

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Annual
Report
1999

United Nations University

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.

(Continued on the inside back cover)

CONTENTS

RECTOR'S MESSAGE	2
THE YEAR IN REVIEW	4
THE UNIVERSITY'S RESEARCH: ISSUES AND KEY FINDINGS	7
Peace and Governance	7
Environment and Sustainable Development	11
NETWORKING ACTIVITIES	18
CAPACITY BUILDING	20
DISSEMINATION	25
INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND STAFF	31
 ANNEXES	
Annex 1: Statistical Information on UNU Activities	33
Annex 2: New UNU Agreements in 1999	36
Annex 3: Contributions to, and Links with, the UN System	37
Annex 4: Other Partners (non UN)	38
Annex 5: Titles Published in 1999	39
Annex 6: Contributions Received in 1999	41
Annex 7: Members of the Council of the United Nations University for 1999	43

RECTOR'S MESSAGE



Meeting the Challenges of the 21st Century

In 1999 UNU sketched its future, as it sees it, identifying the best ways in which to address both the unfinished agenda of the Twentieth Century and the new challenges of the Twenty-first. This vital period of reassessment, peer review, task forces, pilot projects and intensive dialogue within and outside the institution culminated on Friday 3 December when the Governing Council adopted the *Strategic Plan, 2000: Advancing Knowledge for Human Security and Development*.

The goals of the *Strategic Plan, 2000* aim to make UNU a more open and effective research and capacity-building organization, future oriented, addressing the core issues which confront the United Nations, its peoples and Member States in practice-oriented and innovative ways. The time horizon of the *Strategic Plan, 2000* is four years, but its impact will reach far beyond this initial period. It establishes the guiding principles by which UNU may reach the highest possible level of quality and relevance, particularly in the selection and implementation of its research, policy studies and capacity-building activities. The Strategic Plan emphasizes excellence and efficiency in management processes and sets a number of targets that the UNU family aims to achieve over the next four years. A key aspect is the establishment of new and strengthening of existing contacts with our partners in international academia, colleagues in the United Nations

system, partners in developing countries, particularly Africa, and supporters in the host countries of the UNU, especially Japan.

UNU will make every effort to truly become "a strategic intellectual resource for the multilateral system of cooperation." A good example of this policy in action is UNU's recent research on the causes of civil wars and the policies necessary to avoid conflict. The Secretary-General highlighted this work in his Annual Report as well as in subsequent policy speeches. In addition, in 1999 UNU strengthened its cooperation with a number of departments of the UN Secretariat and with UNESCO and other long-standing partners of UNU such as UNDP, UNEP, FAO and others. UNU worked with UNESCO on the follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education (1998), the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, the World Conference on Science (1999) and the International Hydrological Programme as well as on capacity building in the area of educational software and computer science curriculum development.

In order to contribute meaningfully to the UN system, UNU must also act as a bridge between the international academic community (International Association of Universities (IAU), International Association of University Presidents (IAUP), International Council for Science (ICSU) among others) and the UN. A key challenge is to develop more creative and effective ways to build upon the intellectual resources of universities and specialized research institutes in different parts of the world for the benefit of the United Nations. UNU is striving to invigorate its network of associated and collaborating institutions, prominent research groups, international organizations and industries that have similar objectives to UNU. Among many others, collaborative agreements were signed between the University and the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) for joint work on development issues and with University of Ghent for the organization of an International Training Programme on Biodiversity. The UNU Food and Nutrition Network, coordinated from Cornell University, has been very successful in strengthening institutes in Chile, Guatemala, India and Thailand. In 1999, a new programme focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa was initiated. In addition UNU continued to develop major new networking activities, including an international programme focused on



strengthening sustainable land use and improving living conditions in dry areas from the Sahara to Central Asia.

None of this work would have been possible without the generous support of governments around the world, in particular of UNU's host countries. We have made particular effort, and are making excellent progress I believe, in strengthening ties with stakeholders in Japan, host country of UNU Centre. We are working with the Prime Minister's Office in organizing the Ship for World Youth (SWY). The pilot phase of the UNU International Courses (UNU/IC) was completed in 1999 and the Global Seminars were expanded to reach an increasing number of locations around Japan, from Hokkaido to Okinawa. In addition to contributions from the Institute's hosts, we are grateful for the major programmatic contributions made in 1999 by the governments of Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Iceland, Jordan, Norway and Tunisia. Discussion on future initiatives is also under way with the governments of Germany and Switzerland.

Collaboration with institutions around the world helps provide a truly global perspective to UNU work. Recent examples of international cooperation include:

- Focused work on the conflict in Kosovo, highlighting the major implications of the humanitarian intervention for world politics.
- Collaboration with UNDP on the creation of a World Income Inequality Database (WIID). UNU analysis highlighted the fact that increases in inequality have taken place in most countries around the world and that these increases are a threat both to sustaining economic growth and to global efforts to reduce poverty.
- The launch by UNU of the Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF) as a continuation of the Zero Emissions Research Initiative begun five years ago. ZEF brings together representatives from business, government and the scientific community with three major objectives: research, capacity building and networking.
- Ongoing analysis of the complex processes that affect the global environment and efforts to develop a more coordinated approach to environmental policy by establishing a framework for UN agreements and treaties. The "Interlinkages Conference" (July 1999) further strengthened our close cooperation with many inside and outside the UN system.

Disseminating the results of UNU work to academics, policy makers and the public continues to be an important part of our mission. Books, journal articles, policy briefs and press articles have continued as the main modes of dissemination, but increasingly panels and seminars in New York and Geneva as well as in other locations around the world have been used as a means of reaching targeted audiences. The UNU public forums in New York on the issue of preventing humanitarian emergencies provide a good example. Recognizing the value of electronic dissemination and CD-ROMs as a lower-cost way to reach broader audiences in both industrialized and developing countries, we will be strengthening our use of these media in the future.

You will find additional information on these and many other issues in this year's Annual Report. I trust the issues we focus on and the reforms we are making show an institution that values quality and meaningful cooperation, that is forward looking and gearing up to make a valuable contribution to resolving the continuing challenges to human security and development.

Hans van Ginkel
Rector



THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Background and Introduction

In 1999, twenty-four years after its establishment, UNU formulated its *Strategic Plan, 2000*, and launched a number of pilot initiatives within the new lines of development. Foremost among the Plan's objectives are to make our work more useful for our colleagues in the United Nations system and at the same time to reach out better to our colleagues in international academia and to our partners in the host countries of the UNU, particularly Japan. Also in 1999, the pilot phase of the International Courses took place and new projects related to integrated capacity building in water management were begun. The Conference of Directors of UNU proposed the following mission and key roles for the UNU, which were adopted by the Council.

The mission of the University is:

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

The four key roles mentioned in the Charter are:

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

The University focuses its work within two thematic areas – (i) *Peace and Governance* and (ii) *Environment and Sustainable Development*. Within these areas the University undertakes research and training and develops networks on a broad range of issues, from information technology to inequality and from climate change to preventing humanitarian emergencies. The results of the University's work are disseminated through high-level panels, conferences, workshops, books, journals, newsletters and the Internet.

UNU Strategic Plan

While 1998 at UNU was a year of evaluations and taking stock, 1999 was characterized by strategic planning. This involved assessing the issues facing the United Nations (UN) in the twenty-first century and identifying important areas in which understanding was lacking or not yet adequate and where UNU work could have the greatest impact. More practically, it involved reorienting academic activities and strengthening the University's capacity to undertake them. The Strategic Plan, 2000 has a time horizon of four years and establishes a set of institutional goals designed to assure the quality of UNU research and capacity-building activities and to allow assessment of our performance.

Governing Council

The 46th session of the University's Governing Council was held at UNU Centre in Tokyo, from 29 November-3 December 1999. Deliberations focused on four main topics: a review of the year's activities; discussion and adoption of the Strategic Plan for the University; and



UNU Headquarters building in Tokyo, Japan





approval of the programme and budget for the 2000-2001 biennium. The Council also reviewed the development of a number of new UNU programmes and progress made in implementing the recommendations of external evaluations.

Work Areas and 1999 Highlights

Peace and Governance

The recent sequence of conflicts and developments in Kosovo, East Timor and Chechnya provided complex challenges for the international community. Whereas the referendum in East Timor was undertaken and supported by the UN, the Kosovo conflict may well be looked at as a defining moment in international affairs – when allies intervened for humanitarian reasons and without a mandate from the UN Security Council. UNU Centre work analysed the normative, operational and structural implications of the Kosovo crisis, contributing to our understanding and interpretation of world politics.

Modern warfare is increasingly characterized by conflicts within states. Understanding the causes of such conflicts and the political economy of preventing complex humanitarian emergencies has been a priority for UNU.¹ Recent work has also looked at the roles of different actors (multilateral, regional, national and NGOs) within the process.

Specific proposals arising from this work highlighted the need for a new global message and a new institutional setup responsive to present international circumstances. The gains of liberalizing world markets must be carefully balanced with the maintenance of world peace, global economic stability, human development, and the sustainable management of the world's resources.

Environment and Sustainable Development

UNU/WIDER has collected available data on inequality into a World Income Inequality Database (WIID).² Our analysis highlights that increases have taken place in most countries around the world and that these increases in inequality are, indeed, a threat both to sustaining economic growth and to global efforts to reduce poverty.

There is increasing concern that information is becoming a factor, like income and wealth, in the classification of countries as rich or poor. The use of information technology (IT) has become so widespread in the world economy that no single country concerned with improving the standard of living of its citizens can ignore any longer the need to invest in these technologies. Developing countries need to formulate national IT strategies to promote the use of these technologies.

Although a complex mesh of interrelated processes affects the global environment, UN agreements and treaties tend to focus on singular issues. In order to assist in the development of a coordinated approach to environmental policy, in July 1999 UNU Centre convened "Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements," a major international interlinkages conference.



Water is life
UNEP / Teddy A. Suyasa

¹ J. Klugman. *Social and Economic Policies to Prevent Complex Humanitarian Emergencies. Lessons from Experience*. UNU/WIDER Policy Brief, Number 2, 1999.

² <http://www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm>.



Another major study focused on the implications of environmental regulation upon the competitiveness of polluting industries within the EU and nine Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs). In particular, it traced the diffusion of more environmentally sustainable technologies over time, where this has occurred.

Knowledge Networks

UNU Centre launched a Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF) that brings together representatives from business, government and the scientific community to promote a development model in which all industrial inputs can be converted into final products.

The University is developing a major new networking activity focused upon strengthening the sustainability of land use and improving living conditions in dry areas from the Sahara to Central Asia. This activity has received strong support from a number of countries including Tunisia, Iran and China.

The year also saw the formal launch of the UNU/INRA College of Research Associates, a network of researchers and institutions in Africa focusing on natural resource management. The successful UNU Food and Nutrition Network, coordinated from Cornell University, initiated a major new programme focusing on Sub-Saharan Africa.

Capacity Building

The pilot phase of the UNU International Courses (UNU/IC) was completed in 1999 and the Global Seminars were expanded to an increasing number of locations around Japan. The year also witnessed the renewal of the Kirin agreement on the Fellowships programme and the beginning of UNU's formal collaboration with the Management and Coordination Agency in the Prime Minister's Office of Japan, with the organization of the Ship for World Youth (SWY).

The University provided 137 fellowships to young scientists, mostly from developing countries, thus helping to strengthen institutional capacity. In addition, over 40 short training courses were carried out, covering issues ranging from software technology and water management to sustainable use of natural resources.

UNU places great emphasis upon developing and

applying innovative methodologies for "integrated capacity building" – capacity building based on community-level, multi-stakeholder participation and greater equity in the North-South partnership. Integrated capacity building is in particular a strong element in the UNU/INWEH projects.

Dissemination and Public Lectures

Particular effort is being made to increase awareness and understanding of the work of UNU and the United Nations system, by developing a system of panels, workshops and seminars in New York, Geneva, Tokyo and elsewhere to discuss issues of topical interest. In particular in 1999, UNU highlighted the pressing issues associated with water, environment and hunger on UN World Day for Water (March 22), World Environment Day (June 5) and World Food Day (October 16) respectively. An extended exhibition on peacekeeping was also held at UNU Centre with the support of UNIC.

The work of the University led to the publication of 24 new books in 1999, of which 19 were published by UNU Press. The University placed 102 articles in scholarly and popular journals and 137 articles appeared in the press.

The University also hosted lectures by such distinguished speakers as Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP Administrator, and Gro Harlem Brundtland, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Finance and Administration

Four task forces established by the Rector – financial management, personnel policy, information and communications technology, and building and facilities management – reported their findings. The implementation of task force proposals aimed at improving these four key areas will follow in 2000.

* * *

This report does not provide an exhaustive account of all of the University's academic work (see Annex 1 for statistical information on all UNU work). Instead, the text is intended to provide greater detail on some of the University's innovative work areas in 1999.

THE UNIVERSITY'S RESEARCH: ISSUES AND KEY FINDINGS

A Changing Global Context

The world has recorded improvements on many fronts since the United Nations was created in 1945. Examples include the process of decolonization, the occurrence of few major wars despite of the risks posed by the Cold War, and greater improvements in human livelihoods than in any other period of history. Progress in human development, however, has been very unevenly spread. It is paradoxical that in this era of globalization the United Nations' goals of peace and prosperity remain as elusive as ever for many people on the planet. There has been a steep rise in the number of local wars, global inequality continues to rise, some 1.3 billion people are estimated to live in severe poverty and there is increasing concern about the unsustainable use of natural resources.

In the attempt to resolve many serious global challenges, from poverty and bad governance to humanitarian emergencies, there is increasing emphasis on the critical contribution of knowledge. This is particularly the case at a time of great change in a globalizing world and as we shift towards a knowledge-based global economy. Knowledge is also important for the UN system. Without research, many development activities and peacekeeping interventions would be much less successful. The Secretary-General has stressed in several speeches the importance of knowledge and has called on UNU to play a leading role in identifying key issues and to motivate people and mobilize the resources necessary to find solutions to pressing global problems.

This section highlights UNU work on some of the pressing problems at the turn of the century. The work is clustered into the broad and interrelated thematic areas of *Peace and Governance* and *Environment and Sustainable Development*.

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]

Kosovo

The sequence of crises in Kosovo, East Timor and Chechnya has brought into question the roles of the major actors in world politics. The Kosovo crisis in particular has raised major questions about the underlying principles of international order and global governance. The United Nations was rendered virtually inoperable in a situation in which the Security Council members were split over the geostrategic and normative dimensions of dealing with Kosovo's relations with Serbia. Meanwhile, NATO, a military defence alliance, used military power



North Mitrovica, Kosovo, 1999
Photo: Peter Williams / WCC



to force a sovereign state into compliance with international humanitarian norms. In addition to large numbers of internally displaced persons, several hundred thousand refugees threatened to destabilize an already fragile region. The conflict has the potential to redefine the relationship between regional security organizations and the United Nations, between major powers in East and West, and within those camps. It may also call into question the unipolar context that has prevailed since the end of the Cold War.

The normative, operational and structural questions that are raised by the Kosovo crisis are likely to have long-term consequences for the way in which we understand and interpret world politics.³ For instance, can the UN Security Council veto now effectively be circumvented to launch selective enforcement operations? How can the humanitarian imperative be reconciled with the principle of state sovereignty – are we witnessing the end to absolute principles in the international legal framework and, if so, at what cost? Under what conditions do such absolute principles lose their legitimacy?

A UNU Centre study to be published by summer 2000 offers interpretations of the Kosovo crisis from numerous perspectives: the conflicting parties, members of the NATO alliance, the immediate region surrounding the conflict, and from further afield. These country perspectives are followed by scholarly analyses of the implications of the Kosovo crisis for world politics and the relationship between and among international organizations, regional organizations, state actors and individuals.

Conflict Prevention – Roles and Actors

In its most general form, conflict prevention refers to actions that affect the process and outcome of an evolving dispute or crisis between two or more actors.⁴ Preventive efforts are undertaken by actors at all levels – non-state actors, NGOs, states, and regional and international organizations. The message of those involved in the theory and practice of conflict prevention is as clear



Grozny – war in Chechnya
UNEP / Mindourgas Kublis

as it is obvious: compared to conflict management, it seems less costly in political, economic and human terms (a) to prevent tensions from escalating into violent conflict, (b) to employ early warning mechanisms to allow the international community to monitor relations between and within states, and (c) to facilitate outside involvement before tensions become intractable. Thus, instead of conflict management, “peace management” should be the central task of international and regional organizations and others involved in crisis management activities.

The nature of such interventions is best seen as a continuum, ranging from traditional preventive diplomacy to its more forceful descendants. Recent international developments have led to fundamental changes in the nature of conflict prevention. Before the end of the Cold War, preventive efforts were generally performed through the offices of the UN Secretary-General, and peacekeeping missions were sent to monitor cease-fire arrangements between warring states. With the reduced importance of traditional ideologically-based rivalry, the ability for individual states or state coalitions to intervene in the conflicts of others has increased dramatically. And, with the loosening of ideological bonds and the erosion of strong state centres backed by foreign governments, the likeli-

³ Albrecht Schnabel and Ramesh Thakur. “Kosovo and the Changing Contours of World Politics,” *Work in Progress: A Review of Research Activities of the UNU*. Vol. 15, No. 3, Summer 1999, pp. 21-24.

⁴ Albrecht Schnabel and David Carment. “Preventing Conflict: Who, When and How?” *Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.



hood of intrastate conflict has risen, especially conflict over territory and identity.

If an activity can preserve peace and prevent the eruption of conflict, any activity by any actor is welcome. Currently, numerous actors at various levels are involved in many of the broader conflict prevention tasks outlined above. How would the proposed division of labour between the UN, regional organizations and civil society work? UNU Centre work examines the conceptual debate over conflict prevention in this international environment and the requirements for effective conflict prevention through cooperation between a variety of non-state, state and intergovernmental actors.

New Roles and Functions for the UN and Bretton Woods Institutions

In the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, and with the Great Depression fresh in everyone's memory, the "Keynesian message" – full employment, correction of market failures, and creation of world regulatory institutions to ensure monetary stability, development assistance, trade promotion and technical assistance – provided a clear inspiration to the architects of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs). However, over the subsequent decades, the world has undergone fundamental changes. The last decade has seen especially rapid change: the Cold War ended, the Soviet bloc dissolved and apartheid collapsed. Meanwhile, national economies have become increasingly integrated through flows of trade, finance, investment and people, and through the revolution in communication technology.

Much of this change is welcome. Globalization's benefits, however, have largely bypassed most African and transitional economies. The volatility of commodity prices and their long-term downward trend have increased under the new orthodoxy. Open economies are more vulnerable to volatile capital flows and instability in their exchange rates, problems whose resolution requires international action. These forces have fuelled a rise in income inequality, making it less easy to achieve poverty reduction through economic growth. International migration (often as a consequence of war or natural disasters)

and capital flight from the poorer or less stable regions have increased. Thus, though the world economy has grown, the unbalanced nature of its growth has left 1.3 billion people in dire poverty.

By and large private actors, especially the multi- and transnational corporations with their immense resources, drive the current global system. This scenario lacks an *explicit* political ideology to maintain peace, promote social justice and ensure minimum basic living standards. It is also *biased* against collective institutions and public action at both the national and international levels. The sharp rise in the number of humanitarian emergencies and currency crises, as well as the growing regulatory gap in the areas of environmental protection, the multilateral trading system and labour standards, are good examples of this governance vacuum. To counter this, recent UNU/WIDER work makes specific proposals for a new global message and a new institutional setup to reflect the new global context. In this new agenda, the gains from liberalizing world markets must be carefully balanced with the maintenance of world peace, global economic stability, human development and the sustainable management of the world's resources.

Bureaucratic Structure and Performance: New Evidence from Africa

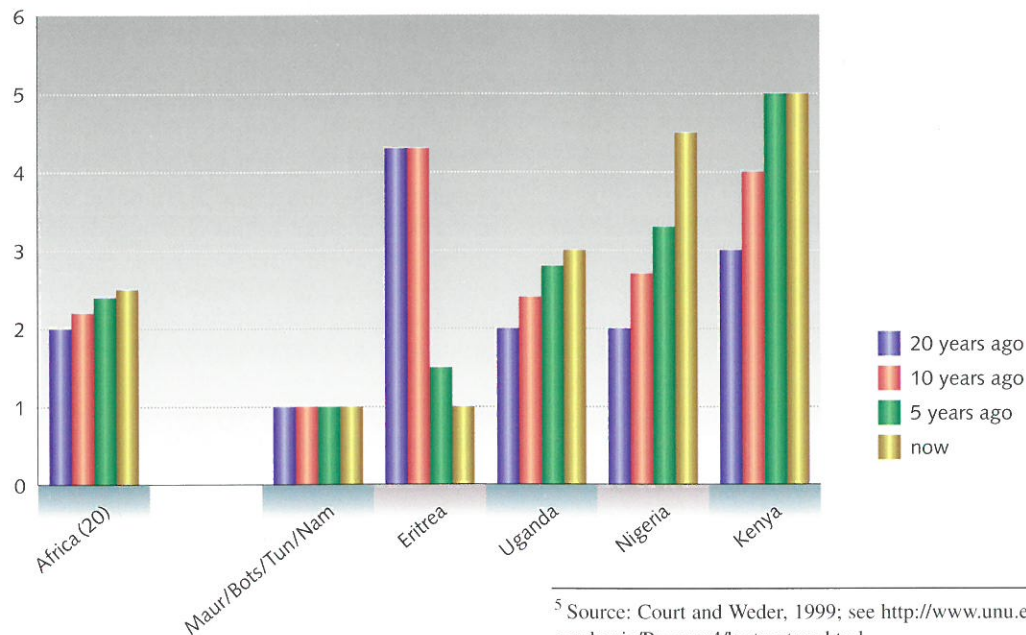
The administrative competence of governments is an important factor in explaining the differences in growth among developing countries. In particular, there is a long-standing argument that weak institutions have contributed to low economic performance in Sub-Saharan Africa. In studies of bureaucratic performance in Africa the empirical evidence has been largely limited to case studies. The UNU Centre survey of bureaucratic structure and performance in 20 countries in Africa – the first time that such systematic work has been undertaken in the region – generated two major achievements.

First, the new data have enabled the construction of a significantly larger dataset on bureaucratic structure and performance (now comprising 50 countries globally) for statistical analysis. In particular, four structural issues emerged as significant in the regression analysis and warrant further investigation: (i) the level of civil service



Perceptions of Bureaucratic Corruption in Africa, 1978-1998⁵

The survey investigated how much tips and bribes add to basic salaries in 20 African countries (see chart below). A rating of 1 essentially means no tips or bribes. A score of 5 means tips and bribes are seen to add around 90-100 per cent to salaries. The level of bribery seems to have increased for the Africa sample over the last 20 years. However, the diversity in performance is marked. In Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and Tunisia, bribery adds very little to civil service salaries. At the other end of the spectrum, however, civil service bribery appears to have increased significantly and even become endemic in some other African countries. It is also worth noting the dramatic improvement in performance of Eritrea; this is an important case for further investigation.



⁵ Source: Court and Weder, 1999; see http://www.unu.edu/hq/academic/Pg_area4/b-structure.html.

salaries as a proportion of private sector levels, (ii) the influence of core economic agencies in the formulation of economic policies, (iii) the depth and proportion of political appointments in government service, and (iv) the status and opportunity of a career in the civil service.

Second, the findings raise a number of interesting issues relating to the literature on political institutions in Africa. Although the findings do make for grim reading in some cases, particularly regarding corruption, the survey also highlights that some countries, such as Mauritius, Botswana and Tunisia, perform well. Certain

countries, such as Botswana, Tanzania and Eritrea, have been able to substantially improve their overall performance as well as within different structural characteristics. In particular the survey highlighted a significant improvement in the relationship between bureaucracy and the private sector in Africa. On a more worrying note, however, it also showed that some countries lack ownership of economic policy formulation.



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; basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development ..."

[UNU Charter Article I.3]

Global Environmental Governance

There is increasing acceptance of the fundamental gap between current institutions of global governance and those mechanisms used to cope with pressing global problems (i.e., economic crises, environmental degradation and poverty). In particular, UNU Centre research has emphasized that to protect and preserve the global environment requires a holistic approach that better integrates environmental problem solving at both the national and the international level. Developing countries, due to a lack of well-established organizational and academic infrastructures, are particularly at a disadvantage when dealing with multilateral diplomatic issues.

The typical approach adopted when analysing the relationship between the environment and trade illustrates this point well. Inconsistencies among CSD, UNEP, WTO, and UNFCCC, for example, become apparent when states enter into negotiations in the Conference of the Parties (COP), managed by UNFCCC, and the Millennium Round, managed by WTO.⁶ UNU initiated an innovative series of studies focusing on the interlinkages between trade and the environment. In addition, these findings were used in four training seminars during 1999, in collaboration with UNITAR, and including the delegates of the UN missions in New York and Geneva.

The most important aspects of this issue are the synergies and interlinkages between multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Although a complex mesh of inter-related processes affect the global environment, UN agreements and treaties tend to focus on one specific issue. In order to create awareness at the public, governmental and inter-governmental levels and to assist in the development of a coordinated approach to environmental policy-making, the UNU and its partners convened an International Conference on Synergies and Coordination in July 1999.⁷

⁶ G. Sampson and W. B. Chambers. *Trade, Environment and the Millennium*. UNU Press, November 1999.

⁷ Interlinkages homepage: <http://www.geic.or.jp/interlinkages/>.

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 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). PLEC participants assemble agrodiversity and biodiversity databases and prepare substantive reports in the areas of biodiversity, agrodiversity, populations and management regimes at demonstration sites.

PLEC homepage: <http://www.unu.edu/env/plec/>

PLEC researchers and local farmers in Ghana



Sustainable Development Scenarios

The scope of sustainable development has broadened to include issues such as climate change, biodiversity, population and demographic transition, uncontrolled urbanization, rapid industrialization, wasteful lifestyles, natural resources depletion, and degradation of agricultural and forestry land. The UNU will continue to provide a forum to examine these highly complex and interrelated issues, focusing mainly on developing countries.

These issues are sometimes best addressed in terms of analysing alternative scenarios. These can help to foster structured debate on global trends and on the opportunities for, and threats to, sustainable development. The scenarios are not meant to be projections of the future; they are hypothetical sequences of events constructed for the purpose of focusing attention on causal processes and decision points. Scenarios are descriptive, not prescriptive. UNU/IAS brought together representatives from the most active centres of global modelling, together with IPCC scientists, to take stock of recent advances in knowledge regarding climate change and human responses to it in the context of evolving multilateral negotiations.

The UNU/IAS contribution consisted of a presentation on the preliminary findings of a major study on *Sustainable Development Framework: The Case of China*. The report, which focuses on issues of environmental sustainability in China, takes into account implications of global climate change at the national level. It represents a major outcome of a project UNU/IAS carried out in collaboration with Chinese scholars and officials from seven institutions. It has been distributed widely in China, and a publication in English is now available. The framework is now being used for further projects on India, Brazil and Indonesia.

Environmental Monitoring and Governance in Coastal Hydrosphere

The UNU Centre programme on Coastal Hydrosphere focuses on the issues pertinent to protection, preservation and sustainable development of the coastal hydrosphere

Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC)

The Global Environment Information Centre is a joint initiative of UNU and the Environment Agency of Japan. GEIC is concerned with promoting the nexus between information development and environment. It has been very effective in mobilizing NGOs and in promoting greater awareness of environmental issues among the public. In this regard, it played a central role in coordinating activities for World Environment Day 1999. Based in Japan, GEIC plays a role in bringing information on Japan and the 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 are the original data sets housed at the Centre.

GEIC homepage: <http://www.geic.or.jp/>

in the Asia-Pacific region. The project, undertaken with the support of Shimadzu Corporation, involves a well-established network of nine research laboratories (China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam). In 1999, Shimadzu renewed its support for an additional three years. UNU collaborates with universities, research institutions, local governments and private companies to implement this project. During 1999, this programme was joined by the University of Philippines (as a representative of the Philippines), the Ocean Research Institute (ORI) of the University of Tokyo, UNESCO, the International Society for Mangroves Ecosystems (ISME) and the Iwate (Japan) Prefectural Government.

A major international symposium was held in Tokyo on 9-10 February 1999 to discuss the impacts of pollution on coastal ecosystems, with a particular focus on endocrine disruptor compounds (EDCs). It was found that the East Asian coastal areas are particularly at risk of pollution from land-based sources, which can be many and varied. Several animal species were shown to be adversely affected in coastal areas. In this context, of most concern are the EDC pollutants that are resistant to natural degradation processes and persist in the environment for a long



time. EDCs include a broad range of chemicals that can interfere with the normal functioning of hormones in controlling growth, reproduction, and body metabolism in humans and animals. The most recent research on the subject was presented by leading experts from organizations including OECD, UNEP, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Chemical Industry Institute of Technology (CIIT), University of California (Davis), Japan's National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan Environment Agency, Japan's National Institute for Resources and Environment (NIRE) and several Japanese universities.

This symposium also marked the launch of the next three-year phase involving the nine East Asian countries. This project will build the capacity in these countries to effectively monitor pollution in coastal areas and link it to management of pollution sources inland. Equally important, the project will develop cooperative research programmes to conserve mangroves in the region. Such ventures are critical in protecting and preserving the coastal environment for future generations.

Environmental Regulation, Globalization of Production and Technological Change

The principal objective of this line of research⁸ is to provide a firmer basis for discussing the implications of environmental regulation on the competitiveness of polluting industries. The focus of the UNU/INTECH study is the major pollution-intensive industries within the European Union (EU) and nine Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs). The work examines the changes in the competitive position of these industries over the past quarter century, particularly in relation to emerging producers among NICs. It analyses the impacts, both positive and negative, of environmental regulation on competitiveness and employment, and focuses on the different responses of firms and industries to such regulation. Finally it examines the factors that govern the development and diffusion of cleaner technologies and the potential for, and obstacles to, the transfer of these technologies to NICs.

The first phase involved a preliminary analysis of the



"Neighbourly" contrasting lifestyles
UNEP / Teddy A. Suyasa

trends in the main "pollution-intensive" industries within the EU. The second phase of the project involved detailed investigation of three key industrial branches (iron and steel, fertilizers and leather). For each of the branches analysed, case studies in several industrializing countries are under way. A number of criteria have been utilized in selecting the case study countries. First, they should be important exporters to the EU, either in terms of the current level of exports or because they are rapidly growing exporters. Second, an attempt was made to ensure a regional spread of case studies. Third, where possible, countries with different levels of stringency in terms of their environmental legislation have been selected.

⁸The following papers provide a more detailed analysis: (i) Rhys Jenkins. "Environmental Regulation and International Competitiveness: a Framework for Analysis." Background Report No. 20, July 1999; (ii) Anthony Bartzokas and Masaru Yarime. "Environmental Regulation and Corporate Strategies in the European Fertilizer Industry." Background Report No. 21, June 1999; and, (iii) Jonathan R. Barton. "Environmental Regulations, Globalisation of Production and Technological Change in the Iron and Steel Sector." Background Report No. 22, July 1999. These will be published in a volume on *Environmental Regulation in the New Global Economy* published by Edward Elgar.



A major task within the project, ongoing at present, is to investigate the development of the branch within the case study country. The main focus of these studies is the technology utilized in the industry, particularly regarding its environmental impact. The studies involve both static comparisons of the type of technology utilized by foreign subsidiaries compared with both the home country and with local firms, and comparisons between large, medium and small enterprises. An attempt is being made to trace the diffusion of more environmentally sustainable technologies over time where this has occurred.

Rising Inequality in an Era of Liberalization and Globalization

Since the late 1980s, the international community has increasingly identified the eradication of poverty as its foremost development objective. Simultaneously, the Washington Consensus has emphasized macroeconomic stability, market liberalization, privatization and the use of market solutions in the provision of public goods. The new poverty focus, together with the Washington Consensus, makes large claims. Liberalization will promote the convergence of living standards between the poorer countries and the most advanced, thereby reducing world poverty. It is claimed that the policies are, by and large, distributionally neutral, that the distribution of income is broadly stable over the long run, and that there is only a weak link between inequality and growth. Thus, while ostensibly focusing on poverty, the approach is largely blind to inequality.

Too much of the debate, however, has been conducted with reference to inadequate data. To remedy this deficiency, UNU/WIDER has assembled as much data on inequality as can be found. While the available data are imperfect, particularly for low-income countries, enough exists to assemble a picture of trends in relation to economic growth. This picture is not pretty: it shows rising inequality in 45 out of 77 countries. If one weighs these results by population size and GDP-PPP, these conclusions are strengthened, as inequality rose or stopped declining in nations accounting for 79 per cent of the population and 77 per cent of the GDP-PPP of the sample countries. While inequality fell in 16 countries, these

include mainly small and medium-size nations whose total population and GDP-PPP comprise only 16 and 20 per cent of the total sample, respectively. In summary, while inequality tended to decline in the “golden-age” of post-war growth, it started to rise from 1980 onwards. The rise was universal in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, almost universal in Latin America, common in the OECD countries, and frequent in Asia.

Download the World Income Inequality Database (WIID)

<http://www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm>

Analysis of the data shows that the traditional causes of inequality (land concentration, urban bias, inequality in education) explain an important part of the variation in *cross-country* inequality. However, UNU/WIDER research suggests that the *increase over time* in inequality in two-thirds of the countries in the WIID sample is generated by new factors. It argues that, in its rush to promote ill-designed privatization and premature financial- and capital account liberalization (when regulatory capacity is weak), the Washington Consensus has contributed to rising inequality. Moreover, the decline in aid budgets is hardly conducive to the reduction of poverty and inequality. Pro-poor growth must be complemented by alternative structural, macroeconomic and redistributive policies. Certainly, rising income inequality makes it more difficult to achieve poverty reduction through growth alone.

Underdevelopment, Transition and Reconstruction (UTR) in Sub-Saharan Africa

Reconstructing Africa’s war-damaged economies is an urgent task. This is especially so in a group of countries – Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique – which must also complete their economic and political transition from state socialism. Somalia, which shares their common history, must eventually be rebuilt. All of these countries must address their deep problems of underdevelopment and poverty. The challenges are therefore threefold: to overcome *underdevelopment*, to



make the *transition* from state socialism, and to *reconstruct* economies and societies.

Well-designed reforms can contribute to reconstruction and vice versa. But too often there is a mismatch between reform and reconstruction programmes, and the ground for broad-based development is not secured. Aid is important, but success ultimately depends on the actions of three sets of national actors: communities, entrepreneurs and states. The problem is these communities are impoverished, private sectors are underdeveloped and state capacities are weak.

For communities, the main challenges are to deal with the immediate post-war humanitarian and security problems and, equally important, to accelerate programmes for longer-term poverty reduction. Turning to the second key actor, entrepreneurs, we can see that a new private sector is being created in UTR countries following decontrol and privatization. Overcoming investor uncertainty is a key task; this can persist and limit investment despite a fall in actual country risks. Encouraging more private investment in agricultural marketing is especially important for food security and rural poverty reduction. Third, a developmental state must be constructed. This is a set of democratically accountable institutions capable of effective policy design and implementation. The onus is therefore on democratic governments to prove that they provide value for money to communities and entrepreneurs.

As a result of these challenges, and the sheer scale of reconstruction expenditures, fiscal deficits before grants are very high. Nobody seriously questions the principle of fiscal prudence, but the IMF's fiscal policy condition-

ality may be over-restrictive; certainly many other donor agencies believe that this is the case. This leaves many investments with high social returns on the shelf, implying slower growth and poverty reduction. A much longer time frame is therefore necessary to evaluate fiscal policy in an economy under reconstruction.

Information Technology and Economic Growth

The UNU/WIDER study on *Information Technology, Productivity and Economic Growth: Implications for Economic Development* shows that in recent years the use of information technology (IT) in the production of goods and services has exerted a strong influence on economic growth in industrial and newly industrialized countries. Computers and peripherals have accounted for 8-9 per cent of the annual GDP growth in the United States, 16 per cent in Finland, 19 per cent in Singapore and 32 per cent in the Republic of Korea. Case-studies of the Republic of Korea and Singapore demonstrate that since the late 1970s the political leaders of these newly industrialized countries have actively promoted the use of information and communication technology as a tool for economic development. Other developing countries, however, seem to have neither invested in IT nor benefited from such investments to the same extent as industrial countries. There is concern that information is becoming a factor, like income and wealth, by which countries are classified as rich or poor. To prevent this from happening, developing countries need to formulate national IT strategies to promote the use of these technologies.

The study identifies the following components to be included in national IT strategies:

- Investment in physical capital is a key factor in economic growth in both developed and developing countries. Investment in information technology correlates positively with economic growth in industrial countries, but this correlation is not statistically significant in developing countries. In order to reap the benefits of investment in IT, developing countries need to build up a mature stock of physical infrastructure that enhances and amplifies the effects of IT.

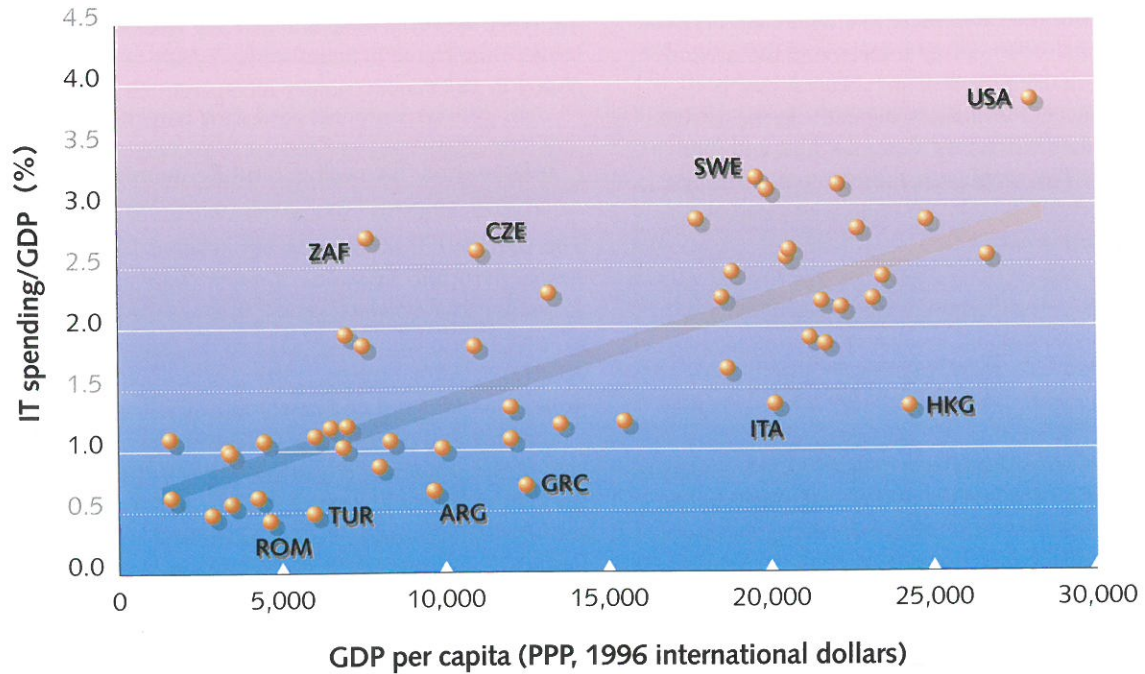
UNU Priority Africa Homepage

<http://www.unu.edu/africa/>

Africa remains the greatest development challenge facing the world today. The Priority Africa homepage provides cohesive system-wide information on UNU research, training and publications on Africa. It includes a "knowledge bank" of online documents and an extensive section of links to universities and development agencies working on African development.



Figure 1. Information Technology Spending and GDP per Capita in 50 Countries, 1996



	GDP (PPP, 1996 international dollars)	IT/GDP (%)		GDP (PPP, 1996 international dollars)	IT/GDP (%)		GDP (PPP, 1996 international dollars)	IT/GDP (%)
Viet Nam	1,570	1.10	South Africa	7,623	2.74	Sweden	19,588	3.22
India	1,606	0.62	Mexico	7,983	0.87	UK	19,917	3.12
Egypt	2,853	0.48	Venezuela	8,321	1.08	Italy	20,139	1.37
China (inc Taiwan)	3,364	1.00	Argentina	9,652	0.67	Netherlands	20,503	2.57
Philippines	3,416	0.98	Saudi Arabia	9,908	1.02	Australia	20,596	2.63
Indonesia	3,456	0.57	Malaysia	10,905	1.85	Germany	21,212	1.91
Russia	4,269	0.62	Czech Rep	11,006	2.63	France	21,585	2.21
Bulgaria	4,455	1.08	Slovenia	12,010	1.35	Austria	21,701	1.86
Romania	4,632	0.43	Chile	12,013	1.09	Canada	22,104	3.16
Turkey	5,977	0.49	Greece	12,476	0.71	Belgium	22,190	2.16
Poland	6,016	1.12	Korea, Rep of	13,193	2.28	Denmark	22,695	2.80
Brazil	6,491	1.19	Portugal	13,535	1.21	Japan	23,158	2.23
Thailand	6,873	1.03	Spain	15,499	1.23	Norway	23,464	2.41
Hungary	6,952	1.95	New Zealand	17,758	2.88	Hong Kong	24,260	1.35
Colombia	7,000	1.20	Israel	18,520	2.24	Switzerland	24,811	2.87
Slovakia	7,478	1.86	Ireland	18,684	1.66	Singapore	26,680	2.58
			Finland	18,837	2.45	USA	28,023	3.85



- Exporting firms in developing countries must adopt information technology if they are to remain competitive in the world market. There are two relatively non-expensive ways for governments in developing countries to promote the use of information technology: (i) to eliminate the barriers to IT use by lowering taxes, tariffs and other trade barriers on computer imports and by encouraging competition in telecommunications and (ii) for governments to become sophisticated IT users themselves.
- The third component of a national IT strategy is the education of employees. The study shows that all businesses as well as other organizations in developed or developing countries will face the challenge of transforming the workplace in order to function efficiently in an environment characterized by the fast diffusion of IT.
- The fourth policy conclusion is related to the education of consumers. Training and education are important not only in providing skills for work and production but also in providing a sufficiently strong demand base for knowledge products.

Overall, the use of IT has become so widespread in the world economy that no country wishing to improve the standard of living of its citizens can any longer ignore the need to invest in these technologies.

Software Technology

Due to the rapid increase in the use of computers, there is a need for education and training of software specialists and educators in developing countries. The mission of UNU/IIST, located in Macau, is to build up research, development and education capabilities in the field of software technology in developing countries.⁹

UNU/IIST pursues advanced development projects in order to:

- Train fellows from the public and private sectors: universities, research institutes, business and industry.
- Contribute to research by trying also to understand the nature of infrastructures.

- Propagate Design Calculus-oriented (i.e. Formal) Methods, specifically the Rigorous Approach to Industrial Software Engineering (RAISE) Method for software development to universities, business and industry.
- Help develop advanced, initially public domain software in close cooperation with industry and business.
- Help bring software producing and/or relying industries, businesses and other institutions of developing countries at least on a par with those of industrialized countries.
- Disseminate results, including abilities and software, to other developing countries.

In 1999, UNU/IIST continued to pursue its applied research programme, which consists of three research projects and seven advanced development projects. These projects are established according to the needs of partner countries, and involve joint research with them on applying advanced software technology and identifying software systems for actual infrastructures.

UNU/IIST is one of the main research centres involved in developing and applying Duration Calculus in support of the design of real-time hybrid systems. Real-time systems are ones in which timeliness is essential to correctness. They encompass all devices with performance constraints. Hard deadlines are performance requirements that absolutely must be met. A missed deadline constitutes an erroneous computation. Most real-time systems also interact directly with electric devices and indirectly with mechanical ones. One of the problems that arises with environmental interaction is that external events are frequently unpredictable. Systems must react to events when they occur rather than when it might be convenient. The software for real-time hybrid systems is therefore more difficult to construct because it must concern itself with timeliness, robustness and safety. The research projects of UNU/IIST focus on development and application of Duration Calculus.

⁹UNU/IIST Web site: <http://www.iist.unu.edu/>.



NETWORKING ACTIVITIES

The Charter enjoins the University to bring together people, scientists, scholars and policy makers to confront persistent and emerging problems of concern to the United Nations. The globalization of research agendas and rapid advances in information and communication technology have made networking critical to knowledge generation, education and outreach. UNU has been active in building and supporting networks that share knowledge on human security and development. UNU itself is a network of research and training centers, with links to associated institutions. Each functional unit of the UNU also maintains links to researchers and research institutions as well as professionals and policy makers. Thus UNU constitutes "a network of networks."

UNU is striving to invigorate its network of associated and collaborating institutions, prominent research groups, international organizations and industries that share the University's objectives. New agreements, for example, have been signed with AERC and UNDP among others (see Annex 2). In developing these links UNU gives priority, at the institutional level, to universities/research institutions that have (i) shared values – toward excellence, the goals of the UN and its Member States, and developing countries; (ii) substantive or academic commonality; (iii) activities in an area of mutual concern; (iv) the potential for multiplier effects; and (v) effective management in place. The University aims in particular to strengthen links to other UN agencies (see Annex 3 for existing links). It also hopes to strengthen links to research and other related institutions, particularly those located in developing countries (see Annex 4 for existing links).

This section outlines a few thematic areas in which UNU is leading or participating in major networking activities.

Food and Nutrition Programme

The Food and Nutrition Programme, now coordinated from Cornell University, is one of UNU's most established programmes. During 1999, 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);
- 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); and
- Harmonization of Approaches for Setting National Dietary Standards.

The priority in 1999 was to work more effectively in strengthening capacity in Africa. A workshop in Capetown focused on the development of an African Nutrition Leadership Initiative to strengthen and build up a cadre of nutrition leaders at the regional, national and local levels. Such leaders would be drawn from different fields, including health, agriculture, education and community development, and different sectors, including public, private and non-profit sectors. Two additional workshops for East and West Africa are planned in 2000.

Zero Emissions

The UNU Zero Emissions initiative 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. In the end, the manufacturing line becomes a series of production cycles and recycling systems. In this way, industries may be organized into "clusters" within one single corporation, or in interdependent sets of industries, such that the whole discharges no waste into the air, soil or water. As a logical continuation of the Zero Emissions Research Initiative begun five years ago, UNU Centre launched the Zero Emissions Forum (ZEF). ZEF brings together representatives from business, government and the scientific community in an international conference in Tokyo, with three major objectives: research, capacity building and networking.

UNU continued its cooperation with UNESCO in supporting the work of the UNU/UNESCO Chair on the Concept and Practice of Zero Emissions in Africa at the



University of Namibia in Windhoek. At UNESCO's World Conference on Science held in June in Budapest, the Chairholder presented a report on the progress made in developing the African network.

Reversing Land Degradation

Continuing a series of workshops, UNU Centre launched programmes focusing on land degradation issues in two priority ecosystems: extremely dry areas and mountains. The programme focusing on dry areas involves a geographically broad network of researchers and scientists and several international agencies, including UNESCO, International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), UNDP and UNEP. The programme activities focus on water management and biodiversity conservation issues under the broader umbrella theme of land degradation.

The network convened on the edge of the Sahara at the Institut des Régions Arides in Médenine, Tunisia, to discuss relevant water management issues. The major outcome of the meeting was a set of observations by the network members:

- a. In recent years, water resource issues have become a foremost item on international and regional agendas. Increased stresses on limited global freshwater resources due to population and industrial growth are part of the reason for this increased interest.
- b. It is important to define long-term sustainability of water resources. There is a need for integrated management of natural resources to achieve this sustainability. Integrated management schemes should ideally incorporate both top-down and bottom-up approaches. This may be achieved through an inter-disciplinary approach that explicitly involves those who could be affected by implementation of such schemes.
- c. To successfully manage water and natural resources, social, institutional, economic and technological barriers must be overcome. Socio-economic aspects in particular should be dealt with through a participatory approach that engages the general public and interested citizens. In this respect, it is very important to

educate the public in conservation of natural resources through capacity building programmes.

The next meeting of the network is planned for Uzbekistan in autumn 2000.

Global Development Network

UNU is also contributing to the Global Development Network, an emerging association of research institutes and think tanks whose goal is to *generate* and *share* knowledge about development.¹⁰ 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 University contributed to the first global meeting in Bonn in December 1999. The next global meeting, GDN 2000, will be held in Tokyo, and the UNU Centre looks forward to making another contribution towards this valuable initiative.

Follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education

UNU continued to work closely with UNESCO in the follow-up of the 1998 World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE). The Rector serves as a member of the International Follow-up Committee for WCHE. Related to the follow-up activities, the University signed an accord with UNESCO in April 1999 for the establishment of a Mediterranean UNESCO/UNU Network and Chairs on Water Resources, Sustainable Development and Peace. The network involves the participation of universities, cities and economic actors and is based at the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis. In October 1999, UNU and UNESCO agreed to establish a UNESCO/UNU Global University Network on Innovation (GUINI) to be based at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC). The Network will involve UNESCO Chairholders in efforts to foster the realization of the recommendations of the WCHE.

¹⁰GDN Web site: <http://www.gdnet.org/>.



CAPACITY BUILDING

The UNU Charter outlines three main components of the capacity building effort. First, UNU aims to support the growth of vigorous academic communities in developing countries in order to alleviate the intellectual isolation of scholars and institutions of higher learning. The objective is to enable institutions to carry out high-quality research and to train a new generation of scholars and scientists. Second, the University assists young scholars to participate in research. Third, it provides interdisciplinary training for national policy makers and international practitioners. Recognizing that training needs are vast and UNU's resources very limited, the University tries to achieve a multiplier effect in its training efforts by focusing on training the trainers, research leaders and policy decision makers. UNU is trying to develop new, more effective methodologies of "integrated capacity building" and to generally expand the training activities of the UNU. New activities initiated in 1999 include additional Global Seminars in Japan, the successful pilot International Courses and the development of a new framework for integrated capacity building.

Fellowships and Ph.D. Internships

Fellowships

A total of 137 fellowships were awarded to scientists from different parts of the world for studies in the following fields:

- 55 fellowships in software technology at UNU/IIST in Macau;
- 3 fellowships in applied human nutrition at the University of Nairobi, Kenya;
- 8 fellowships for studies in biological diversity at the University of Ghent in Belgium;
- 10 fellowships for biotechnology at various Latin American institutions;
- 9 fellowships in fisheries training at the Marine Research Institute in Iceland;
- 8 fellowships for training in computer applications for natural resources in Africa;
- 10 fellowships for training in plant tissue culture techniques;
- 3 fellowships for food and nutrition at the Central

Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) in India;

- 5 fellowships in food science and technology under the UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme at the National Food Research Institute (NFRI) in Japan;
- 4 fellowships under INFOODS for the production and use of food composition databases at the Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa;
- 15 fellowships for studies in geothermal energy at the National Energy Authority (NEA) in Iceland; and
- 7 fellowships in remote sensing technology at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE) in Brazil.

Ph.D. Internships at UNU Institutes

A number of UNU institutes offer Ph.D. internships in subject areas relevant to their work. Annually, UNU/IAS offers 10 research fellowships related to the theme of eco-restructuring. UNU/INTECH collaborates with MERIT (a division of the University of Maastricht) to jointly offer a Ph.D. programme on the policy and economic dimensions of technical change. UNU/WIDER offers six-month internships on topics in development economics related to the Institute's research programme.

Training Programmes

Development and Application of Software Technology

UNU also seeks to build capacity within developing countries in the area of software technology. Building upon the curriculum development project initiated in 1996, UNU/IIST launched the University Development Project, which aims to strengthen all aspects of computer science teaching in universities in developing countries. Many of these universities suffer not only from a serious lack of resources, including basic text books and teaching materials, but also in many cases from isolation from the international academic community. Not only do these institutions tend to have very little money available for international travel, but electronic connections via the Internet are often prohibitively expensive and unreliable, when they exist at all. This makes it very difficult for the



universities to keep abreast of advances in the subjects they teach, particularly in a such a rapidly changing field as computer science.

Under the University Development project, UNU/IIST arranges for (generally young) computer science lecturers or professors from universities in developing countries to participate in new courses at partner universities in industrialized countries and provides them with the supporting course materials. Upon their return to their own institutions the participants use the knowledge they have gained, together with the supporting course materials, as the basis for improving and updating existing courses or introducing new courses into the teaching curriculum of their own universities.

Peace and Governance

As part of its training mandate on issues of peace and governance, UNU Centre held a series of seminars, based on the findings of research projects, at the UN Headquarters in New York. These focused on:

- Ethics and International Affairs,
- Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding in Africa, and
- Rising and Fading Powers: International Order in Transition.

As part of the programme, a "Training of Trainers" seminar on Early Warning and Prevention Measures was organized at the UN Staff College in Turin, Italy.

Leadership

UNU/ILA's third Leadership Programme on "Leadership in Conflict Resolution" took place from September to November 1999. The programme consisted of three modules: theoretical instruction from the academic community; experimental learning through interaction with leaders and professional experts; and practical training through field studies. Some 31 leaders gave lectures as well as interacting with the participants in discussion sessions. About 45 participants from 40 different countries participated in the programme.



Natural Resources in Africa

One UNU/INRA goal is to assist institutions in Africa to produce well-trained, well-equipped and motivated individuals capable of developing, adapting and disseminating technologies that promote sustainable use of the continent's natural resources. A primary activity undertaken in 1999 was the international training course on "Plant Tissue Culture," held at the Department of Botany, University of Ghana. The objective was to provide intensive training in plant tissue culture technology to researchers, trainers and technologists from West and Central Africa. Another important activity, held at the Computer Science Department of the University of Yaoundé 1, was a training programme in computer applications for managing natural resources in Africa. 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's biotechnology programme addresses pressing human, animal and plant health problems. Projects are coordinated by the UNU Centre and are administered through UNU/BIOLAC in Caracas, Venezuela. As in the past, the major focus of the programme in 1999 was on promoting academic exchanges by providing fellowships for research attachments at leading biotechnology laboratories, primarily based in the region, and organizing courses in different topics at the leading biotechnology institutions in Latin America. Many young scientists and researchers participated in the courses. Work in 1999 concentrated on supporting two programmes: a Brucellosis Research Network and a Tuberculosis Research Network.



Geothermal Energy

The 21st annual session of the UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP), undertaken in cooperation with the Government of Iceland, was held in 1999. Fifteen UNU Fellowships were awarded to scientists and engineers from China (2), Costa Rica (1), El Salvador (1), Ethiopia (2), Iran (2), Jordan (2), Kenya (1), the Philippines (1), Poland (1), and Tunisia (2). The Fellows were trained in the following specialized courses: Borehole Geophysics, Chemistry of Thermal Fluids, Drilling Technology, Environmental Studies, Geophysical Exploration, Geothermal Utilization and Reservoir Engineering.

Fisheries

Another activity in Iceland was the second session of the six-month fisheries training course. In 1999 the number of participants increased from six to nine. Of these, six came from Africa, two from Asia and one from South America. After an eight-week introductory course, four fellows specialized in *Fisheries Policy and Planning*, three in *Quality Management of Fish Handling and Processing* and two in *Fishing Gear Technology*.



Fishermen bringing in the catch on Lake Malawi

Training Programmes in the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Iceland

Two UNU training programmes in the sustainable use of natural resources are carried out in Iceland. The UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP) started in 1979 and the UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP) initiated in 1998. Both provide six-month advanced training for professionals who already have practical experience and permanent positions in different specialized fields in their home countries. Both fisheries and geothermal energy are of vital importance to the Icelandic economy and contribute significantly to the placing of Iceland throughout the past decade amongst the top ten countries in per capita income in the world. Through these training programmes, Icelandic expertise in harnessing these important natural resources is shared with developing countries. The Government of Iceland supports these UNU programmes by making available over \$1 million annually from its multilateral development aid budget.

Training Courses in Japan

In addition to the training and capacity-building activities carried out under the UNU Training and Fellowships Programme, a number of new initiatives were undertaken in Japan, including the UNU International Courses, the UNU Global Seminar – Okinawa Session, the Yutaka Akino Memorial Initiatives, and the Ship for World Youth Programme.

UNU International Courses¹¹

The pilot phase of the UNU International Courses (UNU/IC) was completed in 1999 with an attendance of 39 participants, 20 of whom from developing countries were awarded UNU fellowships. The UNU/IC is

¹¹ <http://www.unu.edu/ic/>.





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

designed for a select group of postgraduate students and professionals who wish to pursue careers in international fields in public service or private organizations, including the United Nations, multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations, as well as national foreign service organizations. The courses focused on “The United Nations System: Structure and Activities,” “Environment and Sustainable Development,” “Human Rights: Concepts and Issues” and “International Trade and Dispute Settlement.” The pilot courses were successful and the UNU/IC will be held regularly once a year. Preparations are now underway for the second round of the UNU/IC, to be held from 15 May to 23 June 2000.

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. Three sessions of the Global Seminars were held in 1999. The Shonan Session (the 15th since its inception in 1985) focused on “Globalization and Human Development: Towards the Eradication of Poverty.” The Kobe Session (the 5th session since its inception in 1995) was held in collaboration with the Kobe International Cooperation Center on the theme of “Security in the 21st Century.” Since the Global Seminars have been very popular and are considered important in increasing UNU’s visibility in its main host country, it was decided to organize such seminars in several other parts of Japan. The inaugural Okinawa Session took place in Naha, Okinawa, in December on “Environmental Issues: Local, Regional and Global Dimensions.” Commencing in 2000, additional sessions will take place in Shimane and Hokkaido.

The UNU Yutaka Akino Memorial Initiative

The Government of Japan contributed ¥100,000,000 to the United Nations University in memory of Dr. Yutaka Akino, who was killed while on active service in Tajik-

istan. The donation will be used to support four separate activities: a new 5-year research project focusing on Central Asia; the UNU/IC options on “Armed Conflict and Peacekeeping” in 2000 and “International Cooperation and Development” in 2001; provision of financial support to promising UNU/IC participants interested in working at UN organizations as interns; and three annual “Hokkaido Sessions” of the UNU Global Seminars.

The Ship for World Youth Programme

UNU inaugurated its formal collaboration with the Management and Coordination Agency in the Prime Minister’s Office of Japan in 1999 with organization of the Ship for World Youth (SWY). The purpose of this programme is “to foster the spirit of international cooperation and the competence to practise it as well as to promote friendship and mutual understanding between youth of Japan and youth from other parts of the world.” Participants take part in seminars and group discussions on global issues, as well as in various other activities, on board the ship (the *Nippon Maru*) and interact with young people and political leaders at many different ports. Two SWY Programmes were carried out in 1999, each for about two months, with a total of 120 Japanese participants and 144 foreign participants.

New Approaches: Integrated Capacity Building

Unfortunately, donors have a rather weak record in providing effective capacity-building services. Often these are fragmented, supply driven, top-down and led by outside experts, usually from developed countries. To try and remedy this situation, UNU is concentrating effort into developing and applying innovative methodologies for “integrated capacity building” – capacity building based on community-level, multi-stakeholder participation and greater North-South partnership.

The integrated approach has been pioneered by UNU/INWEH and is linked to development projects to manage urban water in sustainable ways. After a review of lessons from past efforts in both the North and South, undertaken in partnership with the National Water Commission of Mexico, a conceptual model for sustainable



capacity building, dubbed the “Four Pillars” framework, was developed. The framework is a visual representation of all of the capacities needed for sustainability at the community, state and federal levels, organized into categories or “pillars.” The model can be used as a matrix to identify gaps in existing capacities and to organize coherent, costed and integrated development plans for implementation.

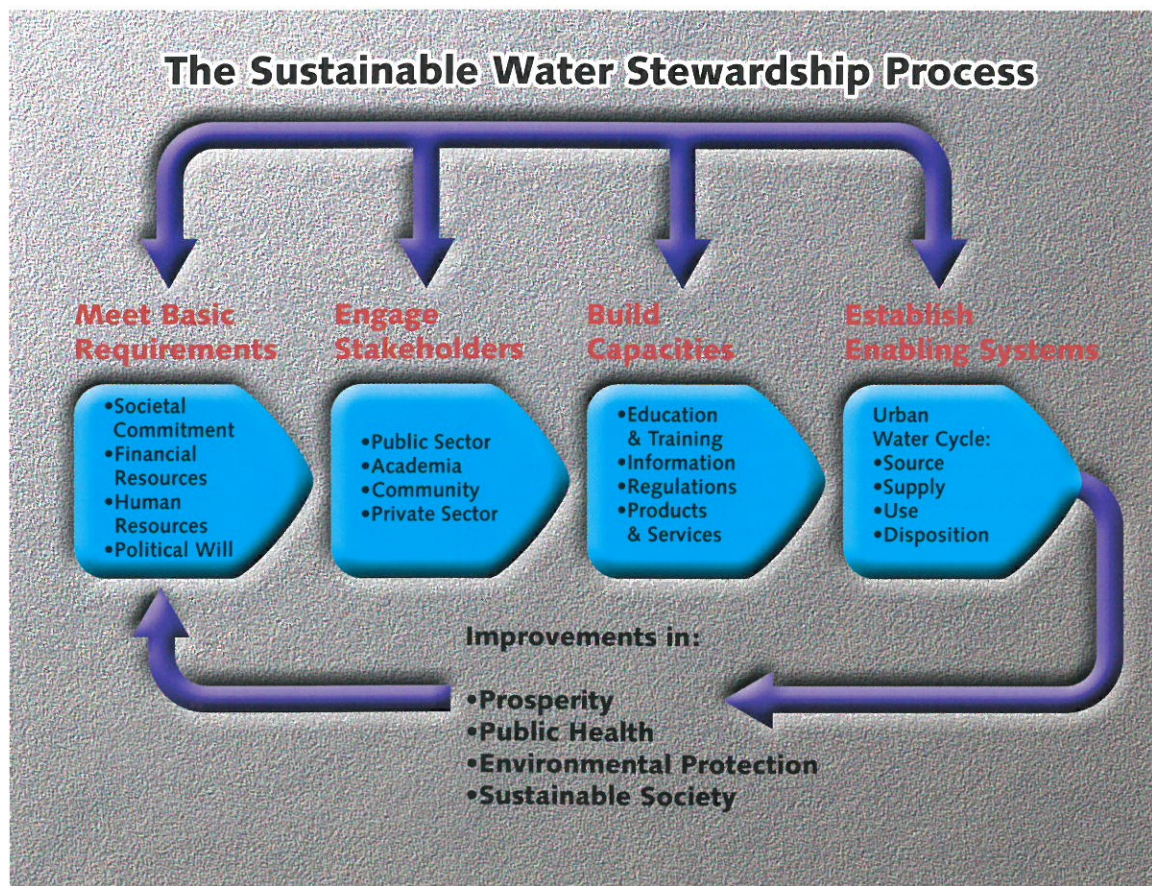
The four interdependent pillars are:

- the capacity to educate and train, including community, adult and formal education,
- the capacity to measure and understand aquatic systems,

- the capacity to legislate, regulate and achieve compliance, and
- the capacity to provide appropriate water infrastructure, services and products.

Initial reaction in Mexico suggests that this easily understood framework is an effective tool for building consensus, organizing coherent plans of action and improving equity in the assignment of roles, responsibilities and costs among stakeholders. The model appears to have broader applicability, suitable for use by all levels of government and for a wide range of issues beyond urban water stewardship, including watershed protection and marine coastal-zone management.

Figure 2. Creating & Maintaining a Sustainable Urban Water Cycle

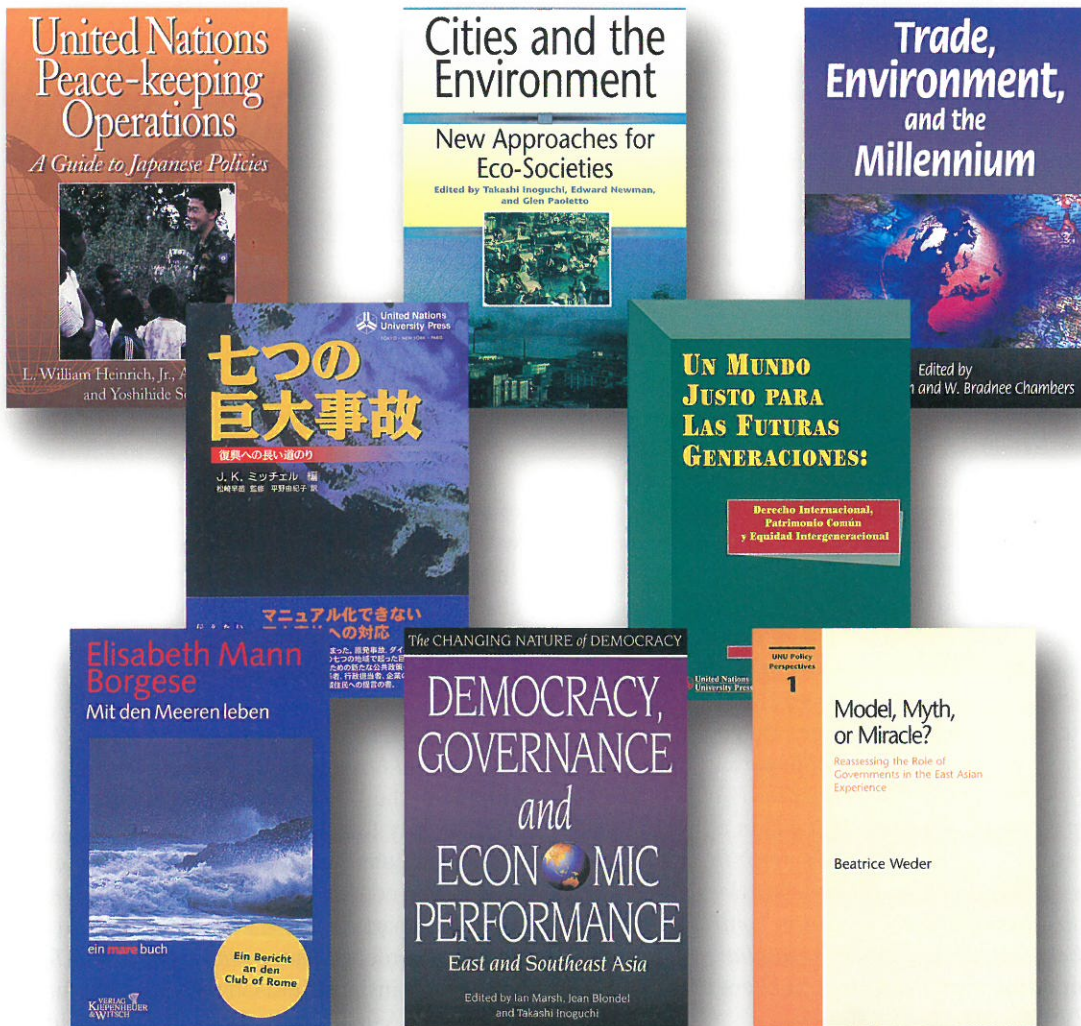


DISSEMINATION

In order to enhance the impact of work undertaken at UNU, 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. The UNU is also seeking to increase dissemination of its work in innovative ways: through CD-ROM, the Internet and video.

UNU Press

In 1999, United Nations University Press published a total of 19 new titles; of these, 15 titles were produced as regular sales items, while four were issued for free distribution. Two-thirds of the sales titles published during the year were the direct result of research projects carried out by the University; the other five books were based on manuscripts submitted by outside scholars in areas



related to the University's research. 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 of that of the larger university presses. In addition to UNU Press publications, other publishers produced a further five books stemming from UNU research projects during the year (see Annex 5).

In a sustained effort to distribute its publications as widely as possible in developing countries, UNU Press promotes and encourages the production of inexpensive reprint editions that are issued by local publishers as co-publications with UNU Press. The following titles were issued in 1999, or are currently being produced, as local reprints:

- *The New Globalism and Developing Countries* (ASEAN countries);
- *International Finance and Developing Countries in a Year of Crisis* (ASEAN countries);
- *In Place of the Forest* (ASEAN countries);
- *China in the Twenty-first Century* (ASEAN countries);
- *Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment for Developing Countries* (India and South Asia);
- *Water for Urban Areas* (India and South Asia); and
- *Global Financial Turmoil and Reform* (India and South Asia).

"This most impressive book is a tremendous achievement. To produce a volume of this size as a collective effort, with a consistently high standard of writing, and with an appropriate mix of ideas and information, was itself a challenge: the editor and publishers have responded magnificently. . . . This book follows equivalent compendia on Pacific Asia and Latin America: for once Africa is in no way the poor relation. . . . No book can do much to solve the problems of African cities, but this one does a great deal to shed light on them. Its editor, contributors and publisher deserve hearty congratulations."
 – **African Affairs on The Urban Challenge in Africa (1997)**

Free distribution of UNU publications, including UNU Press books and CD-ROMs, continued on a regular basis, and several thousand copies of backlist titles were donated to libraries in developing countries through a joint effort with Book Aid International. Nine titles were translated into other languages, particularly into Japanese, and co-published with commercial publishers.

UNU was involved with the publication of several journals during the year, namely:

- *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*;
- *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*;
- *Global Environmental Change – Human and Policy Dimensions*;
- *Mountain Research and Development*; and
- *Global Governance*.

Other Published Books

In 1999, in addition to those by UNU Press, five books based on UNU research projects were published:

Björn Hettne, András Inotai and Osvaldo Sunkel (eds.): *Globalism and the New Regionalism, Volume I*. Macmillan Press/St. Martin's Press, 1999.

This volume deals with the conceptions and meanings of two processes, globalization and regionalization, that will probably have a crucial influence on the shape of the "new world order." These studies relate to each other as challenge to response, globalization being the challenge of economic and cultural homogenization of the world and regionalization being a social and political reaction.

Shulin Gu: *China's Industrial Technology, Market Reform and Organizational Change*. Routledge in association with the UNU Press, 1999.

This study focuses on the transformation of the biggest industrial technology system that has ever emerged in a developing country. At the heart of the work is the argument that market reform and organizational change are closely interdependent. *China's Industrial Technology* not only offers insights into China's possible future in the global and Asian economies, but also provides policy



lessons for other developing countries and former planned economies.

Aiguo Lu: *China and the Global Economy since 1840*. Macmillan Press/St Martin's Press, 1999.

Focusing on China's responses to the expansion of the capitalist world economy, this book presents an original interpretation of the country's socioeconomic processes in the past century and a half. The author argues that the general thrust of China's quest for development or "modernization" has been to catch up with the Western wealthy nations, and explains the changing paths and outcomes.

Swasti Mitter and Maria-Ines Bastos (eds.): *Europe and Developing Countries in the Globalised Information Economy, Employment and Distance Education*. Routledge in association with the UNU Press, 1999.

The rapid development of new technology is accelerating the pace at which different regions and countries of the world are becoming interdependent. This volume explores the challenges and the opportunities created by the rapid growth of "telematics." European firms benefit through lower labour costs and from access to big new markets in the fields of education and training. At the same time European governments are concerned about jobs disappearing. For the developing world, there is the bright prospect of new jobs and novel means of education. However how secure will these new jobs be? Will a more highly educated work force lead to a brain drain?

Peter Svedberg: *Poverty and Undernutrition: Theory, Measurement, and Policy*. Oxford University Press, 1999 (UNU/WIDER Studies in Development Economics)

A large share of the population in many developing countries suffers from chronic undernutrition. In this book, Svedberg provides a detailed comparative study of undernutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, the two worst affected areas, and provides crucial advice for all those concerned in development worldwide. The book concentrates on the five challenges that undernutrition creates: what undernutrition is, who the undernourished are, where the undernourished are, when people are undernourished, and why people are undernourished.

Public Information

The other primary tools for informing potential users about the UNU's work are brochures, newsletters, publications catalogues, the Internet homepage, public events and other promotional materials.

World Water Day – UNU contributed to a major media campaign to mark World Day for Water, 22 March 1999. It consisted of a news release on "Unsafe Water," which was distributed to several hundred North American media outlets, and a series of 16 interviews with the Rector. The results included front-page coverage for the University worldwide – in the *Financial Times*, a major article in *Newsweek International*, extensive coverage on BBC Radio, and the worldwide distribution of an interview with the Rector by AP Television. Stories on the AP News Wire and the Reuters wire were picked up by scores of daily newspapers around the world, including the *Boston Globe*, *The Guardian* (UK), and the *Hong Kong Standard*.

World Environment Day – To help celebrate World Environment Day, 5 June 1999, the UNU – with major input from GEIC – organized a series of activities under the banner of "World Environment Day '99 – Global Echo" (2-13 June 1999). The events included the UNU Open House to introduce the University's efforts in addressing vital global environmental issues, and to provide information on UNU and other UN agencies in Japan. Various NGOs and NPOs also organized performances and activities on environmental topics as part of this event. More than 10,000 people visited UNU during World Environment Day.

World Food Day – A media campaign, in conjunction with the World Bank, highlighted the work of UNU/INRA in the area of soil conservation on the occasion of World Food Day on 16 October. Prepared in the same way as the earlier media campaign, it consisted of a news release and a series of interviews with the Director of UNU/INRA. It also resulted in wide coverage of UNU/INRA and UNU in the print and broadcast media. Stories on the AP, Reuters and Scripps/Howard wires were picked up by





UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan



WHO Director-General Gro Harlem Brundtland

several major papers and online news services, and the Environment News Service carried a one-hour online chat with UNU/INRA's Director.

Major Public Lectures

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

- Fish and Shellfish Promotion and Marketing – Is Your Health Involved?, Robert G. Achman, Professor Emeritus, Dalhousie University, Canada, 13 January, Reykjavík.
- A World Financial Authority, John Eatwell, 2 February 1999, Helsinki.
- Globalization and the Prospects for Democracy and the Welfare State, Erik Allardt, 25 March, Helsinki.
- Development: With a Special Focus on Human Security – International Symposium on Development, Masahiko Koumura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan; Keizo Takemi, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Japan; Lincoln Chen, Executive Vice President, the Rockefeller Foundation; Richard Jolly, Special Adviser to the Administrator, UNDP; Paul Collier, Director of Development Research Group, the

World Bank; and Micah Cheserem, Governor, Central Bank of Kenya, 24 June, Tokyo.

- Globalization with a Human Face, Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP Administrator, 4 August, Tokyo.
- Crisis of Development or Crisis of Globalized Markets?, Rubens Ricupero, Secretary General of UNCTAD, 1 September, Helsinki.
- Worldwide Geothermal Resources – Sustainability of Geothermal Production, Michael Wright, President, International Geothermal Association, 20 September, Reykjavík.
- UN Day Symposium on United Nations Peacekeeping: Reflections on the Continuing Challenge, Yasushi Akashi, Former UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs; Margaret Karns, Professor, University of Dayton; Jioji Konousi Konrote, Former Commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); Karen Mingst, Professor, University of Kentucky; Satish Nambiar, Former Commander of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR); John Sanderson, Former Commander of the Military Component of the UN Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC); and Hisako Shimura, Former UN Secretariat Official, 22 October, Tokyo.
- Trends in Global Fisheries Policy, Ross Shotton, Fisheries Resources Officer, Marine Resources Service, FAO, 27 October, Reykjavík.



- Is Rising Income Inequality Inevitable? A Critique of the Transatlantic Consensus – The UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture, Tony Atkinson, 1 November, Oslo.
- Japan's World Role in the 21st Century, Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, 11 November, Tokyo.
- Africa's Biopolicy Agenda in the 21st Century – The UNU/INRA Annual Lecture, Calestous Juma, a Special Advisor to the Center for International Development at Harvard University, USA, 15-16 November, Addis Ababa.
- Preparing for the Worst: Can We Give Hope to Victims in Complex Emergencies? – 1999 Fridtjof Nansen Memorial Lecture, Gro Harlem Brundtland, WHO Director-General, 17 November, Tokyo.
- International Development into the 21st Century, John Vereker, Permanent Secretary, Department for International Development, UK, 17 November, Tokyo.
- Negotiating Sustainable Goals for Africa through the Climate Change Treaty; and Biodiversity and Forestry Opportunities for Africa, William Moomaw, Director, International Environment and Resource Policy Programme, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, USA, December 9, Accra.

Electronic Dissemination

The policy of making all UNU publications, informational as well as scholarly, available in electronic form was pursued systematically during the year. The UNU homepage was updated on a continual basis. New sections, such as "Priority Africa," were added when appropriate. In addition, institutional news, information about academic activities and announcements of forthcoming events can easily be found. Links to other organizations provide a larger context. Some of the major initiatives were:

The screenshot shows the United Nations University website. At the top left is the UNU logo and the text "United Nations University" with the tagline "advancing knowledge for human security and development". Below this is a navigation bar with links for "TEXT ONLY", "INDEX", "CONTACT", and language options: "日本語", "ESPAÑOL", "FRANÇAIS". The main content area is divided into "PROGRAMME AREAS" with two columns: "Peace and Governance" and "Environment and Sustainable Development". Under "Peace and Governance" are links for "About UNU", "Rector's Welcome", "UNU Mission", "News & Events", "Information Resources", "FAQ", and "Whats New?". Under "Environment and Sustainable Development" are links for "UNU Centre", "UNU Institutes", "Capacity Building", "Networking", and "Publications". A "Highlight" section features "UNU Kosovo Study" and "WE-UNU Poverty Forum". A "Special Interest" section features "Priority Africa Annual Report". A "Book of the Month" section features "The Global Environment". At the bottom, there is a search bar with "Search" and "Clear" buttons, and a footer with copyright information: "© Copyright UNU, 1999. All rights Reserved. Terms and Conditions" and "Last updated: 10 April 2000".

The cover features a satellite image of Earth. The title "Collection on Critical Global Issues" is at the top. The United Nations University Press logo is at the bottom left, and "CD-ROM 2.0 1999 Edition" is at the bottom right. Below the cover, it states "210 publications in the fields of environment, development, and food and nutrition".

The cover features a photograph of a young child eating from a bowl. The title "Food and Nutrition Library" is at the top, with the subtitle "a cooperative project to provide food and nutrition information". The United Nations University Press logo is at the bottom left, and "CD-ROM 1.0 2000 Edition" is at the bottom right. Below the cover, it states "260 publications in the fields of Food and Nutrition, Food Policy, Nutrition Research, including the Food and Nutrition Bulletin". At the bottom, it lists "Initiated and coordinated by: United Nations University Press, Humanity Libraries Global Help Projects, In cooperation with many organizations and agencies".



- The number of UNU Press books available in full text in the "Publications" section of the homepage was increased significantly. Currently, over 100 individual titles as well as all the issues of UNU's *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* through 1996 can be downloaded free of charge.
- The CD-ROM "Collection on Critical Global Issues" produced in 1998 has been significantly updated. The new version contains over 200 publications in the field of environment, development, and food and nutrition.
- A new CD-ROM project in the food and nutrition area was initiated in cooperation with numerous international organizations and NGOs, including the World Food Programme, FAO, GTZ-GATE and the Peace Corps. The "Food and Nutrition Library" currently contains the full text of 260 publications that will be available free of charge in developing countries.
- An agreement with netLibrary, the world's largest online distributor of reference, scholarly, and professional electronic books (eBooks) in the United States, will soon make it possible to buy UNU Press books in electronic form, in whole or in part, on the Internet.
- The first issue of a tri-annual e-mail newsletter entitled "UNU Africa Research Observer" was published, with brief reports and links to Web sites of UNU projects dealing with issues that concern the African continent.
- A Japanese version of the main UNU homepage, designed specifically for easy access by users in the host country, was established. In addition, the creation of a French-language "window" to the UNU homepage, to be administered by UNU's Paris Office, has been initiated.

In many ways, the area of electronic dissemination presents the most exciting new opportunities for information dissemination. In the future, audio-visual approaches should be combined with electronic publications and other dissemination modalities to create a comprehensive multimedia policy. With a view toward the eventual establishment of an integrated multimedia operation that will make full use of the audio-visual capacities of the Internet, first steps were taken in the direction of providing services such as live Internet broadcasts and video-on-demand on the UNU homepage.



INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND STAFF

In 1999, the University received pledges to the Endowment Fund as well as operating and specific programme contributions. The University also benefited during the year from counterpart and other support, including cost-sharing support for the fellowships and other activities. In

the 1998-99 biennium, the approved budget of the University was just under US\$59 million. The following table provides a provisional estimate of actual income as of 30 September 1999. The list of contributions to the University received during 1999 is outlined in Annex 6.

Table 1. Income for 1998-99

Status as of 30 September 1999 (Unit: US\$ 000)

UNU Unit	Core Funds				SPC (2)	Total (Gross)	Less (3)	Total (Net)
	from Endowment	Operating Contributions	Misc. income (1)	Sub Total				
UNU Centre	15,930	6,013	5,270	27,213	8,627	35,840	1,387	34,453
UNU/WIDER	4,536	153	252	4,941	646	5,587	555	5,032
UNU/INTECH	1,943	1,499	777	4,219	947	5,166	242	4,924
UNU/IIST	3,742	26	25	3,793	101	3,894	459	3,435
UNU/INRA	331	—	—	331	156	487	42	445
UNU/IAS	—	3,222	1,519	4,741	1,647	6,388	—	6,388
UNU/INWEH	—	1,387	406	1,793	240	2,033	—	2,033
UNU/ILA	—	500	612	1,112	250	1,362	—	1,362
UNU/BIOLAC	864	—	—	864	17	881	93	788
TOTAL	27,346	12,800	8,861	49,007	12,631	61,638	2,778	58,860

Definitions: (1) Includes contributions for UNU HQ building, income from publications and funds carried forward;

(2) SPC – Specific Programme Contributions – including those to be received in 1999 and carried forward.

(3) Sum of reinvestment and investment management fees. [Note: These figures have not yet been audited.]

The following table provides a provisional estimate of actual expenditure over the 1998-99 biennium, as of 30 September 1999.

Table 2. Expenditure in 1998-99

Actual expenditure of 1998-99 obligations and unliquidated obligations (as of 30 September 1999) (Unit: US\$ 000)

UNU Unit	Academic Activities			(UNU) Personnel Costs			General Costs (3)	Total
	Core Funded	Specific Funded	Sub Total	Pro. Staff (1)	Admin. Staff (2)	Sub Total		
UNU Centre	4,599	5,680	10,279	5,078	6,817	11,895	6,696	28,870
UNU/WIDER	1,106	410	1,516	1,764	394	2,158	511	4,185
UNU/INTECH	443	930	1,373	1,209	819	2,028	556	3,957
UNU/IIST	989	71	1,060	983	438	1,421	543	3,024
UNU/INRA	291	117	408	704	42	746	241	1,395
UNU/IAS	3,860	1,331	5,191	1,161	1,013	2,174	1,527	8,892
UNU/INWEH	781	239	1,020	664	131	795	236	2,051
UNU/ILA	403	189	592	391	34	425	345	1,362
UNU/BIOLAC	813	0	813	0	0	0	0	813
TOTAL	13,285	8,967	22,252	11,954	9,688	21,642	10,655	54,549

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 HQ building [Note: These figures have not been audited.]



Table 3. Expenditure Within and Outside Host Country, 1999

(Unit: US\$ 000)

UNU Unit	Total	Actual Expenditure	
		Within Host Country (1)	Outside Host Country (2)
UNU Centre	25,828	16,110	9,718
UNU/WIDER	3,678	1,889	1,789
UNU/INTECH	3,795	2,409	1,386
UNU/IIST	2,837	1,566	1,271
UNU/INRA	1,208	88	1,120
UNU/IAS	7,236	5,402	1,834
UNU/INWEH	1,269	1,063	206
UNU/ILA	917	239	678
UNU/BIOLAC	670	71	599
TOTAL	47,438	28,837	18,601

Actual expenditure (cash base) as of 30 September 1999 (includes expenditure of 1999 obligations as well as obligations of previous years liquidated in 1999)

Definitions:

(1) *Within host country* – proxied by amount in local currency.

(2) *Outside host country* – proxied by amount in US dollars.

[Note: These figures have not been audited.]

The University is always striving to become increasingly international in nature. The Headquarters and Institutes of the UNU are located in eleven countries. The UNU has a

total staff of 211 of which 60 are from developing countries. The number of staff working at the UNU Centre in Tokyo and at the RTC/Ps is indicated below.

Table 4. 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	82	10	42	29	6	7	53	4	35	11	0	1
UNU/WIDER	25	7	12	9	4	1	16	3	11	5	2	0
UNU/INTECH	28	7	14	13	7	5	15	0	9	5	1	2
UNU/IIST	16	12	7	8	5	0	8	7	7	3	2	0
UNU/INRA	7	7	1	3	3	0	4	4	1	2	2	0
UNU/IAS	33	8	13	23	8	5	10	0	8	2	1	0
UNU/INWEH	10	0	4	7	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	0
UNU/ILA	6	5	1	4	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
UNU/BIOLAC	4	4	1	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	211	60	95	97	37	20	114	23	75	30	8	3



ANNEX 1

Statistical Information on UNU Activities

Table 5. UNU Projects in 1999

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 LDC
ESD (UNU Centre)	14	82	9	69	3,322	271	2,155
PG (UNU Centre)	20	16	3	4	887	24	223
UNU/WIDER	12	15	13	0	950	350	230
UNU/INTECH	13	4	0	1	620	379	57
UNU/IIST	13	9	0	0	303	250	53
UNU/INRA	7	7	7	7	305	66	239
UNU/IAS	13	20	11	4	1,912	506	625
UNU/INWEH	17	58	12	46	1,150	600	550
UNU/BIOLAC	2	2	0	2	50	5	50
TOTAL	111	213	55	133	9,499	2,451	4,182

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme;
* – Estimated based on information available as of 30 September 1999.]

Table 6. Project Consultants and Meeting Participants in 1999*

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
ESD (UNU Centre)	60	39	11	302	241	74	776	107
PG (UNU Centre)	21	4	1	223	65	45	310	200
UNU/WIDER	14	4	4	130	26	23	13	28
UNU/INTECH	8	4	3	8	5	2	42	10
UNU/IIST	0	0	0	38	25	2	8	0
UNU/INRA	3	3	2	13	6	17	27	24
UNU/IAS	7	7	3	35	35	8	31	15
UNU/INWEH	17	7	3	43	21	5	40	16
UNU/ILA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	0	42	3
UNU/BIOLAC	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	132	69	27	793	425	176	1,289	403

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme;
* – Estimated based on information available as of 30 September 1999.]



Table 7. Fellowships and Internships in 1999

Functional Unit (1)	Cost (US\$ 000)	Recipients		
		Total	from LDCs	Women
ESD (UNU Centre)	40	16	9	5
PG (UNU Centre)	10	7	7	5
UNU/GTP	200	15	15	3
UNU/FTP	120	9	9	2
UNU/WIDER	30	7	2	0
UNU/INTECH	200	14	14	5
UNU/IIST	250	55	53	9
UNU/INRA	0	18	18	3
UNU/IAS	564	29	13	6
UNU/INWEH	4	4	4	2
UNU/ILA	102	34	34	6
UNU/BIOLAC	146	21	21	14
TOTAL	1,666	229	199	60

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme; UNU/GTP – UNU Geothermal Training Programme, Iceland; UNU/FTP – UNU Fisheries Training Programme, Iceland.]

Table 8. Training Courses in 1999

(Unit: US\$ 000)

Unit	Cost	Courses in 1999		Participants				
		Total	In LDCs	Total	from LDCs	Women	Policy Makers	UN Staff
UNU/GTP	796	1	0	15	15	3	1	0
UNU/FTP	405	1	0	9	9	2	4	0
ESD (UNU Centre)	169	11	4	281	204	106	173	41
PG (UNU Centre)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNU/WIDER	0	4	0	110	6	50	0	0
UNU/IIST	53	15	8	300	300	50	0	0
UNU/INRA	62	2	2	19	19	3	0	0
UNU/IAS	49	3	1	91	82	34	52	1
UNU/ILA	315	1	1	58	47	21	4	8
UNU/BIOLAC	122	5	5	77	77	46	0	0
TOTAL	1,971	43	21	960	759	315	234	50

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



Table 9. Publications in 1999

UNU Unit	Published Books	Books in Production	Articles in Journals	Policy Briefs	Articles in the Press
ESD (UNU Centre)	6	15	20	15	5
PG (UNU Centre)	5	5	20	1	30
UNU/WIDER	3	18	8	4	25
UNU/INTECH	2	3	12	3	0
UNU/IIST*	0	1	25	0	39
UNU/INRA	2	0	0	1	1
UNU/IAS	5	5	13	4	28
UNU/ILA	0	0	0	0	0
UNU/GTP	1	1	2	0	3
UNU/FTP	0	2	2	0	6
TOTAL	24	50	102	28	137

[Note: ESD – Environment and Sustainable Development Programme; PG – Peace and Governance Programme; * – also includes papers published in conference proceedings.]

Table 10. Publicity Materials in 1999

UNU Unit	Regular Documents and Newsletters			Promotions in 1999		Mentions in the Press	Major Public Events	Website "hits" (per month)
	Number	Per Year	Circulation	Number	Distribution			
UNU Centre	5	2-3	5,000-50,000	6	3,000-25,000	450	9	8,000
UNU/WIDER	1	2	7,500	4	3,500	50	9	300
UNU/INTECH	0			1	50	20	0	1,000
UNU/IIST	1	4	200	4	300	50	1	2,093
UNU/INRA	1	1	200	1	350	25	2	n.a.
UNU/IAS	1	2	3,000	1	2,000	55	4	1,670
UNU/INWEH	1	3	2,000	1	15,000	25	4	n.a.
UNU/GTP	1	1	300	0	n.a.	3	0	n.a.
UNU/FTP	1	1	100	0	n.a.	10	0	n.a.
TOTAL	12	n.a.	n.a.	18	n.a.	688	29	n.a.

[Note: UNU/GTP – Geothermal Training Programme; UNU/FTP – Fisheries Training Programme.]



ANNEX 2

New UNU Agreements in 1999

- A Statement of Intention concluded with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to promote concrete partnership.
- A Memorandum of Understanding with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) in order to strengthen cooperation, especially on human development.
- General Agreement of Cooperation between the UNU and the Wageningen Agricultural University (the Netherlands) to cooperate in areas of mutual interest, particularly in food and nutrition.
- Agreement of Cooperation between the UNU, the Iwate Prefectural Government, and the Ocean Research Institute of the University of Tokyo to implement a Cooperative International Research Project on Marine and Coastal Environment.
- Agreement of Cooperation between the UNU and the Shimadzu Corporation to execute a project on Environmental Monitoring and Governance – EDC Pollution in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere.
- Agreement of Cooperation and Memorandum of Understanding between UNU, University of Ghent, and the Ministry of the Flemish Community of the Kingdom of Belgium on the organization of an International Training Programme on Biodiversity.
- Agreement on Academic Exchange between the UNU and University of Tokyo to strengthen and expand cooperation in academic fields of mutual interest by carrying out multidisciplinary research, advanced training and the dissemination of knowledge.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the UNU and the Association of African Universities to enhance coordination of work of both UNU and AAU on higher education in Africa.
- A Memorandum of Understanding between UNU and the University of Yaoundé 1 to ensure effective commencement and offer of postgraduate courses in computer applications to natural resources as from 2000.
- Agreement between UNU and the Laurentian University (Canada) to work together on the establishment of a joint project to develop and promote the Laurentian Institute of Global Innovation, Learning and Technology.
- Agreement between UNESCO, UNU, the City of Cannes and the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis Concerning the Mediterranean Network UNESCO/UNITWIN Chairs on Water Resources, Sustainable Development and Peace: Participation of Universities, Cities and Economic Players.
- Agreement between UNU and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regarding the establishment of the International Cooperating Office of the United Nations University International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH).
- Statement of Intention between UNESCO, UNU and the Global University Network for Innovation (GUINI) within the framework of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme.



ANNEX 3

Contributions to, and Links with, the UN System

The nature and mandate of UNU ensures that we have one foot in the academic world and one foot in the UN system. A key goal of the University is to strengthen its role as “a strategic intellectual resource for the multilateral system of cooperation.” But, in order to add value within the UN system, UNU must also act as a bridge between the international academic community and the UN. A key challenge is to continue developing more diverse and creative ways to build effectively upon the intellectual resources of universities and specialized research institutes in different parts of the world for the benefit of the United Nations.

- The Rector participates – as appropriate – in the meetings of the Administration Coordination Committee (ACC) of the UN, and other UNU staff serve on subsidiary ACC bodies, bringing the policy implications of UNU work directly to the key people of relevance.
- In its project work, the University has collaborated with 38 agencies in the UN system. Strengthening working links with various UN organizations is a cen-

tral 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 1999. 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 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 1999 – totalling 379. For example, during this biennium some 30 experts from agencies including IADB, IFPRI, World Bank, IMF, UNDP, UN, UNICEF, ECLAC, FAO, ILO, DHA, ECA, and OECD 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 Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA)
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (UNECWA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
- 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)



ANNEX 4

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 International (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, 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
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- 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
- Universidade 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 5

Titles Published in 1999

UNU Press

The Basin of Mexico: Critical Environmental Issues and Sustainability, by Exequiel Ezcurra et al.

Cities and the Environment: New Approaches for Eco-Societies, edited by Takashi Inoguchi et al.

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

Crucibles of Hazard: Mega-cities and Disasters in Transition, edited by James K. Mitchell

Democracy, Governance and Economic Performance: East and Southeast Asia, edited by Ian Marsh et al.

The Democratic Process and the Market: Challenges of the Transition, edited by Mihály Simai

Global Financial Turmoil and Reform: A United Nations Perspective, edited by Barry Herman

International Security Management and the United Nations, edited by Muthiah Alagappa and Takashi Inoguchi

Management of Latin American River Basins: Amazon, Plata and São Francisco, edited by Asit K. Biswas et al.

Model, Myth, or Miracle? Reassessing the Role of Governments in the East Asian Experience, by Beatrice Weder

The Ordos Plateau of China: An Endangered Environment, by Hong Jiang

Peacekeepers, Politicians, and Warlords: The Liberian Peace Process, by Abiodun Alao et al.

Trade, Environment, and the Millennium, edited by Gary P. Sampson and W. Bradnee Chambers

United Nations Peace-keeping Operations: A Guide to Japanese Policies, by L. William Heinrich, Jr. et al.

Water for Urban Areas: Challenges and Perspectives, edited by Juha I. Uitto and Asit K. Biswas

African Mountains and Highlands: Planning for Sustainable Use of Mountain Resources, edited by Francis F. Ojany (non-sale item)

Africa's Natural Resource Conservation and Management Surveys: Summary Proceedings of the UNU/INRA Regional Workshop, edited by J.J. Baidu-Forson (non-sale item)

Networking in Brucellosis Research II: Proceedings of the UNU/BIOLAC Brucellosis Workshop, edited by Julius F. Frank (non-sale item)

What is Equitable Geographic Representation in the Twenty-first Century?, edited by Ramesh Thakur (non-sale item)

Translations

In 1999, efforts to increase the distribution of UNU Press publications and to make UNU research findings more accessible through translations and co-publications showed some good results. The number of translations of UNU Press books into Japanese was especially noteworthy. The following titles were co-published in translated versions:

- *The Changing Nature of Democracy*, edited by Takashi Inoguchi et al. (1998)
Japanese: with Yuhikaku Publishing
Chinese: with Wangsheng Books
- *The Long Road to Recovery*, edited by James K. Mitchell (1996)
Japanese: with Sogei Publishing
- *The Impact of Chaos on Science and Society*, edited by Celso Grebogi and James A. Yorke (1997)
Japanese: with Morikita Publishing
- *Eco-restructuring*, edited by Robert U. Ayres and Paul M. Weaver (1998)
Japanese: with Sogei Publishing



- *Who's Hungry? And How Do We Know?*, by Laurie DeRose et al. (1998)
Japanese: with Seiryu Publishing
- *Volunteers Against Conflict*, by United Nations Volunteers (1996)
Japanese: with Seiryu Publishing
- *China in the Twenty-first Century*, edited by Fumio Itoh (1997)
Chinese: with Chinese Academy of Science and Technology
- *In Fairness to Future Generations*, by Edith Brown Weiss (1992)
Chinese: with Law Press of China
Spanish: with Mundi Prensa Libros
- *The Oceanic Circle*, by Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1998)
German: with Mare Verlag (Kiepenheuer und Witsch)

Negotiations are currently underway with a Japanese publisher for the translation and joint publication of up to four UNU Press titles on environmental issues per year.

Other Published Books Based on UNU Work

Björn Hettne, Andrés Inotai and Osvaldo Sunkel (eds.): *Globalism and the New Regionalism, Volume I*. Macmillan Press/St. Martin's Press, 1999 (New Regionalism Series/International Political Economy Series)

Shulin Gu: *China's Industrial Technology, Market Reform and Organizational Change*. Routledge in association with the UNU Press, 1999

Aiguo Lu: *China and the Global Economy since 1840*. Macmillan Press/St Martin's Press, 1999

Swasti Mitter and Maria-Ines Bastos (eds.): *Europe and Developing Countries in the Globalised Information Economy, Employment and Distance Education*. Routledge in association with the UNU Press, 1999

Peter Svedberg: *Poverty and Undernutrition: Theory, Measurement, and Policy*. Oxford University Press, 1999 (UNU/WIDER Studies in Development Economics)

Lecture Series

The Humanitarian Challenge in a World of Conflict: The Plight of Land-mine Victims (Fridtjof Nansen Memorial Lecture 1998), by Astrid Nøklebye Heiberg, President of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

African Development in the 21st Century, with contributions, by Cassim Chilumpha and Delphin G. Rwegasira

Donor Coordination and the Effectiveness of Development Assistance, with contributions by Hisashi Owada, Joseph Stiglitz, Carol Bellamy and Patrizio Civilì

The Economics of Land Degradation and Rural Poverty Linkages in Africa (1998 UNU/INRA Annual Lectures), by Edward B. Barbier



ANNEX 6

Contributions Received in 1999

(US \$)

Governments		
Belgium	224,715	UNU project on Biodiversity
Canada	782,893	Operating contribution for UNU/INWEH
Denmark	80,000	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Denmark	45,000	UNU/WIDER's project on Institutions and Development
Finland	67,796	Contribution for four UNU/WIDER projects
Finland (SITRA)	74,426	UNU/IAS's project on World Forests, Society and Environment
Iceland	633,000*	Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/GTP)
Iceland	355,000*	Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP)
India	150,000	Endowment contribution for UNU
Japan	2,254,000	Operating contribution for UNU
Japan	1,747,000	Operating contribution for UNU/IAS
Japan	830,000	For various UNU projects
Japan	833,333	For UNU Akino project
Japan	441,666	For establishment of UNU Data Center
Jordan	500,000	Operating contribution for UNU/ILA
Macau	44,139	UNU/IIST's INCoM project
Netherlands, The	521,376	Operating contribution for UNU/INTECH
Norway	100,000	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Norway	60,000	UNU/ILA's 1999 Leadership Training Course
Norway	10,627	Operating contribution for UNU/WIDER
Slovak Republic	15,000	Endowment contribution for UNU
Sweden (SIDA)	87,858	Contribution for five UNU/WIDER projects in the 1998-99 biennium
United Kingdom	29,368	UNU/WIDER's project on Sub-Saharan Africa
Sub total	9,887,197	

Other donors		
Center for Environmental Information Science (Japan)	21,008	UNU/IAS's Sustainable Future Conference
European Commission	33,358	UNU/INTECH's project on Technological Change and Science & Technology Policy in Less Favoured European Regions
EETINA (Mexico)	13,614	UNU/INWEH's project in Mexico
Eisaku Sato Memorial Foundation for Cooperation with the United Nations University, The (Japan)	8,333	Support for the UNU Library
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	10,953	UNU/INWEH's project on a New Water Well in Rafah
Global Environment Facility	822,625	Support for project on People, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)
IBRD (World Bank)	27,000	UNU/INWEH's project on Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Meso-American Barrier Reef System in Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras
International Development and Research Centre (Canada)	29,386	UNU/INTECH's project on Implications for Employment and Trade in Developing Countries, India
International Development and Research Centre (Canada)	22,934	Support for project on Conflict Prevention
Int'l Leadership Programme Participants	5,902	Participation fees for 1999 UNU/ILA Leadership Training Course
Ishikawa Foundation for Int'l Exchange (Japan)	118,680	UNU/IAS's project on Eco-restructuring and Industrial Ecology
Junta de Agua y Saneamiento de Juarez	82,346	UNU/INWEH's project on Juarez Biosolids Management



Kirin Brewery Co. Ltd. (Japan)	239,130	For UNU/Kirin Fellowships for 1999
Kokuba-gumi (Japan)	819	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 1999
Libra (Japan)	10,000	Support for UNU/IAS's project on Universal Networking Language
Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO)	11,719	UNU/INTECH's project on Evolution of Software Technology and Implications for International Division of Labour between Indian and US Software
Okinawa Credit Service, Co. Ltd. (Japan)	434	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 1999
Okinawa Electricity Co. (Japan)	2,608	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 1999
Okinawa Bank Association (Japan)	1,801	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 1999
Oracle Finland (Finland)	10,000	Support for UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture Series
Regional Authority of Sardinia (Italy)	80,000	Feasibility study to establish a programme in the area of marine science and ocean affairs
Rissho Koseikai (Japan)	24,793	Support for the UNU World NGO Conference
Ryukyu Cement Co. (Japan)	413	Support for the UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 1999
Shimadzu Co. (Japan)	155,826	Support for project on Environmental Monitoring and Governance: EDC Pollution in the East Asian Coastal Hydrosphere
Tokyo Soft (Japan)	10,434	Support for UNU/IAS's project on Universal Networking Language
United Nations (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	30,334	UNU/WIDER's project on New Roles and Functions for UN and & the Bretton Woods Institutions
UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)	25,000	Support for project on Global Study on Illegal Drug Markets
United Nations Development Programme	69,680	UNU/WIDER's project on Income Inequality and Poverty Reduction
United Nations Development Programme (Malaysia)	12,590	UNU/INTECH's project on Monitoring the Impact of New Technologies on Women's Industrial Work in Asia
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	11,700	UNU/ILA's project on UNESCO Chair
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	20,000	UNU/INTECH's project on Monitoring the Impact of New Technologies on Women's Industrial Work in Asia
Yabu Construction Co. (Japan)	826	Support for UNU Global Seminar Okinawa Session 1999
Yrjo Jahnsson Foundation (Finland)	17,953	UNU/WIDER's project on EMU and its Impact on Europe and the Developing Countries
Sub total	1,932,199	
Grand Total	11,819,396	

[Note: * Counterpart funding made available for UNU Programmes.]



ANNEX 7

Members of the Council of the United Nations University for 1999

Appointed Members

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

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), former Minister, Ministry of the Secretary-General, Government of Chile

Prof. Dr. Ana Maria **Cetto** (Mexico), Vice-President, Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries, International Council for Science (ICSU); and Research Professor, Institute of Physics, National University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico

Dr. Paolo **Costa** (Italy), Department of Economic Science, Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia; and former Minister of Public Works, 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), Scholar-in-Residence, The Ford Foundation, Johannesburg, South Africa

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

Prof. Dr. Donald **Gerth** (United States), President, California State University, Sacramento, USA; 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-Augé** (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

Dr. **Lin** Quan (China), Secretary-General, State Science and Technology Commission of China, 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. Ahmadou Lamine **Ndiaye** (Senegal), Ministre Conseiller spécial du Président de la République, Senegal; and former Rector, Université Gaston-Berger de Saint-Louis, Senegal

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

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

Rector

Prof. Dr. Hans **van Ginkel** (The Netherlands)

Ex Officio Members

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

Dr. Federico **Mayor** (Spain), Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France (until November 1999)

Mr. Koichiro **Matsuura** (Japan), Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France (from November 1999)

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

Cover photo © Dong Fang Ming (China)
Courtesy of Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)
Designed by Michiyoshi Design Laboratory Inc.



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

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 **International**

Leadership Academy (UNU/ILA), 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 1999, approximately 1,800 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 1999 was approximately US\$36 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/>

Printed in Japan on recycled paper
E57-05-00