000, can be downloaded free of charge.

The third edition of the CD-ROM "Collection on Critical Global Issues" was produced. The new version of the CD-ROM now contains over 240 publications in the fields of environment, development, and food and nutrition.

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



In cooperation with the Humanity Development Library, UNU Press continues to expand the “Food and Nutrition Library” CD-ROM project. Designed as a co-operative project with numerous international organizations and NGOs, such as the World Food Programme, FAO, GTZ-GATE, and the Peace Corps, the “Food and Nutrition Library” currently contains the full text of 260 publications and is available free of charge in developing countries.

For the first time, through an agreement with netLibrary, the world’s largest online distributor of reference, scholarly and professional electronic books (eBooks) in the United States, UNU Press books can be bought in electronic form, in whole or in part, on the Internet, thus offering new gateway for the dissemination of UNU research results.

Public Information

The other main channels to inform potential users about the UNU’s work are brochures, newsletters, publications catalogues, the Internet homepage, public events and other promotion materials.

UNU on CNN — Thanks to CNN, a series of television public service announcements providing a general introduction to UNU and its international network of research and training centres and programmes is being broadcast to television viewers worldwide. The 60-, 30- and 15-second spots began airing six to nine times daily on CNN International, starting 1 August, for up to six months. The

main objective of the campaign is to attract viewers to the UNU website to learn more about the organization and its affiliated institutes and programmes.

World Environment Day — To help celebrate World Environment Day, 5 June 2000, the UNU — with major input from GEIC — organized a series of activities under the banner of “World Environment Day ’99 — The Environment Millennium” (3–5 June 2000). The events included the UNU Open House to introduce UNU’s efforts in addressing vital global environmental issues and provide information on UNU and other UN agencies in Japan. Also, various NGOs and NPOs organized performances and events on environmental topics in this event. More than 10,000 people visited UNU during World Environment Day events.

Major Public Lectures

Among the major public lectures at the UNU Centre or the RTC/Ps were:

- Gaian Corporation, Norman Myers, University of Oxford, 17 January, Tokyo.
- *UNU Millennium Conference — On the Threshold: The United Nations and Global Governance in the New Millennium* — Confronting the Millennium: The Future United Nations, Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations; Strengthening the United Nations: 10 Suggestions, Yasushi Akashi, Chairman, Japan Centre for Preventive Diplomacy, and former UN Under-Secretary-General; and The





Dr. Justin Thorens



Dr. Louise Fréchette



Dr. M. Amadou Toumani Touré



Dr. Hisashi Owada

Environment in the Century Ahead: Ever-Greater Problems or Ever-Wider Opportunities?, Norman Myers, Professor, Oxford University.

- *Attacking Poverty in the 21st Century — UNU/World Bank Public Forum* — Mats Karlsson, Vice President, External and UN Affairs, World Bank, and Ravi Kanbur, Director, World Development Report 2000/2001, World Bank, 25 February, Tokyo.
- *Current Situation in the Balkans: A Stability Pact as the Outcome of the Crisis and Lessons Learned After Kosovo*, Eduard Kukan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Slovak Republic, and Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for the Balkans, 17 March, Tokyo.
- *Africa Day — A Global Partnership for Peace, Progress and Prosperity* — M. Amadou Toumani Touré, former President of Mali; Hisashi Owada, President of the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA); Yoshio Hatano, President of Foreign Press Center, Japan; K.Y. Amoako, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); Kimio Fujita, Chairman and President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and Yoshihiko Saeki, President of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), 19 May, Tokyo.
- *The United Nations University at 25: Reaching Out to Japan and the World* — Inaugural Michio Nagai Lecture — The United Nations University: Why, and Why in Japan, and What for — The Vision of Michio Nagai, Justin Thorens, former Rector of the University of

Genève, former Chair of the UNU Council, 23 October, Tokyo.

- *International Conference on Global Ethos* — Hans Küng, Director Emeritus, Institute for Ecumenical Research University of Tübingen, Germany; Thomas Axworthy, InterAction Council, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University; and Yersu Kim, former Director, Universal Values Project, Division of Philosophy and Ethics, UNESCO, 24 October, Tokyo.
- *Globalization and Appropriate Governance* — The UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture, Jagdish Bhagwati, Columbia University and Council on Foreign Relations, 1 November, Helsinki.
- *Rural Poverty Eradication in the 21st Century: The Challenges and Opportunities* — Takao Shibata, Assistant President, IFAD; Hisao Azuma, Vice President, JICA; Michael Lipton, University of Sussex; and Keith Griffin, University of California, 16 November, Tokyo.
- *International Workshop on Social Sciences and Innovation* — Challenges to the Social Sciences in the New Millennium, Nathan Rosenberg, Professor, Stanford University, 29 November, Tokyo.
- *Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development*: Global Development Network Annual Meeting 2000 — Lydia Makhubu, Vice Chancellor, University of Swaziland; Louk de la Rive Box, Prins Claus Fund for Culture and Development; Nick Stern, Chief Economist, The World Bank; and Ashutosh Varshney, University of Notre Dame, 11–13 December, Tokyo.

INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND STAFF

In 2000, the University received operating and specific programme contributions as well as the income from the Endowment Fund. The University also benefited during the year from counterpart and other support, including cost-sharing support for fellowships and other activities.

In the 2000–01 biennium, the approved budget of the University amounted to US\$75.7 million. Table 1 provides an estimate of actual income as of 31 December 2000. The list of contributions to the University received during 2000 are outlined in Annex 5.

Table 1. Income for 2000

As of 31 December 2000 (Unit: US\$ 000)

UNU Unit	Core Funds				SPC (2)	Total
	Endowment Income	Operating Contributions	Misc. income (1)	Subtotal		
UNU Centre	8,337	3,570	5,085	16,992	8,480	25,472
UNU/WIDER	2,460	252	464	3,176	258	3,434
UNU/INTECH	1,041	861	1	1,903	728	2,631
UNU/IIST	2,028	22	—	2,050	78	2,128
UNU/INRA*	681	—	—	681	28	709
UNU/IAS	—	3,386	900	4,286	1,045	5,331
UNU/INWEH	—	562	—	562	921	1,483
UNU/LA	—	1,030	—	1,030	123	1,153
UNU/BIOLAC	450	—	—	450	17	467
TOTAL	14,997	9,683	6,450	31,130	11,678	42,808

Definitions: (1) Includes contributions for UNU Building, income from publications and other income.

(2) Includes specific programme contributions received in 2000 and carried forward from 1999.

* – According to the decisions of the Council, a specific allocation of US\$458,000 from UNU Centre to UNU/INRA was made to support continued activities at UNU/INRA during the period from January to December 2000.

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

The following table provides an estimate of actual expenditure in 2000, as of 31 December 2000.

Table 2. Expenditure in 2000

Estimated expenditure in 2000 (includes obligations and unliquidated obligations) as of 31 December 2000 (Unit: US\$ 000)

Functional Unit	Academic Activities			(UNU) Personnel Costs			General Costs (3)	Total
	Core Funded	Specific Funded	Subtotal	Programme Staff (1)	Administrative Staff (2)	Subtotal		
UNU Centre	2,835	3,851	6,686	3,137	5,543	8,680	4,356	19,722
UNU/WIDER	821	14	835	625	211	836	223	1,894
UNU/INTECH	157	137	294	785	460	1,245	271	1,810
UNU/IIST	672	0	672	691	334	1,025	338	2,035
UNU/INRA	196	7	203	382	22	404	161	768
UNU/IAS	2,452	734	3,186	967	441	1,408	887	5,481
UNU/INWEH	480	723	1,203	127	2	129	375	1,707
UNU/LA	238	8	246	337	2	339	228	813
UNU/BIOLAC	238	0	238	0	0	0	0	238
TOTAL	8,089	5,474	13,563	7,051	7,015	14,066	6,839	34,468

Definitions: (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 Building.

[Note: 1. These figures have not been audited. 2. Income and expenditure figures for the year 2000 represent amounts for the first year of the UNU's 2000–2001 biennial programme and budget. As such, expenditures during the first year of the biennium are usually less than the second year.]



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 eleven countries. UNU has a total staff of 223 of which 72 are from developing countries. The number of staff working at the UNU Centre in Tokyo and at the RTC/Ps are indicated below.

Table 3. Staff

UNU Unit	Total Staff			Of which, Professionals			Of which, General Services			Of which, Senior Professionals		
	Total	LDC	Women	Total	LDC	Women	Total	LDC	Women	Total	LDC	Women
UNU Centre	91	16	46	35	10	10	56	6	36	8	0	0
UNU/WIDER	23	7	14	9	6	2	14	1	12	2	0	0
UNU/INTECH	18	4	9	6	3	3	12	1	6	2	0	1
UNU/IIST	14	11	6	7	4	0	7	7	6	3	2	0
UNU/INRA	7	7	1	3	3	0	4	4	1	2	2	0
UNU/IAS	41	13	15	31	13	6	10	0	9	2	1	0
UNU/INWEH	11	0	4	8	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	0
UNU/LA	6	4	1	4	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
UNU/BIOLAC	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
TOTAL	215	65	98	105	43	23	110	22	75	24	6	1

ANNEX 1

Statistical Information on UNU Activities

Table 4. UNU Projects in 2000

Functional Unit	Number of Projects	Number of Meetings*			Project Expenditure* (US\$ 000)		
		Total	Of which in Host	Of which in LDCs	Total	Of which in Host	Of which in LDCs
UNU Centre ESD	15	44	15	18	2,910	665	1,174
UNU Centre PG	38	17	4	7	852	30	219
UNU/WIDER	10	4	4	0	555	153	101
UNU/INTECH	16	3	1	2	661	571	41
UNU/IIST	6	16	8	14	104	78	96
UNU/INRA	13	6	4	6	242	41	201
UNU/IAS	13	18	12	2	2,341	794	34
UNU/INWEH	16	32	4	28	660	290	370
UNU/LA	8	5	3	3	166	64	115
UNU/BIOLAC	7	41	31	7	74	24	74
UNU/GTP	1	1	1	0	763	763	0
UNU/FTP	1	1	1	0	513	513	0
TOTAL	144	188	88	87	9,841	3,986	2,425

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme;

PG – Peace and Governance Programme;

* – Estimated based on information available as of 30 September 2000.]

Table 5. Project Consultants and Meeting Participants in 2000*

UNU Unit	Project Directors			Consultants			Meeting Participants	
	Total	Of which from LDCs	Of which Women	Total	Of which from LDCs	Of which Women	Govt. Officials	UN Staff
UNU Centre ESD	29	12	5	294	234	62	298	39
UNU Centre PG	38	5	5	284	96	75	570	220
UNU/WIDER	11	6	3	164	25	24	12	10
UNU/INTECH	0	0	0	25	11	4	38	3
UNU/IIST	6	4	0	7	3	1	7	0
UNU/INRA	14	14	8	38	36	19	2	1
UNU/IAS	15	4	2	15	5	0	32	71
UNU/INWEH	15	7	2	35	20	4	—	—
UNU/LA	3	2	1	24	6	10	5	4
UNU/BIOLAC	7	7	0	7	6	2	6	2
UNU/GTP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU/FTP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	140	61	26	893	442	201	970	350

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme;

PG – Peace and Governance Programme;

* – Estimated based on information available as of 30 September 2000.]



Table 6. Fellowships and Internships in 2000

Functional Unit (1)	Cost US\$ 000s	Recipients		
		Total	from LDCs	Women
ESD (UNU Centre)	0	4	2	1
PG (UNU Centre)	0	5	1	3
UNU/GTP	200	19	19	4
UNU/FTP	147	14	14	6
UNU/WIDER	41	8	1	2
UNU/INTECH	78	22	21	10
UNU/IIST	276	53	53	12
UNU/INRA	90	19	19	3
UNU/IAS	447	20	11	7
UNU/INWEH	0	0	0	0
UNU/LA	3	2	2	2
UNU/BIOLAC	38	5	5	3
TOTAL	1,320	171	148	53

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

Table 7. Training Courses in 2000

(Unit: US\$ 000)

Unit	Cost	Courses in 2000		Participants				
		Total	In LDCs	Total	from LDCs	Women	Policy Makers	UN Staff
UNU/GTP	763	1	0	19	19	4	1	0
UNU/FTP	513	1	0	14	14	6	1	0
UNU Centre ESD	190	45	41	1,006	974	226	124	0
UNU Centre PG	18	5	4	500	200	150	300	90
UNU/WIDER	0	3	0	51	0	21	0	0
UNU/INTECH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU/IIST	61	20	19	450	430	90	0	0
UNU/INRA	49	2	2	19	19	3	0	0
UNU/IAS	69	3	1	128	118	30	65	28
UNU/LA	157	3	3	41	5	18	24	0
UNU/INWEH	165	4	4	180	170	50	40	10
UNU/BIOLAC	38	2	2	22	22	15	2	0
TOTAL	2,023	89	76	2,430	1,971	613	557	128

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

Table 8. Publications in 2000

UNU Unit	Published Books	Books in Production	Articles in Journals	Policy Briefs	Articles in the Press
ESD (UNU Centre)	8	15	14	13	17
PG (UNU Centre)	7	5	25	8	30
UNU/WIDER	8	9	0	2	50
UNU/INTECH	0	7	6	0	0
UNU/IIST	0	0	26	0	0
UNU/INRA	1	3	1	0	2
UNU/IAS	5	6	8	0	68
UNU/LA	0	1	4	0	4
UNU/INWEH	0	1	0	0	0
UNU/GTP	3	2	5	2	2
UNU/FTP	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	32	52	89	25	173

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme;

PG – Peace and Governance Programme;

* – also includes papers published in conference proceedings.]

Table 9. Publicity Materials in 2000

UNU Unit	Regular Documents and Newsletters			Promotions in 2000		Mentions in the Press	Major Public Events	Website “hits” (per month)
	Number	Per Year	Circulation	Number	Distribution			
UNU Centre	2	1	11,000	22	85,000	480	23	800,000
UNU/WIDER	2	2	7,000	0	0	79	4	9,454
UNU/INTECH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
UNU/IIST	1	1	600	9	5,100	47	2	31,794
UNU/INRA	1	1	600	3	720	14	2	N.A.
UNU/IAS	1	1	3,000	1	5,000	29	10	4,800
UNU/INWEH	1	3	2,000	1	1,000	5	0	150,000
UNU/LA	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	N.A.
UNU/BIOLAC	0	0	0	1	156	0	0	N.A.
UNU/GTP	1	1	300	0	N.A.	5	1	0
UNU/FTP	1	1	100	1	500	6	0	0
TOTAL	10	11	24,600	38	97,476	668	43	997,648



ANNEX 2

New UNU Agreements in 2000

- Agreement of Cooperation with the University of Berne to strengthen and expand cooperation by carrying out multidisciplinary research, advanced training and the dissemination of knowledge.
- Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the Project on “Reducing the Impact of Environmental Emergencies through Early Warning and Preparedness — The Case of El Niño Southern Oscillation.”
- Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Flanders (Belgium) and the College of Europe, Bruges, concerning the UNU research and training programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU/CRIS).
- Agreement with the Flemish Community and the Europa College concerning the Accomplishments of the Pilot Phase and the Preparation of the Start of the UNU/CRIS.
- Agreement of Cooperation with the Kwangju Institute of Science and Technology (K-JIST) concerning the K-JIST/UNU Scholarships Programme.
- Memorandum of Understanding with the School of International Relations (Affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran) to promote mutual academic cooperation and to facilitate research activities in areas of common interest.
- Agreement of Cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Annamalai University (India) to jointly implement an International Training Course on Coastal Biodiversity in Mangrove.
- Memorandum of Understanding with the University for Peace to enhance coordination of work and strengthen cooperation especially on programmes that promote education and wider understanding of peace-related issues and capacity building and policy dialogue at all levels.
- Project Agreement with the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) concerning a Project for Effects of Nitrate on Drinking Water Sources (Blue Baby Syndrome) in Syria.

ANNEX 3

Other Partners (Non-UN)

- Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)
- African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
- African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI)
- Anna University, India
- Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan
- Association of African Universities (AAU)
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), India
- Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et Assainissement (Regional Centre for Water Supply and Sanitation) (CREPA)
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
- Chuo University, Japan
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
- Cornell University, USA
- Earth Institute, Columbia University, USA
- Environmental Education and Training Institute of North America (EETINA)
- European Commission (EC)
- 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)
- Hiroshima University, Japan
- Hitotsubashi University, Japan
- Hokkaido Gakuen University, Japan
- Hokkaido University, Japan
- Hokusei Gakuen University, Japan
- Icelandic Fisheries Industries
- Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories
- Indian Institute of Technology, India
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK
- 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
- Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), Brazil
- International Association of Universities (IAU)
- International Association of University Presidents (IAUP)
- International Christian University (ICU), Japan
- International Council for Science (ICSU)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
- International Economic Association
- International Foundation for Science (IFS)
- International Geographical Union (IGU)
- International Geothermal Association
- International Mountain Society (IMS)
- International Peace Research Association
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC)
- International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), the Netherlands
- International University of Japan
- Ishikawa Prefectural Government, Japan
- Iwate Prefectural Government, Japan
- Japan Association for United Nations Studies (JAUNS)
- Kagawa University, Japan
- Keio University, Japan
- Kirin Brewery Company, Japan
- Kobe University, Japan
- Kyoto University, Japan
- Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)
- Mahidol University, Thailand
- Marine Research Institute, Iceland
- Meio University, Japan
- National Academy of Sciences, Egypt
- National Energy Authority, Iceland
- National Food Research Institute (NFRI), Japan
- National Institute of Nutrition, Egypt
- National Institute of Nutrition, Italy
- Nestlé Foundation, Switzerland
- NTT, Japan
- Nutrition Research and Development Centre, Indonesia
- Ocean Research Institute of the University of Tokyo, Japan
- Okinawa International University, Japan
- Okinawa University, Japan
- Osaka University, Japan
- Otaru University of Commerce, Japan
- Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Sapporo University, Japan
- Shimadzu Corporation, Japan
- Siebold University of Nagasaki, Japan
- Tokai University, Japan
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan
- Tsuda College, Japan
- Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil
- Universidad Federal do Pará, Brazil
- University of Akureyri, Iceland
- University of Cape Town, South Africa
- University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- University of Geneva, Switzerland
- University of Ghana, Ghana
- University of Ghent, Belgium
- University of Iceland
- University of Maastricht/MERIT, the Netherlands
- University of Malawi, Malawi
- University of Nairobi, Kenya
- University of Shimane, Japan
- University of the Ryukyus, Japan
- University of Tokyo, Japan
- University of Tsukuba, Japan
- University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon
- Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research
- Wageningen Agricultural University, the Netherlands
- Waseda University, Japan



ANNEX 4

Titles Published in 2000

UNU Press

New Titles

Asia's Emerging Regional Order: Reconciling Traditional and Human Security, edited by William T. Tow, Ramesh Thakur and In-Taek Hyun

Development Cooperation in Practice: The United Nations Volunteers in Nepal, by Joel Rehnstrom

The Global Environment in the Twenty-First Century, edited by Pamela S. Chasek

Globalization: The United Nations Development Dialogue: Finance, Trade, Poverty, Peace-building, edited by Isabelle Grunberg and Sarbuland Khan

Human Rights and Comparative Foreign Policy, edited by David P. Forsythe

Kosovo and the Challenge of Humanitarian Intervention: Selective Indignation, Collective Action, and International Citizenship, edited by Albrecht Schnabel and Ramesh Thakur

The Llano Estacado of the US Southern High Plains: Environmental Transformation and the Prospect for Sustainability, by Elizabeth Brooks and Jacque Emel, with Brad Jokisch and Paul Robbins

The Mekong: Environment and Development, by Hiroshi Hori

New Millennium, New Perspectives: The United Nations, Security, and Governance, edited by Ramesh Thakur and Edward Newman

Old Sins: Industrial Metabolism, Heavy Metal Pollution and Environmental Transformation in Central Europe, by Stefan Anderburg, Sylvia Prieler, Sander de Bruyn and Krzysztof Olendrzynski

Sustainable Development of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Basins, edited by Asit K. Biswas and Juha I. Uitto

Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Resolution: Theory, Practice and Annotated References, by Heather L. Beach, Jesse Hamner, Joseph Hewitt, Edy Kaufman, Joe A. Oppenheimer and Aaron T. Wolf

Water Management in Islam, edited by Naser Faruqui and Asit K. Biswas

Reprints

Emerging World Cities in Pacific Asia, edited by Fu-Chen Lo and Yue-man Yeung (1996)

Mega-City Growth and the Future, edited by Roland J. Fuchs et al. (1995)

Who's Hungry? And How Do We Know? by Laurie DeRose et al. (1998)

Translations

The Changing Nature of Democracy, edited by Takashi Inoguchi et al. (1998) (Japanese)

The Changing Nature of Democracy, edited by Takashi Inoguchi et al. (1998) (Chinese)

China in the Twenty-first Century, edited by Fumio Itoh (1997) (Chinese)

Eco-restructuring, edited by Robert U. Ayres and Paul M. Weaver (1998) (Japanese)

The Impact of Chaos on Science and Society, edited by Celso Grebogi and James A. Yorke (1997) (Japanese)

In Fairness to Future Generations, by Edith Brown Weiss (1992) (Chinese)

In Fairness to Future Generations, by Edith Brown Weiss (1992) (Spanish)

The Long Road to Recovery, edited by James K. Mitchel (1996) (Japanese)

The Oceanic Circle, by Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1998) (German)

Volunteers Against Conflict (1996) (Japanese)

Who's Hungry? And How Do We Know? by Laurie DeRose et al. (1998) (Japanese)

Local Editions

Cities and the Environment, edited by Takashi Inoguchi, Edward Newman and Glen Paoletto (ASEAN countries)

Cities and the Environment, edited by Takashi Inoguchi, Edward Newman and Glen Paoletto (India and South Asia)

Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment for Developing Countries, by Prasad Modak and Asit K. Biswas (ASEAN countries)

Global Financial Turmoil and Reform, edited by Barry Herman (ASEAN countries)

Global Financial Turmoil and Reform, edited by Barry Herman (India and South Asia)

International Security Management and the United Nations, edited by Muthiah Alagappa and Takashi Inoguchi (India and South Asia)

Model, Myth or Miracle, by Beatrice Weder (ASEAN countries)

Trade, Environment, and the Millennium, edited by Gary P. Sampson and W. Bradnee Chambers (ASEAN countries)

Other Published Books Based on UNU Work

From Shock to Therapy: The Political Economy of Postsocialist Transformation, by Grzegorz W. Kolodko, Oxford University Press (UNU/WIDER Studies in Development Economics), 2000

Global Insecurity, Restructuring the Global Military Sector — Volume III, edited by Mary Kaldor, Continuum International Publishing Group Ltd: Pinter, 2000

Import Liberalisation and Industrial Technology in Sub-Saharan Africa, edited by Sanjaya Lall, Macmillan Press, 1999

The Mortality Crisis in Transitional Economies, edited by Giovanni Andrea Cornia and Renato Panicià, Oxford University Press (UNU/WIDER Studies in Development Economics), 2000

National Perspectives on the New Regionalism in the North, Volume II, edited by Björn Hettne, András Inotai and Osvaldo Sunkel, Macmillan Press Ltd./St Martin's Press (New Regionalism Series/International Political Economy Series), 2000

National Perspectives on the New Regionalism in the Third World, Volume III, edited by Björn Hettne, András Inotai and Osvaldo Sunkel, Macmillan Press Ltd./St Martin's Press (New Regionalism Series/International Political Economy Series), 2000

The New Regionalism and the Future of Security and Development, Volume IV, edited by Björn Hettne, András Inotai and Osvaldo Sunkel, Macmillan Press Ltd./St Martin's Press (New Regionalism Series/International Political Economy Series), 2000

War, Hunger, and Displacement: The Origins of Humanitarian Emergencies, Volume 1: Analysis, edited by E. Wayne Nafziger, Frances Stewart and Raimo Väyrynen, Queen Elizabeth House Series in Development Studies and UNU/WIDER Studies in Development Economics, Oxford University Press, 2000

War, Hunger, and Displacement: The Origins of Humanitarian Emergencies, Volume 2: Case Studies, edited by E. Wayne Nafziger, Frances Stewart and Raimo Väyrynen, Queen Elizabeth House Series in Development Studies and UNU/WIDER Studies in Development Economics, Oxford University Press, 2000

Lecture Series

Is Rising Income Inequality Inevitable? A Critique of the Transatlantic Consensus, WIDER Annual Lecture 1999, by Anthony B. Atkinson

Preparing for the Worst: Can We Give Hope to Victims in Complex Emergencies? (Fridtjof Nansen Memorial Lecture 1999), by Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General, World Health Organization

Science, Technology and Economic Growth: Africa's Biopolicy Agenda in the 21st Century, UNU/INRA Annual Lecture 1999, by Calestous Juma, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University



ANNEX 5

Contributions Received in 2000

(US \$)

Governments		
Austria	92,985	Endowment Contribution for UNU Centre
Canada	553,964	Operating Contribution for UNU/INWEH
Canada	37,358	UNU/INWEH's project on Cooperation on Water Research and Capacity Development in Africa
Canada	17,110	UNU/INWEH's project on Environmental Impact Assessment for the Construction of a Water Well in Rafah
Canada	36,268	UNU/INWEH's project on Colombian Lab Capability Upgrading
Denmark	67,856	Operating Contribution for UNU/WIDER
Finland	33,108	Support for UNU/IAS's project (SITRA)
Finland	6,518	UNU/WIDER's project on Information Technology and Growth
Greece	47,000	Operating Contribution for UNU Centre
India	75,000	Endowment Contribution for UNU/WIDER
Japan	3,386,364	Operating Contribution for UNU/IAS
Japan	3,550,660	Operating Contribution for UNU Centre
Japan	6,542	Support for UNU Centre's project on Inazo Nitobe Symposium
Japan	950,000	Specific Programme Contribution for UNU Centre
Jordan	1,029,535	Operating Contribution for UNU/LA
Netherlands	819,882	Operating Contribution for UNU/INTECH
Norway	84,453	Operating Contribution for UNU/WIDER
Norway	55,000	Support for the UNU/LA Peace-Building Course
Sweden	51,636	Support for UNU/WIDER's 1998-99 project
United Kingdom	28,341	UNU/WIDER's project on Underdevelopment, Transition and Reconstruction in Sub-Sahara Africa
Subtotal	10,874,580	

Other donors		
Aeon Group Environment Foundation (Japan)	9,524	UNU/IAS's project on Zero Emission
AGFUND (Arab Gulf Progmme for UNDP)	25,000	UNU/INWEH's project on Sea Water and Beach Quality
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	309,648	UNU/IAS's project on Universal Networking Language
ASCII Corporation (Japan)	107,627	UNU/IAS's project on Universal Networking Language
Asian Women's Fund (Japan)	22,936	Support for Gender Experts' Meeting
Asian Women's Fund (Japan)	27,523	Support for UNU International Course
Asian Women's Fund (Japan)	22,936	Support for project on Peace and Governance on Women and Children in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding
Asian Women's Fund (Japan)	27,523	Support for Global Seminar Okinawa Session on Gender and Public Policy
Barakat, Mr. Nabil Yousef (Jordan)	10,028	Support for UNU/LA activities
Canon Hanbai K.K. (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
Center for Environmental Information (Japan)	63,925	UNU/IAS's project on Sustainable Global Future
Comisión Nacional del Agua (Mexico)	138,168	UNU/INWEH's project on Process of Sustainable Water Stewardship in Yucatan Peninsula
Denso Corp. (Japan)	476	Support for World Environment Day
E.M. Kenkyu Kiko (Japan)	2,804	Support for Global Seminar Okinawa Session
Ebara Co. (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
EETINA (Mexico)	17,369	UNU/INWEH project on Sustainable Management and Use of Water in Mexico
Eisaku Sato Memorial Foundation for Cooperation with the United Nations University (Japan)	9,174	For UNU Library

European Commission	17,221	UNU/INTECH's project on Environmental Regulation, Globalization of Production and Technological Change
European Commission	11,818	Support for European Union's Humanitarian Crises Symposium
FAFO (Institute for Applied Social Science) (Norway)	10,000	Support for UNU Centre's project on Peace and Governance (Elevation for peace)
Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session (Japan)	13,809	Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Enrollment Fees
Global Seminar 1999 Okinawa Session (Japan)	14,865	Global Seminar 1999 Okinawa Enrollment Fees
Hiratsuka & Partners (Japan)	100,000	Support for project on Traditional Water Management in Dry Areas donated by Ms. J. Blucker
Hokkaido Bank (Japan)	952	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Hokkaido Electricity Co. (Japan)	2,830	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Hokkaido Airport (Japan)	472	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Hokkaido Prefectural Government (Japan)	8,411	Support for Global Seminar 1999 Hokkaido Session
Sapporo City (Japan)	5,607	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Hokuyo Bank (Japan)	1,905	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	38,483	UNU/INTECH's project on Telework
International Development Research Centre (Canada)	4,711	UNU Centre's project on Water Management in Islam
International Atomic Energy Agency	1,480	UNU/INWEH's project on World Water Development Report
International Course 2000 participants	935	For UNU International Course
Ishikawa Foundation for International Exchange (Japan)	133,236	UNU/IAS's project on Eco-restructuring and Industrial Ecology
Itogumi Doken (Japan)	1,869	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Iwate Prefectural Government (Japan)	4,750	Support for project on Marine Research Network
Iwate Prefectural Government (Japan)	42,700	Support for project on Environmental Monitoring and Governance in Coastal Hydrosphere
Japan Foundation for the United Nations University	126,140	Support for project on Zero Emissions
Japan Foundation for the United Nations University	18,458	Support for Global Seminar Kobe Session
Japan Foundation for the United Nations University	935	Support for Nagai Lecture Series
Japan Foundation for the United Nations University	8,778	Support for UN Day Symposium
Japan Foundation for the United Nations University	129,434	Support for project on Coastal Hydrosphere
JR Hokkaido (Japan)	943	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Kirin Brewery Company Ltd. (Japan)	328,699	UNU-Kirin Fellowship 2000
Kokuwa-gumi (Japan)	935	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Kuribayashi Shokai (Japan)	472	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Kyowa Hakko Co. Ltd. (Japan)	460	Support for World Environment Day
La Junta de Agua y Saneamiento de Juarez (Mexico)	365,928	UNU/INWEH's project on Biosolids Utilization Programme
Macau Foundation (Macau)	5,948	UNU/IIST for maintenance fee for one hydraulic lift (June 99–March 00) & fire alarm system (July 99–Feb. 00)
Macau Foundation (Macau)	43,866	UNU/IIST for INCoM Phase III
Macau Foundation for Cooperation and Development (Macau)	18,587	UNU/IIST Fellowship Programme for Portuguese-speaking Countries and China
Maeda Kensetsu Kogyo (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
Marumasa Printing (Japan)	1,887	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Misawa Homes Co. (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day



Nansei Chiiki Sangyo Kasseika Center (Japan)	467	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Nikon Corp. (Japan)	476	Support for World Environment Day
Okinawa Denryoku Co. (Japan)	3,738	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Okinawa Prefectural Government (Japan)	9,091	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Okinawa Kinyu Kyokai (Japan)	1,887	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Orion Beer (Japan)	2,804	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
Ralse Co. (Japan)	952	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH Department of Biotechnology) (Sweden)	15,000	UNU/IAS's project on Zero Emissions
Saison Culture Foundation (Japan)	14,286	UNU/IAS for Saison "Tax Incentive to Support Artistic Creative Activities"
Sanyo Denki Co. (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
Sekisui Kagaku (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
Showa Shell Oil Co. (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
Stone Rich Sight Information Technology Company (Macau)	5,395	UNU/IIST's technical support for maintaining the web server
Toyo Ink Co. Ltd. (Japan)	467	Support for World Environment Day
Toyota Motor Corp. (Japan)	2,857	Support for World Environment Day
Tropical Plants Resources Institute (Japan)	2,830	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Okinawa Session
United Nations	24,350	UNU/WIDER's project on New Roles and Functions for UN and the Bretton Woods Institutions
United Nations	76,186	Support for project on "In Quest of Human Security"
United Nations Development Programme	14,863	UNU/INWEH's project on Institutional Building
UNESCO Beijing	9,920	Support for UNU/IIST activities
UNESCO	11,652	Support for UNU/IAS-UNESCO Virtual University
UNESCO	60,000	Support for project on Mangrove
UNESCO	1,480	UNU/INWEH's project on World Water Development Report
United Nations Industrial Development	1,480	UNU/INWEH's project on World Water Development Report
United Nations Environment Programme	21,000	Support for project on Reducing the Impacts of Environmental Emergencies through Early Preparedness
United Nations Environment Programme	1,353,243	Support for project on People, Land Management and Environmental Change
United Nations Environment Programme	1,480	UNU/INWEH's project on World Water Development Report
United Nations Office for Project Services	55,984	UNU/WIDER's project on Rising Income Inequality and Poverty Reduction
UNU International Course participants	30,547	For UNU International Course
World Bank	10,000	UNU/INTECH's project on Global Development Network
World Bank	163,209	UNU/INWEH's project on Water Quality Management Model for Lake Malawi/Nyasa
World Bank	1,480	UNU/INWEH's project on World Water Development Report
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,480	UNU/INWEH's project on World Water Development Report
WOTRO (Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research)	4,595	Support for UNU/INTECH's project
Yukijirushi Co. (Japan)	1,835	Support for Global Seminar 2000 Hokkaido Session
Subtotal	4,534,807	
Grand Total	15,409,387	

ANNEX 6

Members of the Council of the United Nations University for 2000

Appointed Members

Dr. Jairam **Reddy** (South Africa) (Chairperson of the Council), Independent Consultant in Higher Education; and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Durban, South Africa

Dr. Yoginder K. **Alagh** (India), Member of Parliament (Upper House), India; Vice-Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research; and former Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology and Power, Government of India

Prof. Dr. Faizah M. **Al-Kharafi** (Kuwait), President, Kuwait University, Safat, Kuwait

Prof. Dr. Josep **Bricall** (Spain), President, Conference of European Rectors (CRE) — Association of European Universities, Geneva, Switzerland

Prof. Dr. José Joaquín **Brunner** Ried (Chile), Director, Programa Educación, Fundación Chile; and former Minister, Ministry of the Secretary-General, Government of Chile

Prof. Dr. Ana Maria **Cetto** (Mexico), Research Professor, Institute of Physics, National University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico

Dr. Paolo **Costa** (Italy), Sindaco (Mayor), Comune di Venezia; and former Minister, Ministry of Public Works, Government of Italy

Prof. Dr. Elizabeth J. **Croll** (United Kingdom), Head, Department of Development Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

Prof. Dr. Donald **Ekong** (Nigeria), University of the Gambia, Banjul, Gambia; and former Consultant in Higher Education Management, The Ford Foundation, Johannesburg, South Africa

Prof. Dr. Salim **El-Hoss** (Lebanon), former Prime Minister of Lebanon and Professor of Economics, American University of Beirut

Prof. Dr. Donald **Gerth** (United States), President, California State University, Sacramento, United States; and President, International Association of University Presidents

Prof. Dr. Genady Nikolaevich **Golubev** (Russian Federation), Head, Department of World Physical Geography and Geoecology, Faculty of Geography, Moscow State University, Russian Federation

Prof. Dr. Françoise **Héritier** (France), Director, Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociales, Collège de France

Prof. Dr. Risto **Ihamuotila** (Finland), Chancellor, University of Helsinki

Prof. Dr. Aleksandra **Kornhauser** (Slovenia), Director, International Centre for Chemical Studies, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Professor **Lin** Quan (China), Secretary-General, Ministry of Science and Technology, Beijing, China

Dr. Graça **Machel** (Mozambique), President, Foundation for Community Development (FDC), Mozambique

Dr. Valeria **Merino-Dirani** (Ecuador), Executive Director, Corporacion Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo (CLD), Quito, Ecuador

Prof. Dr. Ingrid **Moses** (Australia), Vice-Chancellor, University of New England, Armidale, Australia

Prof. Dr. Ahmadou Lamine **Ndiaye** (Senegal), former Ministre Conseiller special du Président de la République; and former Rector, Université Gaston-Berger de Saint-Louis, Senegal

Prof. Dr. Françoise **Thys-Clement** (Belgium), Pro-Rector, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Prof. Dr. Carlos **Tünnermann** Bernheim (Nicaragua), Special Adviser to the Director-General of UNESCO for Latin America and the Caribbean, Managua, Nicaragua



Prof. Dr. Wichit **Srisa-an** (Thailand), Rector, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

Ambassador Prof. Chusei **Yamada** (Japan), Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Rector

Prof. Dr. J. A. **van Ginkel** (The Netherlands)

Ex Officio Members

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

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

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

Cover photos

© Kaiser Alam (Bangladesh)

Courtesy of Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

© Koji Takizawa (Japan)

© Michiyoshi Design Laboratory Inc.

Designed by Michiyoshi Design Laboratory Inc.

UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU/IIST), Macau (1992)

UNU/IIST helps developing countries strengthen capabilities and become self-reliant in three areas: the development of software, university-level software curriculum development, and participation in international software research. UNU/IIST also helps bridge gaps between theory and practice, university and industry, consumer and producer, and industrialized countries and developing ones. In its programme activities, UNU/IIST concentrates on advanced joint research and development, and on dissemination of public domain software and publications — all involving fellowships at UNU/IIST in Macau and with partners in developing countries.

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. UNU also has the **Leadership Academy (UNU/LA)**,

located in Amman, Jordan (1995), to serve as a focal point for the exchange of information and experience among young future leaders of the world.

The **UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development** focuses on capacity building in this area and is coordinated from Cornell University. The **Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE)**, a joint undertaking of the UNU and the University of Ulster, carries out research, training and other activities on ethnic, political and religious conflicts. UNU also works with a consortium of research entities in Barcelona forming the **UNU Governance Programme**. 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).

Postgraduate training activities

Between 1976 and 2000, approximately 1,880 UNU fellows received postgraduate training in UNU networks. 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.

Dissemination activities

The University has its own press that produces academic publications and cooperates in the production of five journals. *Work in Progress*, *Nexions* and various brochures issued by UNU's Public Affairs Section are the main information vehicles used in reporting research and ongoing developments within the University's academic networks.

Financing

UNU receives no funds from the regular UN budget. Its activities are supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, agencies, international organizations, private companies and foundations. The University's basic annual income for operating expenses comes from investment income derived from its Endowment Fund. The annual budget in 2000 was approximately US\$38 million.



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

Public Affairs Section
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
53-70, Jingumae 5-chome
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8925, Japan
Telephone: (03)3499-2811
Fax: (03)3499-2828
E-mail: mbox@hq.unu.edu
Internet: <http://www.unu.edu>

UNU Update, a free monthly
news summary, is available at:
<http://update.unu.edu/update/>

