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Rector’s Message

This is my sixth — and last — annual report. As I write this, I am nearing the end of my tenure as United Nations University Rector, and preparing to pass the baton to my successor, Dr. David Malone.

As I look back over the past five-and-a-half years, I would characterize this time as a period of institutional transition. When I assumed the Rectorship in 2007, the possibility of the UN University offering master’s and doctorate degrees seemed like a distant prospect. Due to the tremendous efforts of the University’s faculty and staff, however, we were able to convince the UN General Assembly to amend the UN University Charter in December 2009, thereby making it possible to establish postgraduate degree programmes. Since then, several MSc and PhD programmes have been launched — with more planned.

It was a proud moment for me to be able to present MSc degrees to the first UN University graduates in July 2012. I look forward to witnessing the continued growth of student numbers within the UN University, and to opportunities to meet with UN University alumni who are working hard to make the world a better place.

The fear by some that admitting students might weaken the University’s role as a think tank or research institution is unfounded; the presence of students participating actively in research activities and contributing new and fresh ideas strengthens the University in these tasks. Furthermore, students are the best messengers of an institution like the UN University, carrying new insights and results of research to where they are needed most. And is there any more efficient way to build up capacities in developing countries than by building partnerships of young people from the developed and the developing worlds?

With this goal in mind, another significant transition was development of the “twin institutes” concept, whereby each UNU institute will have one foot in the developed world and another in the developing world. While the UN University mission emphasizes building capacity in developing countries, fiscal constraints have impeded efforts to mobilize sufficient long-term support for independent UN University institutes in developing countries. The “twin institutes” initiative was envisioned as a strategic step towards strengthening the UN University’s presence in the developing world. Though progress has been slower than I had initially hoped, the growing partnership between UNU-ISP in Japan and UNU-INRA in Ghana, and the progress toward setting up a Mozambique twin of the UNU-FLORES German location, are major steps toward introducing a University-wide “twin institutes” structure.

Other transitional priorities during my tenure as Rector have included implementing a quality assurance policy, improving the University’s communications and fundraising efforts, and achieving greater institutional coherence (that is, transitioning from the previous loose “confederation of institutes” to a more cohesive “federal institution” that facilitates system-wide collaboration). I have also sought to enhance collaboration with local universities in UN University host countries, and with other UN system organizations.

None of these transitions are complete; they are ongoing initiatives aimed at building a solid foundation for the UN University’s future growth and development.
The UN University is a complex, decentralized institution that is differentiated from traditional universities not only by its dual identity as a research/training institution and a United Nations think tank, but also by its focus on problems and their solutions rather than on academic disciplines. The capacity to avoid “disciplinary stovepipe” thinking and employ a systems-oriented, interdisciplinary approach is one of the pre-eminent strengths of the UN University.

Unfortunately, the list of existing and emerging global problems is long, and given its limited human and financial resources, the UN University would risk failure if it tries to do too much. That is why the University focuses on those problems that are deemed most urgent, and where there is potential to make a contribution that others perhaps cannot.

The global water crisis is one example of such a problem that requires practical insights combined with rigorous scientific analysis. We are nearing the end of the UN International Decade for Action “Water for Life”, 2005–2015, and 2013 has been designated as the UN International Year of Water Cooperation. Thus water — one of our most precious and vital resources — is, I think, a fitting topic for my final Rector’s Message.

Water was a central theme of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development held in Brazil in June. This landmark event — which traced global progress in responding to environmental challenges in the decades since the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm), 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro) and 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg) — provided a unique opportunity to strengthen commitments by governments and the international community to promote and implement integrated approaches to the sustainable management of water resources.

Water connects with so many aspects of our lives, and of the UN University’s work: health, food and nutrition, poverty, energy, science and technology, peace and security. Water presents a complex, multi-faceted problem ranging from issues of scarcity to access/security and on to pollution and unsustainable use.

While attending the Rio+20 Summit I came to recognize that, collectively, we have made great progress in fulfilling the goal of providing clean, accessible water for all. Since 1990, for instance, some two billion people have gained access to an improved source of drinking water. Sadly, though, there are still more than 780 million for whom this is not true. So there is much hard work still to be done.

Without effective action, it is estimated that by 2050 a quarter of the world’s population will live in countries affected by recurring or chronic freshwater shortages. The impacts of climate change could complicate and further worsen this situation, with dramatic implications for quality of life and human health. We cannot stand idly by and let this happen.

Even today, some 2.5 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services such as toilets or latrines. This tragedy was highlighted by a UN University study that found more people in India have access to a mobile phone (545 million) than to a toilet or improved sanitation (366 million). One consequence of this sad reality is
that, globally, each day 5,000 children die from preventable water-related diseases.

The UN University has been undertaking research and developing solutions to water problems for decades, particularly through the work of the UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH, established 1996), the UNU-ViE hosted UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (set up in 2007), and the new UNU Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES, established in 2012). Water resources management (along with soil and waste management) is a theme of UNU-FLORES, based in Dresden, Germany. I was delighted to attend the official opening ceremony of UNU-FLORES on 10 December.

One activity that I would like to highlight in particular is International Waters: Science — an initiative supported by the Global Environmental Facility with the aim of enhancing the use of science to improve the results from water-related projects across the globe. UNU-INWEH, which served as the Executing Agency for this initiative, produced five water system-specific reports — on groundwater, lakes, river basins, land-based pollution sources, and large marine ecosystems and the open ocean.

I would also like to mention a key collaboration between the UN University and the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS). The Director of SAMS and the Director of UNU-INWEH co-authored the International Waters: Science Synthesis Report entitled “Science-Policy Bridges Over Troubled Waters: Making Science Deliver Greater Impacts in Shared Water Systems” (published in September). In taking this long-standing partnership forward, I recently signed a memorandum of understanding confirming SAMS as the newest UNU Associated Institution. Our goal is to build a strong alliance to foster research and education on water-related topics, especially from a health and safety perspective.

I am also proud that in 2010–2012 the UN University played a key role, through UNU-INWEH Director Zafar Adeel, as chair of UN-Water. This coordination mechanism assists the global water-related work of 30 relevant UN agencies and 28 major partners.

UNW-DPC, which is hosted by the UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe, seeks to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners.

UNU-FLORES, under the direction of Prof. Reza Ardakanian, will coordinate innovative research programmes on water resources management (including the linkages to other resources such as soil, waste, energy, etc.), analyse hydro-cycles at a range of scales, develop management strategies for urban water and for river basins, and formulate new concepts for the management of extreme flood events.

I am confident that the UN University will make significant contributions by bringing to bear our considerable expertise to promote enhanced water cooperation and water security.

The need for such expertise was highlighted in a 2012 report from UNU-INWEH entitled “The Global Water Crisis: Addressing an Urgent Security Issue”. In that report, Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Prime Minister of Norway and former Chair of the
World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission), emphasizes that “many places, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa or West Asia and North Africa, are already facing critical water shortages. As some of these nations are already politically unstable, such crises may have regional repercussions that extend well beyond their political boundaries. But even in politically stable regions, the status quo may very well be disturbed first and most dramatically by the loss of stability in hydrological patterns”.

The UN University has the capacity to address these challenges from a multidisciplinary perspective. We have experts on the environmental ramifications of water resources management, as well as experts who are looking at the peace, security and development implications.

In this context, I would like to close by noting that once again the expertise of the UN University as a think tank for the UN system was recognized in the 2012 Global Go To Think Tanks Report, which ranked the University as 5th among the world’s “Best Government-Affiliated Think Tanks”, one rank up from the previous year’s ranking. UNU-WIDER, meanwhile, retained its 6th-place ranking among global “International Development Think Tanks”.

Konrad Osterwalder
Rector (Sept. 2007–Feb. 2013)
In 1969, then United Nations Secretary-General U Thant proposed “the establishment of a United Nations university, truly international and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress”. The UN General Assembly subsequently authorized an expert study on the feasibility of the proposal and, after considering the question further at its next two annual sessions, approved the establishment of the United Nations University in December 1972 and formally adopted the Charter of the United Nations University in December 1973. (In December 2009, the UN General Assembly amended that Charter to explicitly grant the University permission to award postgraduate degrees.)

The UN University was able to launch its academic work in September 1975 through the generosity of the Government of Japan, which provided headquarters facilities in Tokyo for the University and contributed US$100 million to establish an endowment fund. The UN University has since grown to become a global research and teaching organization with 14 active institutes and programmes in 12 countries worldwide, supported by administrative and academic services units in Tokyo, Bonn, Kuala Lumpur, New York and Paris.

In carrying out its work, the UN University maintains close cooperative relationships with other UN system organizations (agencies, programmes, commissions, funds and convention secretariats) as well as with leading universities and research institutes in UN Member States.

**Mission**

The mission of the United Nations University is to contribute — through collaborative research and education, dissemination and advisory services — to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States. The overarching theme of the UN University’s work is “sustainability”: ensuring that today’s problems are addressed in a manner that fulfils the needs of present generations without endangering the needs of future generations.

Its dual identity as both a UN organization and a high-level research and teaching institution enables the UN University to contribute directly to the advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations, as well as to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound principles, policies, strategies and programmes for action. With intellectual independence guaranteed by its Charter, the UN University is able to make these contributions objectively and with integrity, and to offer unbiased, fresh perspectives on the key global challenges of today and tomorrow.
In pursuing its mission, the University functions as a think tank for the UN system and for UN Member States; serves as a bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community; provides a platform for global and local dialogue; and contributes to building research and teaching capacity, particularly in developing countries.

Vision

The United Nations University aspires to be a world-class global research, teaching and capacity development institution that, as a think tank, provides global leadership on aspects of peace, development and sustainability.

In particular, the UN University emphasizes: (i) the increasing need for advanced research and education focused on the problems that affect developing and transitional countries and their peoples; (ii) the importance of helping those countries strengthen their capacity for self-reliant human and social development; and (iii) opportunities for enhanced collaboration and dialogue between developed and developing countries, as well as between different civilizations and cultures.

The hallmarks of the UN University’s research, teaching, advisory and capacity development activities are:

- a strict adherence to rigorous scientific methods and tools;
- an emphasis on providing high-quality services and outputs;
- a focus on issues that impact sustainability;
- high ethical standards combined with academic freedom and autonomy (and commensurate accountability);
- intellectual vitality and a spirit of cooperation, collegiality and community;
- equity of and openness in access to opportunities, work and outputs;
- strict adherence to the principles of gender balance and empowering women; and
- social responsibility and environmental sustainability in its operations.

Its special mission and unique identity endow the UN University with a number of distinctive characteristics that differentiate it from traditional universities and research institutions. These differences include:

- a global structure, with a presence in more than a dozen countries worldwide;
- close collaboration with numerous United Nations and national/international organizations, and collaborative partnerships with universities in both developed and developing countries;
- a user-oriented focus on problems/themes rather than on academic disciplines; and
- a commitment to the concept of sustainability and to bridging the gaps between the haves and have-nots.

It is the totality of these distinctive characteristics that enables the UN University to exploit its comparative advantages as both a UN organization and a high-level research and teaching institution.
2012 Institutional Highlights

A major highlight for the UN University in 2012 was the launch of two new institutes — one in Germany and one in Spain.

New UNU Institute in Dresden

The United Nations University Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLoReS), located in Dresden, Germany, became operational in October. UNU-FLoReS is jointly funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Free State of Saxony (a twin institute, to be established in Maputo, Mozambique remains under development).

On 10 December, the official opening of UNU-FLoReS was celebrated in a ceremony with major partners and stakeholders.

The mission of UNU-FLoReS is to contribute to the development of integrated and sustainable management strategies for the use of water, soil and waste resources — in particular in developing and emerging countries — in scientific, educational, managerial, technological and institutional terms. UNU-FLoReS will develop innovative concepts for target- and region-specific knowledge transfer as well as appropriate methodologies and approaches for postgraduate and professional education.

The focus of UNU-FLoReS is at the heart of the UN University’s overall aim to foster sustainable development. The Institute will thus strengthen and complement the capacities and expertise related to the management of water and soil resources and the sustainable handling of waste that are already available within several UN University institutes.

The Dresden-based institute made progress towards establishment of its twin institute in Maputo, Mozambique. This was documented through a Memorandum of Understanding signed by UNU, the Government of Mozambique and the Eduardo Mondlane University.

New UNU Institute in Barcelona

The United Nations University Institute in Barcelona (Spain), which became operational in September, aims to contribute to good governance, cultural diversity, democracy and human rights through a better understanding of cultural mobility and diversity in the context of globalization. The work of this institute will focus on the major cultural and social phenomena of migration and media as hallmarks of the era of globalization.

UNU-Barcelona is funded by the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and supported by the Generalitat of Catalonia. Because of the recent economic crisis in Spain, however, core funding has been frozen for 2012–2013, forcing the institute to rely on funds received in previous years and thus scale back its initial efforts. The planned name for the Institute (formerly the UNU International Institute for the Alliance of Civilizations) has been revised; a new name and acronym will be approved by the UNU Council in April 2013.
Other Highlights

Among other institutional highlights:

• The United Nations University Conference of Directors (CONDIR) convened its 43rd Session on 7 May in Paris, and its 44th Session on 10–12 December in Dresden.
• The United Nations University Academic Committee held its 4th Session on 8 May in Paris, and its 5th session on 11 December in Dresden.
• The Bureau of the Council of the United Nations University, which acts as the Executive Committee of the Council, held its annual mid-year session on 28–29 June in Paris.
• In July, the first three students graduated from the UNU-ISP Master of Science in Sustainability, Development, and Peace programme.
• In September, concurrent with the establishment of a New York-based Head of Communications post, the UNU Media Centre (at UNU Centre – Tokyo) and the former UNU Office at the United Nations (in New York) were integrated to re-establish the UNU Office of Communications.
• In 2012, two UN University PhD degree programmes were launched: a PhD in Sustainability Science (by UNU-ISP) and a double-degree PhD in ICT for Sustainable Development (by UNU-IIST in cooperation with the University of Pisa).
• A 26-member UN University delegation, headed by Rector Osterwalder, attended the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (13-20 June in Rio de Janeiro). UN University delegates organized and/or took part in some 30 official and off-site side events and meetings; the Rector participated in several official meetings and the high-level segment of the conference.

• A 10-member delegation from UNU-EHS, UNU-VIE and UNU-IAS attended the 18th Conference of the Parties (COP 18) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (26 November – 8 December). The UN University participated in 11 side events and four press conferences, disseminated four press releases and four fact sheets, and released 11 reports.

In October, it was announced that, following consultations with UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon had appointed David M. Malone of Canada as the 6th Rector of the United Nations University, as of 1 March 2013. Dr. Malone will replace Prof. Dr. Konrad Osterwalder, who has served for five and a half years as the Rector of the United Nations University (since 1 September 2007).

Because of the impending change in the UNU Rectorship, the 59th Session of the Council of the United Nations, planned for early December in Tokyo, was rescheduled for April 2013.
The overarching goal of the United Nations University is to contribute to global sustainable development. In pursuit of this goal, the UN University employs a systems-oriented, interdisciplinary, problem-solving approach that integrates the quantitative rigour of the natural and physical sciences with the qualitative insights of the social sciences and humanities.

Cognizant of its limited human and financial resources, the UN University focuses its work on areas in which it can make a real contribution and bring "additionality" to the effort. These areas are delineated by:

- the relevance of the topic to the work and concerns of the United Nations, and in particular the challenges facing the developing world;
- the extent to which the nature and impact of the problem are global in scope, and the urgency;
- the degree to which a problem interconnects with other relevant issues and problems;
- the feasibility of applying a problem-focused, solution-oriented approach; and
- the potential for realizing practical, replicable solutions and policies.
Prime Minister Tsvangirai of Zimbabwe meets with students at UNU in Tokyo. Cinematographer Ryo Murakami on location in Kenya. UNU-INWEH Drylands Programme field visit in Tunisia. UNU-EHS WISDOM Project researchers conducting interviews in Vietnam. UNU-GTP Millennium Short Course students in Kenya. UNU Conference of Directors 44th Session participants in Dresden, Germany. UNU-GTP six-month training programme Fellows in Iceland. Ambassadors Comberbach, Araita Ali and Amour visit UNU for the annual Africa Day Symposium.
Academic Programme

As prescribed in the United Nations University Strategic Plan 2011–2014, the programmatic space within which the UN University undertakes its academic activities encompasses five interdependent thematic clusters within the overarching thesis of “sustainability”:

1 Peace, Security & Human Rights
2 Development Governance
3 Population & Health
4 Global Change & Sustainable Development
5 Science, Technology & Society

These five thematic clusters (and the underlying 26 topics of focus that they encompass) are neither mutually exclusive nor collectively exhaustive in terms of the issues that are addressed. Rather, they are interlinked and interdependent in the sense that none can be addressed in isolation.

Core Activities

The UN University seeks to generate new knowledge, enhance individual and institutional capacities, and disseminate useful information to relevant audiences. Within the scope of the above programmatic space, the UN University undertakes three complementary types of core activities:

Research and Study
• Cross-cultural, interdisciplinary research utilizing innovative, science-based techniques and methodologies to study important global processes and offer forward-looking solutions
• Targeted foresight and policy studies aimed at developing policy-relevant prescriptions and evaluating the feasibility and comparative advantages of each option

Teaching and Capacity Development
• Postgraduate-level education (degree-oriented programmes and specialized training opportunities) focused on understanding problems and devising solutions, rather than on academic disciplines
• Capacity development activities aimed at helping developing and transitional countries to enhance individual and institutional potential to address current problems and confront emergent challenges

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer
• Print publications and audio-visual/web presentations that disseminate information about UN University research as well as current scientific advances and best practices
• Public events, such as conferences, seminars, symposiums and lectures, that provide networking opportunities and help to put a personal face on the UN University’s activities
UN University 2012 Statistics

### Research and Study Projects
- **265** projects in total
  - **132** completed (50%)
  - **107** ongoing (41%)
  - **26** planned

### Personnel
From 87 countries
- **287** women
- **425** men

### Fellowship Recipients
From 84 countries
- **224** women
- **137** men

### Interns
From 54 countries
- **166** women
- **67** men

### Publications
- **1,387** articles
  - **276** in peer-reviewed journals
  - **260** discussion and working papers
  - **218** other publications
  - **201** proceedings and conference presentations
  - **143** books
  - **123** chapters in books

### Public Events
- **275** events
  - **67** seminars
  - **54** workshops
  - **34** training/Postgraduate-related
  - **28** other events

### UN University Postgraduate Program Students (49 MSc, 5 PhD)
- **28** women (56%)
- **30** men (44%)

### Project Workshops
Attended by >5,690 participants
- **151** held in developing countries
- **92** in other countries

### Training Courses
Attended by >5,580 students
- **110** held in developing countries
- **36** in other countries

### Research and Study Projects
- **133** projects conducted in developing countries
- **180** from developing countries

### Interns
- **254** from developing countries

### Publications
- **28** from developing countries

### Training Courses
- **137** from developing countries

### Interns
- **166** from developing countries

### Publications
- **101** from developing countries

### Training Courses
- **166** from developing countries

### UN University Postgraduate Program Students (49 MSc, 5 PhD)
- **28** from developing countries

2012 ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS
Human security (with the aim of achieving “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want”) is displacing territorial security (national stability and an absence of inter-state warfare) as a central concern among the international community. This shift also spotlights human rights violations and intercultural misunderstanding, which can sow the seeds of conflict.

The topics of focus within this thematic cluster are:

- Conflict resolution and human security
- Fostering dialogue among civilizations, religions and cultures
- Gender equality and mainstreaming
- Human rights and ethics
- Peacebuilding and peacekeeping
Research and Study

Changing Multilateralism
Changing Multilateralism: the European Union as a Global-Regional Actor in Security and Peace (EU-GRASP) was a European Union-funded research project that aimed to articulate the present and future role of the EU as an actor in security and peace. The research, by a consortium of nine partners coordinated by UNU-CRIS, included (i) developing a theoretical and conceptual background; (ii) mapping the EU’s transversal cooperation at bilateral, regional, interregional and global levels; (iii) analysing (through 23 case studies) the EU’s approach to selected security issues; and (iv) designing four future scenarios for EU security policies. A two-day EU-GRASP Foresight Workshop and Dissemination Event, “Is the EU able to Deliver on Security and Peace?”, in Brussels in January, marked the end of the three-year project, which produced a final report, three books, 13 policy briefs, 30 working papers and more than 30 articles.

“Evil” in Global Politics
The UNU-ISP project The Existence and use of “Evil” in International Politics looks at how the term “evil” — despite its polarizing nature and tendency to promote a dichotomous, absolute worldview — has made its way into UN discourse, being used in reference to genocide, nuclear weapons, racism, rape, drugs and a range of international crimes. The project explores the role of “evil” in contemporary international politics, including how it is understood and used, and the consequences that flow from the way it is employed. A research workshop was held in May at the Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt; papers from the workshop have been developed into a special journal issue (publication pending). A follow-up meeting is planned in April 2013 at the annual convention of the International Studies Association in San Francisco.

Hydro-Security
The Climate Change, Hydro-Conflicts and Human Security (CLICO) project, of which UNU-EHS is a partner, investigated whether hydro-climatic hazards (such as droughts and floods) exacerbate social tensions and intra-/inter-state conflicts in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Sahel, or whether they provide a catalyst for cooperation and peace. Eleven hydro-conflict case studies were carried out, and a large dataset of hydro-conflicts was regressed against climatic, hydrological and socio-economic variables. The three-year CLICO project, completed in December, sought to map international and national policies for security and adaptation in water resources and hazard management, and to develop a regional policy model for security against hydro-climatic hazards. The final project “Synthesis Report”, prepared by UNU-EHS, will be published in 2013.
International Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking poses a major threat to weak and vulnerable states, and to international security. The UNU-ISP project Between the Lines: Drug Trafficking and Transit States focuses on “transit” (rather than on producing or consuming) states, exploring the consequences of drug trafficking for countries that are “caught in the middle” of the drug trade. Background research has been completed, and meetings were held with UNODC officials in June.

International Rule of Law

The UNU-ISP research project International Rule of Law and Access to Justice, undertaken in partnership with the Center for International Governance and Innovation, University of Waterloo, and the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL), Griffith University, held the last of three workshops in Australia in October. Three edited books (one based on each workshop) are planned; the first, International Rule of Law and Professional Ethics, (Popovski, ed.), will be published by UNU Press in 2013.

Responsibility to Protect & Protection of Civilians

This UNU-ISP research project, undertaken in partnership with IEGL, Griffith University, and the Australian Civil-Military Centre, and partially funded by the Australian Government’s Responsibility to Protect Fund, examines the relationship between two norms of protection — the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and the Protection of Civilians (PoC) — and their possible application synergies. In January, a second round of interviews was held in New York with relevant UN officials and others to firm up recommendations for a policy guide on “Enhancing Protection” for policymakers and officials of UN Member States. The policy guide and a summary overview have been completed and disseminated through the websites of the project partners. An edited book, Norms of Protection (Francis, Popovski and Sampford, eds.; UNU Press), was published in 2012.

Women & Children in Peacebuilding

The UNU-ISP project Defying and Escaping Victimhood: Women and Children in Peacebuilding, partially financed by the Asian Women’s Fund, critically assessed the insufficient attention paid to the roles that women and children can play in post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding. It warns that those who ignore women’s and children’s participation risk harming the security and recovery of everyone. A first book, Defying Victimhood: Women and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding (Schnabel and Tabyshalieva, eds.) was published by UNU Press in 2012. A second book focusing on the role of children and youth will be published in 2013.

Teaching & Capacity Development

Organizing Information, Regulating Communication

In June, UNU-Barcelona organized a two-day EU-Maghreb exchange between judges and journalists from countries on both shores of the Mediterranean. The aim of this workshop was to discuss the differing ethical principles in relation with the social control function of public authorities, including the judiciary, and to explore the possibilities of combining freedom of expression, counter-power and legal ethics within the context of the public interest.
UNU Intensive Core Courses
The six-week UNU Intensive Core Courses are incorporated as part of the UNU-ISP Master of Science in Sustainability, Development and Peace programme. Among the courses offered at the 2012 session, at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo in September–October, were (i) The United Nations System and Global Challenges, (ii) International Peace and Security, and (iii) International Cooperation and Development.

Knowledge Sharing & Transfer

Disarmament & Non-Proliferation Education
The two-day “Global Forum on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education”, in August in Nagasaki (Japan), was co-organized by UNU-ISP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and Nagasaki City.

Legality & Legitimacy
The UNU-ISP project Legality and Legitimacy in Global Affairs was completed in 2012 with the publication of an edited book, Legality and Legitimacy in Global Affairs (Falk and Popovski, eds.; Oxford University Press). The book examines the relationship between legality and legitimacy, illustrating how, in the absence of legal rules, the common perceptions of humanity and legitimacy can serve as substitutes, and analyses the legality and legitimacy of various regimes (use of force, disarmament, intervention, international criminal tribunals, etc.) in international law.

Transitional Justice
The project After oppression: Transitional Justice in Latin America and Eastern Europe, by UNU-ISP in collaboration with El Colegio de México and the University of Oxford, concluded with the publication of a book, After Oppression: Transitional Justice in Latin America and Eastern Europe (Popovski and Serrano, eds.; UNU Press). The book documents how transitional justice has been achieved in seven Latin American and seven Eastern European countries, and illustrates how the pursuit of similar goals can result in divergent and variable experiences and processes.

U Thant Distinguished Lecture
José Ramos-Horta, former President of Timor-Leste and 1996 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, was the featured speaker of the 20th U Thant Distinguished Lecture, which was co-organized by UNU Centre and the Science Council of Japan. The topic of his lecture, in November at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo, was “Global Governance and Peacebuilding: Perspectives from Timor-Leste”.

1 — PEACE, SECURITY & HUMAN RIGHTS
While alleviating poverty, minimizing socio-economic inequality and enhancing educational opportunities are crucial steps to improving social and economic development, good governance is the underlying key. Leadership at all levels, in both public and private sectors, should be responsive, transparent and accountable, and must strive to meet the needs of all — particularly, the needs of the poor and marginalized.

The topics of focus within this thematic cluster are:
- Alleviating poverty and inequalities
- Enhancing educational capacities
- Fair trade
- Global public policy, good governance
- Growth and economic development
- Leadership, management and entrepreneurship
- Processes and consequences of regional integration and cooperation
Research and Study

Constitutional Rights & Free Trade Agreements
The EU is a promoter of free trade agreements, as part of broader agreements, with non-European parties. The objective of the Jean Monnet project on Constitutional Rights and Free Trade Agreements, by UNU-CRIS, sought to systematically assess how national courts and regional tribunals have been dealing with potential sources of conflict between the contents of such agreements and constitutional rights, especially where activist courts are operating. Two workshops were organized, in February (Bruges) and in May (Brussels), to discuss the interaction between constitutional rights and free trade agreements through a series of case studies. The project was completed in 2012, and a final report submitted to the EU Commission. A special issue of a journal will be published.

Education for Sustainable Development
The UNU-IAS Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programme seeks to (i) build networks to translate ESD into local realities, (ii) develop capacity for research and action, (iii) create synergies for change with international processes and organizations, and (iv) promote ESD through research dissemination. The programme’s two flagship initiatives — the Regional Centres of Expertise on ESD (RCEs) and the Promotion of Sustainability in Postgraduate Education and Research Network (ProSPER.Net) — are both successful examples of building networks that tangibly translate global discourse on ESD into local realities. RCE efforts in 2012 included the creation of capacity development modules for African education-related institutions, a series of new research publications and active engagement in international organizations and processes such as Rio+20 in Brazil and CBD/COP 11 in India. The RCE Declaration on ESD, adopted in 2012, lays out initial steps of an action plan to strengthen the RCE Network through the end of the Decade on ESD in 2014 and beyond. ProSPER.Net annual initiatives include the ProSPER.Net-SCOPUS Young Scientist Award in Sustainable Development and the ProSPER.Net Young Researchers’ School, which in 2012 was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and focused on “Building a Resilient Society in Asia”.

2 — DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE
**Education for Sustainable Development in Africa**

Since 2008, UNU-ISP has collaborated with a group of leading African universities, through a project seed-funded by the Government of Japan, to develop postgraduate programmes on sustainable development in Africa. Project partners include UNESCO, UNEP, UN-Habitat and selected Japanese and Northern European universities. The Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (ESDA) project has elaborated three Master's-level education programmes (on integrated rural development, sustainable urban development and management of mineral resources), which will be implemented in 2013 through eight partner universities in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Zambia. An ESDA Consortium, comprising representatives of the participating universities, with UNU-ISP and UNU-INRA co-serving as the secretariat, has been established to steer the project.

**E- Governance for Sustainable Development**

Good governance plays a fundamental role in coordinating sustainable development policy across social, economic and environmental domains. The UNU-IIST project Electronic Governance for Sustainable Development – Foundations studied how governments around the world are using their electronic governance programmes to advance sustainable development, with the aim of developing a model for integrating e-governance programmes with sustainable development initiatives and providing a useful policy framework. The project was completed in April, and the project outputs were delivered to the Macao Government. The project also published an article in Government Information Quarterly and held a series of trainings, courses and lectures.

**E-Learning Approaches**

The UNU-IIST project Peer-Production Approaches to E-Learning, partially financed by the Macao Science and Technology Development Fund, aims to develop an e-learning framework for teaching software engineering skills within a peer-production environment that fosters collaborative learning and allows students to participate in real-world software projects. The e-learning framework will be implemented by a network of collaborating institutions as well as incorporated into UNU postgraduate programmes.

**Foreign Aid & Democracy**

The UNU-WIDER project Foreign Aid and Democracy in Africa aims to better understand how foreign aid influences the democratic process. The aim is to delineate — for policymakers, development practitioners and researchers — which features of aid, and which characteristics of recipient countries, determine the magnitude and direction of aid effectiveness on democratic transitions and consolidation. Seven country case studies (Benin, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia) were examined to trace causal processes, followed by a large-scale quantitative analysis to provide broader generalizations. Eight project papers were published as UNU-WIDER working papers, and research results were disseminated via a variety of international forums.
Global Re-ordering
The project Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks (GR:EEEN), funded by the European Union, studies the present and future role of the EU in an emerging multipolar world. A consortium of 16 global partners, including UNU-CRIS (as lead institution for two of the project’s ten work packages), is undertaking five main research components: (i) developing a theoretical and conceptual background, (ii) studying evolving EU policy and practice, (iii) considering the effects of regional leadership in Africa, the Asia-Pacific and the Americas, (iv) looking at the EU and multipolarity, and (v) detailing scenarios for EU policy towards the emerging world order. A two-day GR:EEEN First Annual Conference was held in Milan (Italy) in February, and a two-day GR:EEEN workshop was organized at UNU-CRIS in Bruges in March.

Foreign Aid Research & Communication
ReCom – Research and Communication on Foreign Aid is a UNU-WIDER coordinated research initiative — implemented in partnership with Danida (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark International Development Cooperation) and Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), with participation by the Danish Institute for International Studies — that aims to add to the existing evidence base and to communicate to policymakers and a broader audience about “what aid has done, and what can aid do better in the future”. Communication (to national policymakers, aid officials, parliamentarians, and other practitioners in NGOs and social movements) is as important to ReCom’s success as research. The thematic focus covers five key issues in international development assistance: (i) growth and employment, (ii) governance and fragility, (iii) gender equality, (iv) environment and climate change, and (v) social sectors. More than 65 ReCom background papers have been published as UNU-WIDER working papers (with 70 more planned) as well as 39 ReCom research briefs. An important communication tool, the ReCom website, went live in June.

Government Information Leadership
The aim of the UNU-IIST project Government Information Leadership – Foundations is to build a general framework for establishing a Government Chief Information Officer (GCIO) function and to validate that framework in concrete government scenarios, focusing on the required human and institutional capabilities. The project was completed in December, with project outputs delivered to the Macao Government. These included reports on the state-of-research and state-of-practice in GCIO education, policy recommendations, a Curriculum for Government Information Leadership for Sustainable Development, and related courseware.
Growth & Poverty
The UNU-WIDER Growth and Poverty Project addresses the challenge of reconciling Africa’s development trends; it seeks to provide evidence to the ongoing debate surrounding African growth and poverty and on the effectiveness of foreign aid and domestic policies. Objectives are to (i) develop tools to measure monetary poverty in consistent and comparable ways (and make those tools accessible to scholars in developing regions), (ii) conduct detailed country case studies that measure poverty trends in Africa, and then “triangulate” these monetary measures with other development indicators, and (iii) develop a consistent macro-micro analytical framework for more detailed research in countries where poverty and economic growth trends are inconsistent. The poverty toolkit has been developed, documented and distributed to country research teams for review; it will be made available online in 2013. Detailed country studies will commence after initial country studies are concluded in mid-2013.

Human Mobility in Regional Integration
The project on Free Movement of People within Regional Integration Processes is conducted by UNU-CRIS in cooperation with, and financed by, UNESCO. This project aims to present a clear overview of current trends in regional organizations’ approaches to the free movement of people. The final output will be published in an edited book containing individual case studies and a comparative analysis.

Industrial Development
Learning to Compete (L2C): Accelerating Industrial Development in Africa is a comparative, country-based collaborative undertaking by UNU-WIDER, the African Development Bank and the Brookings Institution. This project seeks to answer two seemingly simple but puzzling questions: Why is there so little industry in Africa? And what, if anything, can public policy do about it? UNU-WIDER is undertaking research in ten countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda) and two in Asia (Cambodia and Viet Nam). One dimension of the research is thematic (horizontal), addressing such issues as learning by exporting, foreign direct investment, cluster economies and the role of skills across all of the economies under study. A second dimension combines the country-level thematic work with a historical narrative of industrial development and policy to produce a country-specific (vertical) study of the issues and options for accelerated industrial development. In 2012, the country teams began revising the country and quantitative papers for publication as working papers. In June, country teams began a qualitative survey focusing on foreign–domestic firm interactions and the decision to export. Results from L2C were used by the African Development Bank in High (Ministerial) Level Seminars at its 2012 Annual Meetings in Tanzania and in the C-10 meeting at the 2012 IMF–World Bank Annual Meetings.

Regional Integration & Migration
The UNESCO–UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People is based at UNU-CRIS in Bruges. In cooperation with the University of Pretoria (South Africa), this UNESCO–UNU Chair addresses the opportunities and challenges of regional integration, the social dimension of regional integration, and migration (in particular, the free movement of people) within South Africa and the southern African region.
Small & Medium Enterprise Survey
The Small and Medium Enterprise Survey project, conducted by UNU-WIDER and several partners, surveyed 2,500 small- and medium-sized non-state enterprises operating in the manufacturing sector of ten provinces of Viet Nam. The project was finalized in December and a descriptive report overviewing the main findings and providing key insights was produced. Several journal articles have been published and more are planned. The final version of the project report was launched (in a combined English and Vietnamese version) at a high-level workshop in Hanoi in November.

Sustainable Development Governance
The UNU-IAS Sustainable Development Governance (SDG) initiative explores possibilities for strengthening institutional and organizational environmental structures on multi-geographical levels and their interplay. Research outcomes identify and elaborate concrete, feasible steps that may be taken to foster integrated policy-making, and its practical implementation. In April, the initiative launched two new projects, both supported by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan: a project that explores international institutional architectures to facilitate a low-carbon society in the major economies of Asia, and a project that focuses on post-Millennium Development Goals in terms of planetary boundaries — the thresholds beyond which exist unacceptable environmental degradation. The SDG initiative produced several publications in 2012.

Teaching and Capacity Development

Comparative Regionalism
In July–August, UNU-CRIS organized a one-week doctoral school in Quito, Ecuador on “Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism”. The school was jointly arranged with Universidad Andina, with support by the Inter-American Development Bank, OBREAL and the Latin American Trade Network.

Development under Climate Change
Development under Climate Change is a broad UNU-WIDER project that combines research with capacity building to identify sustainable solutions for developing countries to address global problems such as climate change and poverty. The first part of the project, completed in mid-2012, focused on primary scientific research. In the second part, launched in February, UNU-WIDER is collaborating with the African Economic Research Consortium in three broad areas: (i) building capacity among African researchers to teach university-level courses in the area of climate change, (ii) supporting key ministries within five southern African countries to incorporate climate change considerations within national planning, and (iii) issuing research grants to promising African scholars to work on climate change issues. The goal is to construct a framework for high-quality, locally owned, relevant research that achieves impact. Nine research papers were published in August in a special issue of the journal Review of Development Economics.
Economics & Governance
The multidisciplinary PhD in Economics and Governance programme offered by UNU-MERIT and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance provides advanced training in the knowledge and skills most relevant to policy analysis and the economics of technology and innovation. The programme has two specializations, leading to a PhD in Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change at UNU-MERIT or a PhD in Public Policy and Policy Analysis at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance.

Education for Poverty Reduction
The UNU-IIST project ICT-enabled Education for Poverty Reduction focuses on the use of information and communications technologies to support grassroots capacity building for poverty reduction, with Laos as the first country of activity. Under a strategic partnership with the Laos Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), UNU-IIST, in collaboration with the University of Bremen, designed and built software that supports capacity building at the grassroots level. A first version of that software was delivered to MAF in February, and is now in use in eight southern provinces of Laos.

ICT for Sustainable Development
UNU-IIST offers a double-degree PhD Programme in Information and Communication Technology Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the University of Pisa (Italy). This programme, launched in September, consists of coursework and research. The PhD candidates must spend at least six months at each of the two collaborating institutions.

Public Policy & Human Development
The Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development programme seeks to help students gain an understanding of the basic idea of good governance, with an emphasis on how public policy can be dealt with in the most effective and efficient way. UNU-MERIT and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance offer this programme in cooperation with the faculties of Maastricht University, partner universities and international organizations.
Regional Integration & Multi-level Governance
In September, a new Regional Integration and Multi-level Governance specialization of the Double Master in Public Policy and Human Development degree programme was officially launched by UNU-MERIT and UNU-CRIS in cooperation with Maastricht University.

Social Cohesion
In July, in Luxembourg, UNU-CRIS jointly organized a one-week summer school and research symposium on “Analysing Regional Social Cohesion: Theoretical and Methodological Training for Advanced Research” with the Consortium for Comparative Research on Regional Integration and Social Cohesion.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

After the Arab Spring
In November, UNU-CRIS jointly organized a two-day international conference on “After the Arab Spring: Rethinking the Role of Regional Organizations in Supporting Democratic Governance” with the UNECA and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

ASEM Outlook Report
The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) — an informal process of dialogue and cooperation among the 29 European states, the European Commission, 20 Asian countries and the ASEAN Secretariat — aims to strengthen the relationship between the two regions. UNU-CRIS, as a partner of the process, co-edited the ASEM Outlook Report (discussed at a workshop in December in Singapore), and contributed a chapter on “Asia-Europe 2030: Key Actors in the Future of the ASEM Process”.

Africa Day Symposium
The annual Africa Day Symposium, at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo, is jointly organized by UNU Centre and the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo. The theme of the 2012 Africa Day Symposium, in May, was “African Development: Hard Infrastructure, Regional Integration and the Role of Japan”.

Climate Change & Development Policy
The two-day “Climate Change and Development Policy” conference, held in September in Helsinki, is an example of how UNU-WIDER engages with decision makers from the developed and developing world in order to enhance uptake of the Institute’s research and policy impact in a geographically diversified manner, with the aim of influencing policy formulation.
Economies in Transition
A public book launch was held in London in June for the UNU-WIDER book Economies in Transition: The Long-Run View (Roland, ed.; Palgrave Macmillan).

The EU’s Role in Peace & Security
The UNU-CRIS book The EU and Multilateral Security Governance (Lucarelli, Langenhove and Wouters, eds.; Routledge), published in December, studies the role of the EU in peace and security as a regional actor with global aspirations, in the context of challenged and changing multilateralism.

Fragile States
Public launch events/seminars were held for the UNU-WIDER book Fragile States: Causes, Costs, and Responses (Naudé, Santos-Paulino and McGillivray, eds.; Oxford University Press) in March in Florence, Italy (co-organized with the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre) and in Oxford, UK (co-organized with the CSAE annual conference).

ICEGOV 2012
The 6th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance (ICEGOV 2012) focused on the topic of open innovation. This four-day conference, in Albany, New York (USA), in October, was co-organized by UNU-IIST and the State University at Albany (SUNY).

Inclusive Wealth Report
The Inclusive Wealth Index is a new way of measuring a nation’s wealth, one that is more comprehensive than such indices as GDP or HDI. The Inclusive Wealth Index takes into account human capital (education, skills, earning potential, life expectancy and population), natural capital (fossil fuels, minerals, trees and land) and produced capital (roads, railroad tracks, buildings, vehicles, washing machines, etc.). The inaugural Inclusive Wealth Report was released by the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (hosted by UNU-VIE) in June at the Rio+20 Earth Summit. A new report will be released every two years.

Innovation & Development
The annual Micro Evidence on Innovation and Development (MEIDE) conference brings together researchers from around the world to discuss the importance of innovation for economic growth and development. MEIDE 2012, a three-day event in November in Cape Town, was co-organized by UNU-MERIT, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and other partners.

Regional Integration
The World Reports on Regional Integration, by UNU-CRIS in collaboration with other UN partners, aim to pool the expertise of the various UN regional economic and social commissions. Part of the UNU Series on Regionalism, The United Nations and The Regions (De Lombaerde, Baert and Felício, eds.; Springer), published in January, investigates the implications of the rising importance of supra-national regional organizations for global governance in general, and for the United Nations in particular.
Regionalisms
The UNU-CRIS book *The Ashgate Research Companion to Regionalisms* (Shaw, Grant and Cornelissen, eds.; Ashgate), published in January, provides an overview of regionalism along with detailed analyses on the construction, activities and implications of both established and emerging examples of formal political and economic organizations as well as informal regional entities and networks.

UNU-WIDER Annual Lecture
The 16th UNU-WIDER Annual Lecture, in September in Helsinki, was given by Prof. Lant Pritchett (Harvard Kennedy School of Government). The topic of his lecture was “Folk and the Formula — Pathways to Capable States”.

Problems that affect human health — such as infectious diseases, contaminated or inaccessible water, inadequate food, and marginal living conditions or livelihoods — can transcend national borders and may have profound regional or global impacts. The UN University’s work in this thematic cluster focuses on the balance among economic, social and environmental factors that can ensure sustainable good health, stable communities and productive livelihoods.

The topics of focus within this thematic cluster are:

• Combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, etc.
• Food and nutrition for human and social development
• Global health
• Population changes and migration
• Safe water and sanitation
Research and Study

Health Effects of Arsenic Intake
The project Health Risk and Health Care Cost Assessment of Arsenicosis in Cambodia was a joint research collaboration between UNU-IIGH, GIST, Hong Kong Baptist University and National University of Malaysia. The research involved arsenic testing of water, food, hair and nail samples; a health survey and clinical assessment of the study population; and an assessment of the economic burden of arsenicosis. All research activities have been completed, and final data analysis is underway. Preliminary research findings were disseminated to relevant stakeholders in June, and an article was published in the Journal of Water Research.

Open Source Health Care Software
A UNU-IIGH project on The Utilization of Open Source Software in Health Care Systems in Developing Countries seeks to develop and customize an open source health information system that will allow collaborative development of its core functionality vis-à-vis patient health records. The system will integrate three modules: electronic medical records, hospital information systems and health information systems. The aim is to develop a low-cost open source system that can be quickly adopted by healthcare institutions in developing countries. A first workshop, with participants from nine countries, was organized in October.

Quality of Life Among Stroke Survivors
Stroke (cerebrovascular disease) is the third-most-common cause of mortality (after heart disease and cancer) in Western countries, and the top cause of severe disability in people living at home. Despite rehabilitation, many stroke survivors face lifelong consequences, including reduced mobility or immobility. The project Functional Status and Quality of Life of Community Dwelling Post-stroke Survivors and the Cost-effectiveness Analysis of a Home-based Care Provider and Assisting Exercise Programme is a UNU-IIGH study in cooperation with the UKM Medical Centre. The aim is to quantify the functional status and quality of life of stroke survivors one year and more after a stroke, ascertain the physical and psychosocial complications, and design (and assess the effectiveness of) a structured multidisciplinary home therapy programme.

Security of Electronic Health Records
Secure Architecture of Electronic Health Records is a 36-month project funded by the Macao Science and Technology Development Fund. In this project, UNU-IIST collaborates with the University of Macao in conducting research on the fundamental techniques to develop integrated health information systems. Two particular focuses of the project are modelling the architecture of electronic health records and the issues of privacy and security. Deliverables will include techniques, tools and software prototypes that support the practical application of the architecture model.
Vulnerability to Disease
The Global Vulnerability to Disease (VyGIL) project, by UNU-IIGH in collaboration with UNU-INWEH, UNU-EHS, UCLA and others, aims at developing an interactive global vulnerability tool for water-related diseases. An initial proof-of-concept study in Malaysia is looking into the influences of physical, human and disease factors on the prevalence and distribution of dengue and chikungunya cases. Initial secondary data collection and qualitative field study are ongoing.

Teaching and Capacity Development

Food Fermentation & Food Technology
The UNU-Kirin Fellowship Programme provides financial support annually for five researchers from countries in Asia to undergo a full year of training at the National Food Research Institute (NFRI) in Tsukuba, Japan. In April, five fellows [from China (2), India, Indonesia and Thailand] successfully concluded their twelve-month training; five more students began their 12-month training at NFRI in May.

Open Source Hospital Information Systems
In October, UNU-IIGH conducted a two-day short course in Kuala Lumpur on Open Source Hospital Information Systems Development. The aim is to build human resource capacity in open source technology in developing countries.

UNU-IIGH Postdoctoral Fellowships
The UNU-IIGH Postdoctoral Fellowships programme complements the Institute’s PhD Fellowship programme. It enables young scholars to conduct postdoctoral-level research on issues of pressing global health importance. Three Postdoctoral Fellows completed their fellowships in December.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

Climate Change & Human Mobility
The UNU-EHS report “Climate Change, Vulnerability and Human Mobility: Perspectives of Refugees from East and Horn of Africa”, based on field research in refugee camps (in cooperation with and funded by UNHCR), was launched at the Rio+20 climate summit.

Environmental Epidemiology
UNU-IIGH and the Malaysian Society for Environmental Epidemiology were the main organizers of The International Society for Environmental Epidemiology–East Asia Chapter 2012 Conference. This four-day event, in October in Kuala Lumpur, included six plenary talks and over 50 paper presentations.
HIV/AIDS
At the 16th UNU Interactive Seminar on Global Issues in November in Tokyo, UNU Senior Academic Programme Officer Obijiofor Aginam, co-editor of the UNU Press book *HIV/AIDS and the Security Sector in Africa*, discussed the dynamics of how the security sector of selected African states has responded to the complex and multifaceted challenges of HIV/AIDS.

Mental Health & Well-being
There has been no analysis focusing on mental health and psychological/emotional well-being in UN resolutions and other key UN documents, although this would be a critical foundation for the future mental well-being activities in the UN system. The UNU-IIGH project Development of a Compendium of the United Nations Documents on Mental Health, Psychological, and Emotional Well-being, in collaboration with UN Headquarters, aims at joint publication of a compendium of relevant documents.
Global change encompasses not only environmental change (such as biodiversity loss and climate change) but economic, social and cultural changes as well. The UN University’s work in this thematic cluster focuses on the interactions between these changes, and on the implications for sustainable human development.

The topics of focus in this thematic cluster are:
• Climate change — adaptation and mitigation
• Ecological health and biodiversity
• Green economy
• New risk and vulnerabilities
• Sustainable land, agriculture and natural resources management
Research and Study

Clean, Renewable Energy
Reliable energy supply is a major constraint to economic development in most African countries. While private financial institutions in Africa have financial resources that could be mobilized to finance clean, efficient, low-carbon energy technologies, they tend to structure their operations and portfolios along conventional ways of doing business. In light of this situation, UNU-INRA, in collaboration with the African Development Bank, is undertaking an initiative on Enhancing the Capacity of Private Financial Institutions in Africa for Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Clean and Low-Carbon Technologies. Scoping studies in Cameroon, Ghana, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia reviewed relevant (current or planned) financial products and services and assessed opportunities for, and constraints to, developing innovative investment and financial instruments. Expert meetings were held in Cameroon (for Francophone countries) and Zambia (for Anglophone countries). As an outcome of this project, the Bank of Africa–Tanzania has signed a Letter of Intent with PROPARCO, a subsidiary of the French Development Agency, to provide up to 30 million euros for a Green and Renewable Energy Fund.

Climate & Ecosystem Change Resilience
The Enhancing Resilience to Climate and Ecosystem Changes in Semi-Arid Africa: An Integrated Approach (CECAR-Africa) project, supported by the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development, involves UNU-ISP, UNU-INRA and leading adaptation and resilience research institutes in Ghana and Japan. The goal is to combine research on climate change and ecosystem change, and to build an integrated resilience enhancement strategy as a “Ghana model”. A kick-off meeting and research field visit for the project was held in Ghana in May; in October, the Joint Coordinating Committee was convened and a research site selection survey was conducted.

Climate Change & Land Use Adaptation
The West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL) research project seeks to develop effective climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. WASCAL is based on three principal components: a competence centre, a core research programme and a postgraduate research programme. UNU-EHS is responsible for the research package on risk assessment and the development of a Master of Science programme at the Université de Lomé (Togo). The main phase of WASCAL, which started in October, will last until February 2016.

Economics of Land Degradation
Rising interest in land for food security and biofuel production is adding increasing pressure from improper land use. In response, UNU-INWEH has initiated a global study on the economics of land degradation, in collaboration with UNCCD’s Global Mechanism, the Stockholm Environment Institute and others. Outputs of the Global Economics of Land Degradation project will include an integrated ecological-economic framework for land degradation and sustainable land management, robust replicable methodologies for the analysis of land value, national case studies and a synthesis report targeting national and global policymakers. In 2012, two project workshops were held and a paper was published.
Human Security and Natural Disasters

While discussion of human security has tended to focus on war and human rights abuses, the UNU-ISP project Human Security and Natural Disasters extends and applies the human security approach to natural disasters. This project addresses the human suffering caused by natural disasters and explores the role that humans play in creating, preventing and mitigating disasters; how biological and social factors affect the way in which people are impacted; how people become more (or less) vulnerable to disasters; how the lives of individuals and communities can be rebuilt; and what opportunities for empowerment exist during and after disasters. In February, UNU-ISP and Waseda University (with support from the Japan Foundation) organized a two-day workshop in Tokyo for human security and disaster experts from Japan and overseas, as well as a symposium to share key research findings with the public. Two books based on the project will be published in early 2014. A follow-up public symposium, focusing on Japan’s 2011 “triple disasters” and the challenges that have arisen during the rebuilding phase, was held at UNU Headquarters in November. Project findings also were presented at two public seminars in Australia in December.

Natural Resources Management

Hima (an Arabic word meaning “protected area”) is a traditional, community-based environmental resources management system that has been practiced for more than 1,500 years in the Arabian Peninsula. The Global Hima Initiative: The Role of Hima as a Natural Resources Management System in Peace Building was formalized in May through a public launch at the annual West Asia and North Africa (WANA) Forum. UNU-INWEH was an initial signatory of the Hima Consortium, and a UNU-INWEH researcher chairs the Technical Committee. A consultative and planning workshop was held in December, co-organized by UNU-INWEH and partners. The aim is to implement a number of pilot projects under the overall Hima management framework.

Sustainable Land Management

The project on Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains (PALM), an integrated transboundary initiative of the Governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, addressed the interlinked problems of land degradation and poverty. The project was financially supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donors; UNEP was the GEF Implementing Agency and UNU (UNU-EHS) was the International Executing Agency. Project achievements included a sustainable land management strategy and action plan, draft laws on soil (Kyrgyzstan) and on pastures and mountain territories (Tajikistan), a course at Osh State University, some 20 training modules, more than 20 scientific publications, and 166 micro-projects implemented by 50 pilot communities across the region. The UNU Office of Communications produced a series of four videos focusing on various aspects of the project, and UNU-EHS published a policy brief (in Russian and English) summarizing project findings and policy recommendations. The project was completed in August and is awaiting final evaluation by external consultants.
Traditional Knowledge
The UNU-IAS Traditional Knowledge Initiative (TKI) promotes and strengthens research on traditional knowledge through joint research projects with universities, indigenous and regional networks, and other institutions at a global level, informed by local-level involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities — particularly in the areas of climate change, natural resources and biological resources. A key achievement for the TKI team was co-organizing the UNU Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) workshop on Climate Change Mitigation with Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples: Practices, Lessons Learned and Prospects, held in Cairns (Australia) in March. The Initiative partnered with the UNU Office of Communications in Tokyo to produce a series of video interviews from the Cairns conference which became part of the larger “Indigenous Voices on Climate Change” video series, a powerful collection of first-person climate change stories from indigenous peoples in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Central Asia and Russia. Other achievements included publishing (with UNESCO) the book Weathering Uncertainty: Traditional Knowledge for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation (Nakashima et al.) and a number of other publications and education materials for key stakeholders.

Water Resources Management
Water-related Information System for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong Delta (WISDOM) is an initiative by 18 research institutions from Germany and Vietnam, coordinated by the German Aerospace Centre and the Southern Institute of Water Resources Research (Viet Nam). The main objective of WISDOM is to overcome gaps in the water-related information flow among research institutions working in different disciplines, and between these information-generating agencies and policymakers. Specific objectives of the UNU-EHS contribution are to understand how water-related vulnerabilities emerge and progress, and assess alterations in vulnerabilities among different socio-economic population groups; assess the risk originating from the use of contaminated surface water and groundwater for drinking and irrigation purposes; assess the impact of different agricultural practices; and coordinate the WISDOM PhD programme. Empirical work for risk assessment of surface water and groundwater quality was finalized in October.
Teaching and Capacity Development

Biodiversity of Mangrove Ecosystems
The 12th annual training course on mangrove ecosystems and biodiversity was held in November–December at Annamalai University (Parangipettai, India). UNU-INWEH supports this annual two-week training course in collaboration with the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme and Annamalai University.

Climate & Ecosystems Change Adaptation
The University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Change Adaptation Research (UN-CeCAR) seeks to enhance education and research on adaptation to climate change and ecosystems change, and to build the emerging sustainability science discipline. The Network is a collaborative platform of leading universities in Asia. Its International Coordinating Committee, which provides the strategic direction for the Network’s activities, consists of representatives from more than 20 of Asia’s best universities. UNU-ISP, which acts as the Secretariat for UN-CeCAR, hosted a four-week session of Postgraduate Courses on Building Resilience to Climate Change at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo in February–March. Additional Network events in 2012 included a conference and meeting with UN-CeCAR members, in Thailand in May; a Curriculum Development Working Group Meeting, in Indonesia in August; and a UN-CeCAR Climate Change Downscaling Approaches and Applications training session, in Thailand in November.

Climate Change Resilience
The Postgraduate and Credited Courses on Building Resilience to Climate Change were developed under the framework of the University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Change Adaptation Research (UN-CeCAR). Conducted by UNU-ISP, the courses cover a range of issues on sustainability and adaptation to climate and ecosystems change. A five-week session, held at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo in February–March, consisted of two courses: (i) Science, Impacts and Vulnerability and (ii) Approaches to Adaptation.

Disaster Risk Management
UNU-EHS, in collaboration with partner organizations, held a two-week Disaster Management Training and Education Centre for Africa (DiMTEC) PhD Block Course on Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Reduction in Bloemfontein (South Africa) in January–February. And in April, UNU-EHS held a two-week PhD Block Course on From Vulnerability to Resilience in Disaster Risk Management at the University of Bonn. Participants in these courses explored interdisciplinary assessment of vulnerability, understanding of resilience, and the relation to disaster risk reduction and management issues.
Environmental Governance
The UNU-IAS Master of Science in Environmental Governance with Specialization in Biodiversity programme commenced in September 2011 with 12 students. In September 2012, the second cohort of nine students began the programme. The curriculum aims to prepare students to understand international environmental governance (biodiversity in particular) from a policy and social sciences perspective.

E-waste Academy
The GeSI (Global eSustainability Initiative) and StEP (Solving the E-waste Problem) E-Waste Academy, carried out by UNU-ISP operating unit SCYCLe, is a forum for stakeholders involved in e-waste system design to share knowledge, interact with other experts, and develop collaborative partnerships fostering long-term, sustainable solutions and approaches on all policy-related areas related to e-waste — including technological, economic and social aspects. The curriculum of the week-long E-Waste Academy 2012, in June at UNU-INRA in Accra (Ghana), focused on Global Collaboration to Enhance Local Solutions along the E-waste Recycling Chain.

Fisheries Data Collection & Analysis
In cooperation with the Tanzanian Fisheries Education and Training Agency, Tanzanian Department of Fisheries, and Marine Research Institute of Iceland, UNU-FTP conducted a week-long course on Data Collection and Analysis for fisheries officers and managers in Tanzania in August.

Fisheries Project Cycle Management
UNU-FTP, in partnership with the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and University of Belize, held a week-long regional training course on Project Cycle Management in Caribbean Fisheries in St. Lucia in June.

Fisheries Training Programme
In March 2012, 19 fellows successfully completed the 14th session of the UNU-FTP six-month training programme. In September, 22 fisheries professionals from 13 countries started the 15th session. The training programme includes a three-month research project that addresses a topical issue in the Fellows’ home countries.

Food Crop Processing
Despite the recent discovery of oil and gas, agriculture will continue to be the mainstay of economic development in Ghana. But with rapid urbanization pulling rural agricultural producers into urban centres, food production has been declining while both demand and prices have been rising in the urban food market, resulting in massive food imports. Small and medium agro-food processing companies in Ghana — which play key roles in providing rural employment, promoting economic value addition, improving food supply and reducing rural poverty
— face such challenges as lack of credit and financing opportunities, as well as intense competition from cheap food imports. One component of the UNU-INRA project Improving Productivity and Domestic Investments for Small and Medium Food Crops Processing Enterprises in Ghana is on-the-job-research capacity building. This project, supported by the Japan Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (through UNU-ISP), is focused on exploring innovative investment instruments for agro-food processing small and medium enterprises. Some 280 agro-processors from all regions of Ghana have been surveyed and this data is being collated and analysed.

Land Restoration Training Programme
The annual six-month (March/April through September/October) Iceland-based training programme of UNU-LRT is divided into several modules focusing on land degradation and desertification, land restoration and sustainable land management. Each participating fellow also works on a specialized, individual project. Ten fellows from five countries completed the training in October.

Quality Assurance in Fish Handling
Two week-long courses in fish handling and processing, developed by UNU-FTP in cooperation with the Tanzanian Fisheries Education and Training Agency, Tanzanian Department of Fisheries and Matis Food Research (Iceland), were held in Tanzania in June. The courses targeted governmental fisheries officers and fish inspectors.

Social Vulnerability
The topic of the week-long UNU-EHS Summer Academy 2012, in July in Hohenkammer (Germany), was From Social Vulnerability to Resilience: Measuring Progress Toward Disaster Risk Reduction. This course, co-organized by the Munich Re Foundation, moved beyond typical undergraduate classroom learning to focus on the skills required for advanced research and its application to international science. It was followed by a three-day international conference, “From Social Vulnerability to Building Resilience in the Context of Climate Adaptation”, held in Bonn in October.

Strategies for Adapting to Climate Change
The UNU-ISP project Comparative Studies on Development Strategies Considering Impacts of Adaptation to Climate Change was completed in March. The aim of this project was to contribute to implementation of appropriate adaptation strategies for climate change in developing countries, with a focus on rice production and mitigation of natural disasters. The project, which included case studies in the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (and joint programmes with national institutions), provided training and technology transfer to develop research capacity at a local level in each country. A final report was published in May.

Sustainability, Development & Peace
The UNU-ISP Master of Science in Sustainability, Development and Peace programme, established in September 2010, addresses pressing global issues of sustainability, climate change, development, peacebuilding, and human rights through an innovative transdisciplinary approach that integrates the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. In July, three students completed a two-year course of study and became the programme’s first graduates. In September, 16 new students entered the programme.
Sustainability Science
The UNU-ISP PhD degree programme in Sustainability Science, launched in September, seeks to achieve and promote a better understanding of three pressing, cross-cutting issues: global change, peace and security, and development. In September, three students entered the programme.

UNU-EHS Internships
The UNU-EHS International Internship Programme offers qualified candidates an opportunity to work as interns at UNU-EHS for a period of three to six months. In 2012, UNU-EHS recruited 19 interns.

UNU-EHS Young Scientist Programme
Through its Young Scientist Programme, UNU-EHS supports visiting scientists to carry out collaborative research or educational activities within UNU-EHS. In 2012, UNU-EHS hosted 13 visiting scientists.

UNU-INRA Visiting Scholars’ Programme
The UNU-INRA Visiting Scholars Programme accepted its second cohort of scholars in 2012 (three starting in August and four from January 2013). The programme provides an opportunity for researchers at African institutions to spend up to four months at UNU-INRA working on a mutually agreed topic.

UNU Intensive Core Courses
The six-week UNU Intensive Core Courses are incorporated as part of the UNU-ISP MSc in Sustainability, Development and Peace programme. Among the UNU Intensive Core Courses offered at the 2012 session, held at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo in September–October, was Global Change and Sustainability.

Water Without Borders
Water Without Borders is a joint graduate programme by UNU-INWEH and McMaster University that focuses on the need to investigate key research issues at the water–health nexus while contributing to both policy and capacity building. Successful students receive a McMaster University degree and a UNU certificate.

Wastewater for Agriculture
UNW-DPC has been organizing a series of regional workshops in a multi-year, multi-partner project on the Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture. In 2012, workshops were held for Francophone Africa (February), Western Asia (May), Southern/Anglophone Africa (September) and Latin America (December). The goal is to formulate capacity development action plans and to disseminate training materials and learning methods at the country level. A fifth regional workshop (East Asia) and a final wrap-up international workshop are planned for 2013.
Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

Coral Reefs
In April, UNU-INWEH held a book launch and signing event for Our Dying Planet (University of California Press). This book, by coral reef ecologist and UNU-INWEH Assistant Director Peter Sale, reviews the range of our impacts on reefs, the consequences and likely trends. In July, UNU-INWEH produced “Reef Reminiscences” — timed for the 12th International Coral Reef Symposium in Australia — a compendium of research recollections by 13 scientists, most of high profile within the field.

Disaster Risk
The annual WorldRiskReport (WRR), by UNU-EHS and the Alliance Development Works, comprises a disaster risk index, a priority topic and case studies. The main focus of the WRR is the threat from, or exposure to, natural hazards and the rise in sea level caused by climate change, as well as social vulnerability (the susceptibility and capacity of local populations for coping and adaptation). WRR 2012 was published in October with contributions from The Nature Conservancy.

Greening the Economy
In June, UNU-IAS held a one-day seminar on “Towards Rio+20 and Beyond: Challenges and Opportunities for Greening the Economy and Improving Governance for Sustainable Development”. The seminar served as a venue to launch the book Green Economy and Good Governance for Sustainable Development (de Oliveira, ed.; UNU Press).

Land Health
UNU-LRT, in cooperation with the Agricultural University of Iceland and the Soil Conservation Service of Iceland, held a one-day open seminar on land health in June to celebrate the World Day to Combat Desertification.

Mangrove Conservation
In October, UNU-INWEH launched a policy brief, “Securing the Future of Mangroves”, based largely on the Revised World Atlas of Mangroves (2010, Earthscan), which was the output of a joint project that included participation by UNU-INWEH. The launch took place at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 11) in Hyderabad, India.

A Nature-Harmonious Society
A one-day symposium, held in January, presented findings from the three-year UNU-IAS project Ecosystem Services Assessment of Satoyama, Satochi and Satoumi to Identify a New Commons for a Nature-Harmonious Society. That project, supported by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, assessed the ecosystem services derived from socio-ecological production landscapes in Japan and proposed methods for managing biodiversity and ecosystem services as a “new commons” to provide policy options for realizing a nature-harmonious society.

Planet Under Pressure
The Secretariat of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, hosted by UNU, co-organized the four-day Planet Under
Pressure conference, in March in London. Some 3,000 participants from the science and policy, business and development communities heard a comprehensive update of the pressure that planet Earth is now under, and discussed solutions to move societies on to a sustainable pathway.

**Tsunami Warning Systems**
A two-day public symposium on “The Great East Japan Tsunami and Tsunami Warning Systems: Policy Perspectives” co-organized by UNU-ISP and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, was held at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo in February. Based on the many national and international post-tsunami field surveys and tsunami early warning system performance analyses carried out since the tsunami on 11 March 2011, participants in this symposium discussed event facts and analyses, tsunami warning systems, tsunami preparedness and event experiences, lessons learned and policy implications.

**UN Day Public Forum**
UN Day (October 24) is commemorated annually at UNU Headquarters in Tokyo with a public forum. The topic of the 2012 UN Day Public Forum, co-organized by the UNU Centre, GEOC, UNIC and Environmental Partnership Council, was “Post ‘Rio+20’: Achieving the Future We Want”. The event featured Janos Pasztor, Executive Secretary of the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability, as keynote speaker.

**UNU-FTP Annual Visiting Lecturer**
Each year, a guest lecturer is invited to Iceland to give a series of lectures to UNU-FTP Fellows and the general public. The Visiting Lecturer was Dr. Kai Lorentzen (University of Florida), who presented a series of lectures on culture-based fisheries.

**UNU Global Seminar Series**
The UNU Global Seminars — designed to increase understanding among college students and young professionals about global issues facing humankind today — are held annually at locations throughout Japan. In February, The UNU Global Seminar – Tohoku Session focused on “After the Earthquake: Rebuilding Ecosystem Adaptability”; the UNU Global Seminar – Shonan Session, in September, looked at “Responses of Global Society to Humanitarian Emergencies”.

**UNU-INRA Seminar Series**
From September through December, UNU-INRA held a series of 10 public seminars in Accra, focusing on a variety of natural resources topics.

**UNU-LRT Visiting Lecturer**
The 2012 UNU-LRT Visiting Lecturer, Dr. Jeffrey Herrick, presented a series of lectures and offered practical training on rangeland health assessment, in Iceland in mid-June.

**Water Resources Management**
UNU-INRA and the African Development Bank co-organized a Seminar on “National and Trans-boundary Water Resources Management in Africa”, in March in Accra. This seminar focused on the tools for implementing integrated water resources management and development at country, basin and aquifer levels.
In today’s globalized, fast-paced world, the creation and utilization of innovation systems are essential to facilitate scientific research and technological advancement. The UN University’s work in this thematic cluster focuses on fundamental questions such as how to mitigate the negative societal/ethical impacts of innovation, and how to ensure that the benefits of innovation are shared by all.

The topics of focus in this thematic cluster are:
- Science, technology and innovation
- Sustainable energy futures
- Sustainable urban futures
- Sustainable housing and construction
Research and Study

Innovation Metrics
The project INNO Metrics: Innovation Union Scoreboard, coordinated by UNU-MERIT, is an annual study that benchmarks innovation performance within Europe. The Innovation Union Scoreboards are released in February or March of each year in a ceremony coordinated and presented by the European Commissioners for Research, Industry and Entrepreneurship.

Intelligent Governance of Smart Cities
The UNU-IIST project Intelligent Governance of Smart Cities – Foundations aims to provide fundamental insights on how to develop, implement and institutionalize smart city initiatives. A particular focus is how technology-supported smart city governance can enable sustainable urban development and contribute to defining smart city models for Macao. Project outputs delivered to the Macao Government included reports on state-of-research and state-of-practice in smart cities, the research–practice gap, a smart city development framework and courseware on smart city development. The “foundations” project was completed in April; a follow-up project on Intelligent Governance of Smart Cities – Applications was launched in July.

Knowledge as a Public Good
The rationale behind intellectual property protection and subsidies for investments in innovations is that knowledge is a public good with potential spillovers. University research that creates basic knowledge is a leading example, and spillovers are also generated from research and development by private firms — but which universities and firms are more innovative? How does globalization influence this, and how can policy influence the innovation process? The collaborative project Science, Innovation, Firms and Markets in a Globalized World (SCIFI-GLoW) brings together research teams at 11 European organizations, including UNU-MERIT, to explore these questions as well as the implications in terms of income inequality and volatility. The project will provide a set of policy conclusions on research and innovation in the global knowledge economy.

Knowledge Integration & Management
Knowledge Integration and Management – United Nations University (KIM-UNU) is a technology platform for assimilating, extracting and transforming knowledge from disparate sources into a single (consistent and accurate) model. The platform, developed by UNU-INWEH in partnership with the Centre for Community Mapping as a knowledge management system and e-learning centre, is currently being applied by UNU-INWEH to information from a variety of projects.

Knowledge Management & Mobilization
UNU-INWEH, in partnership with several Canadian and international organizations, hosted a K* (knowledge management and mobilization) conference in April. Participants discussed similarities and differences in the context of improving knowledge use in policy, industry and practice. Outputs from the conference included a concept paper, a draft “green paper” and a global network of K* practitioners.
Sustainable Societies

The UNU-IAS Science and Technology for Sustainable Societies (STSS) programme aims to guide technological development and innovation to create a greener, cleaner and creative economy, both in rural and urban areas. The programme is, for example, addressing some pressing issues in governance and biosecurity in East Africa through the Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring System initiative, which has brought together four African countries to use a common information-sharing platform to address wildlife crime. STSS output in 2012 included several journal papers, a book and book chapters on various aspects of energy, IT, open innovation, sustainable agriculture and biotechnology. A number of papers were published on such themes as biofuels in transportation, the role of policy in fuel cell vehicle innovation, and policy innovation to promote technology diffusion. A substantial output was the book *Free and Open Source Software Technology for Sustainable Development* (Sowe, Parayil and Sunami, eds.; UNU Press), published in September.

Sustainable Urban Futures

The UNU-IAS Sustainable Urban Futures (SUF) programme seeks to understand potential social and institutional barriers and technical issues regarding the densification and growth of urban centres, and to develop locally applicable tools and solutions. In 2012, the programme continued research on urban development with co-benefits in a five-country study (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and Japan) supported by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, developing 15 case studies. The SUF programme has developed a practical tool to assess co-benefits in the transportation sector, and is working on a tool for the waste and building sectors. The programme also completed an urban assessment project in Okinawa, with support of Nansei Sekiyu, and started two new projects in Yokohama (on urban biodiversity) and Toyama (to test the co-benefits tool). The SUF team put out several academic publications and policy papers, including “Governance Challenges for Greening the Urban Economy”, which was launched at the 3rd International Urban Research Symposium at Rio+20.

Urban Service Delivery

With the African region experiencing the fastest urbanization in the world, African cities face critical challenges in terms of providing adequate services, including potable water, sanitation, proper housing and electricity. The UNU-WIDER project Decentralization and Urban Service Delivery: Implications for Foreign Aid addressed the intersection between politics, public administration, service delivery and development economics to highlight options for providing foreign aid to address the challenges of urbanization. Research covered two cities in each of four African countries (Kenya, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda). Research papers have been finalized and will be published as UNU-WIDER working papers; a special journal edition on “Urban Governance and Service Delivery in African Cities” will feature some of the project’s papers. In September, project collaborators presented their findings at the UN World Urban Forum in Naples.
Teaching and Capacity Development

Biotechnology Fellowships
UNU-BIOLAC awarded eight fellowships in 2012, for periods ranging from two weeks to four months, for training on biotechnology-related topics at Latin American institutions.

Biotechnology Training
In 2012, UNU-BIOLAC conducted several courses in collaboration with partner institutions. These included:
- two courses in collaboration with Consejo Nacional para Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas at Costa Rica (CONICIT-CR);
- five courses in collaboration with the Dirección de Innovación, Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo of the Ministry of Culture and Education of Uruguay (MEC-DICYT) — two supported by Universidad de la República, and three in cooperation with the Institut Pasteur de Montevideo; and
- two courses in cooperation with the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), in Chile.
UNU-BIOLAC also organized international courses in Argentina (4), Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

Geothermal Millennium Short Courses
As part of its contribution towards the UN Millennium Development Goals, the Government of Iceland provides core funding for UNU-GTP to organize workshops and short courses in geothermal development in Africa, Central America and Asia. In 2012, these included a course on geothermal resources exploration in Kenya and a course on geothermal development and geothermal wells in El Salvador.

Geothermal Training Programme
The annual UNU-GTP six-month training programme, which runs from April to October, includes introductory lectures, specialized training and a research project. In October, 33 fellows from 17 countries completed the 2012 course.

Geothermal Customer-designed Short Courses
Responding to an urgent need for training in countries planning to fast-track their geothermal development, UNU-GTP offers capacity building through customer-designed short courses. In 2012, these included a two-month training course in borehole geology, an advanced training course in geothermal geochemistry, a 13-week course on geothermal technology (organized for the Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), and an advanced training course in borehole geology (for KenGen staff members).
Innovation Policy
Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy in Developing Countries (DEIP) is a series of one-week training programmes carried out by UNU-MERIT in Maastricht and, on request, in developing countries. The focus is on analysing technological developments and designing appropriate, tailored responses. In 2012, UNU-MERIT organized courses in Malaysia and Thailand.

UNU-IAS Fellowships
UNU-IAS PhD and Postdoctoral Fellowships provide a multidisciplinary context for young scholars and policymakers, especially from the developing world, to pursue advanced research and training. Outgoing Fellows share their research activities and findings in a seminar. In 2012, nine Fellows gave their final presentations in three seminars during June and August.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

Benchmarking Global Research
The Global Research Benchmarking System (GRBS), supported by UNU-IIST, provides objective data and analyses to help universities to benchmark their research activities from both traditional disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives, for the purpose of strengthening the quality and impact of research. The first results, covering 729 universities in the Asia-Pacific Region and North America, were released in November 2011; coverage of 614 universities in Europe was added in May 2012. Work is underway to redesign and rebuild/improve the web-based software.
Environmental Research for Global Sustainability
UNU, represented by UNU-ViE, is a member of Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability, together with the International Council for Science, International Social Science Council, Belmont Forum, UNESCO, UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization. UNU-ViE co-chairs the Implementation Board for the Alliance’s 10-year research initiative on environmental research for global sustainability, “Future Earth”.

Fair & Sustainable Energy
The Global Energy Assessment, published in October, defines a new global energy policy agenda — one that transforms the way society thinks about, uses and delivers energy. The assessment was written by leading energy experts, representing both the developed and developing worlds. UNU-MERIT researchers were the lead authors of two chapters: “Policies for the Energy Technology Innovation System” and “Policies for Capacity Building”.

UNU-GTP Visiting Lecturer
The 2012 UNU-GTP visiting lecturer was Cornel Ofwona, reservoir engineer at the Geothermal Development Company, Kenya, and former UNU-GTP Fellow. In September, he presented a series of lectures on geothermal exploration and development.

Urban Development
A public book launch/panel discussion was held for the UNU-WIDER book Latin American Urban Development into the 21st Century: Towards a Renewed Perspective on the City (Rodgers, Beall and Kanbur, eds.; Palgrave Macmillan), in October in Glasgow (UK).

Urban Flood Risk Management
In October, UNU-ISP organized a special session on “Sustainable Approaches to Urban Flood Risk Management under Global Change” at the 11th International Symposium on New Technologies for Urban Safety of Mega Cities in Asia 2012, in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
2012 Institutional Priorities

The work of the United Nations University encompasses global or regional issues that are relevant to the United Nations and its Member States. In its unique role as an autonomous research and teaching institution within the United Nations system, the UN University undertakes a wide range of knowledge generation, knowledge application/management, and knowledge transfer/sharing activities, typically through collaboration with world-leading external partners.

UN University research and study projects take an interdisciplinary, systems-oriented approach that integrates the natural/physical sciences and the social sciences/humanities, with the aim of achieving a thorough understanding of today’s complex, interlinked problems. In its teaching and capacity development, the UN University embraces this cross-disciplinary approach to not only train individuals but also to foster group and institutional capabilities to generate new, useful knowledge. The ultimate goal of the UN University is to deliver relevant, practical, science-based information, in a timely manner and useful form, to those who need it most and can best utilize it.

In 2012, the UN University continued to focus on five strategic priority initiatives set out in the United Nations University Strategic Plan 2011–2014: postgraduate programmes, twin institutes, quality assurance, communications and fundraising/development. An additional priority articulated by the Rector was improvement of the assimilation of the global UN University system, from a loose “confederation of institutes” to a more coherent “federal institution”.

UN University Postgraduate Programmes Initiative

An important challenge for higher education is to assimilate knowledge from diverse disciplines into an integrated, comprehensive approach. This is necessary to ensure that an “answer” developed by one discipline does not become a new “problem” when viewed from the perspective of a different discipline. The UN University, with its systems-oriented viewpoint and global reach, is uniquely positioned to confront this challenge.

In December 2009, the UN General Assembly amended the Charter of the United Nations University, explicitly authorizing the University to “grant and confer master’s degrees and doctorates, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions”. In the three years since, the UN University has established a postgraduate framework as well as relevant regulations, policies and institutional support structures. This includes
rules templates for stand-alone UN University degree programmes and joint- or
double-degree programmes (those organized by the UN University in cooperation
with external partner universities).

This is especially challenging in that the UN University has a presence in more
than a dozen countries worldwide. The University's academic regulations and institu-
tional structures, therefore, must be robust enough to ensure a system-wide standard
of quality, branding and impact, yet flexible enough to accommodate the diversity
of local cultures and norms, the expectations of partner universities and national
requirements.

The UN University currently offers the following postgraduate degree pro-
grammes: a Master of Science in Sustainability, Development and Peace, delivered
at UNU-ISP; a Master of Science in Environmental Governance with Specialization
in Biodiversity, delivered at UNU-IAS; a PhD in Sustainability Science, delivered at
UNU-ISP; and a double-PhD in Information and Communication Technology for
Sustainable Development, delivered jointly at UNU-IIST and at the University of Pisa.

Additional UN University postgraduate degree programmes are scheduled to
start in 2013/2014.

The UN University also continues to award a “diploma” or “certificate of comple-
tion” for graduates of some degree programmes of other universities in which a UNU
institute plays a teaching or supervision role. In 2012 these included: “Water Without
Borders” (a collaborative programme by UNU-INWEH and McMaster University); a
Master of Science in Integrated Drylands Management programme (a multi-university
cooperative initiative, with participation by UNU-INWEH and UNU-ISP); and a Master
of Science in Public Health programme (a collaborative programme by UNU-IIGH
with the National University of Malaysia, the University of Science and Technology
(Yemen), the University of Medical Sciences and Technology (Sudan) and the B.P.
Koraila Institute of Health Sciences (Nepal)).

### Twin Institutes Initiative

The UN University places an emphasis on capacity development efforts in develop-
ing countries and countries in transition, and on increasing collaboration between
developed and developing countries. With this in mind, as a strategic step towards
strengthening its presence in the developing world and intensifying research and
teaching interaction, the UN University is working to develop a “twinning” structure
for its institutes.

Under the “twin institutes” concept, each UN University institute will have two
(or more) separate locations: one in a developed country and the other in a develop-
ing country. While each location (“twinning partner”) will have its own researchers,
teachers and students, they will implement a shared research and teaching agenda
and devote at least half of their time to joint projects.

While progress has been made in developing joint research and capacity devel-
opment activities, the twinning process has moved more slowly than was initially
anticipated — in part because of constraints imposed by the global economic
situation and the political situation in some regions. Also, the envisaged twinning
arrangements cannot be finalized without a formal decision by the host country
governments of current UN University institutes and their potential twins, and an
official financial commitment.
To date, preliminary twinning relationships have been launched between:

- UNU-MERIT (Netherlands) and two partners: the Consortium pour la Recherche Economique (CRES; Senegal) and Renmin University (China);
- UNU-ISP (Japan) and UNU-INRA (Ghana); and
- UNU-FLORES (Germany) and a to-be-established twin component in Mozambique.

Other UN University twinning opportunities are being explored.

**Quality Assurance Initiative**

The UN University’s policy on quality assurance (QA) is based on the premise that excellence in teaching, research, capacity building and allied academic service functions should be nurtured as a self-reflective internal process. The University is committed to providing a nurturing environment that will motivate academic and administrative personnel to excel in everything they do by, wherever possible, critically examining and benchmarking the value and social relevance of their work and achievements against measurable international standards.

The University has prepared a “Quality Assurance Handbook” that presents tools and methods to enhance the quality of the UN University’s academic activities through proper assessment and evaluation. The handbook comprises four modules that cover (i) student evaluation and a survey of teaching, (ii) a survey of UN University graduates, and both (iii) self-evaluation and (iv) external peer evaluation of UN University institutes and programmes.

**Communications Initiative**

Enhancement of the UN University’s internal and external communications remains a major priority. In September, concurrent with the establishment of a New York-based Head of Communications post, the UNU Media Centre (at UNU Centre – Tokyo) and the former UNU Office at the United Nations (in New York) were integrated to re-establish the UNU Office of Communications. The role of the UNU Office of Communications is to strategically guide the University’s communications activities, assist with the dissemination of research outcomes and raise global awareness of the UN University.

The UNU Office of Communications teams in Tokyo and New York work in collaboration with communications focal points at the University’s institutes to support and manage media relations across the global UN University system, facilitate event management, and unify the University brand (visual identity) and Internet presence. The UNU Office of Communications also provides editorial services (for web and print products), coordinates the University’s web and social media presence, and produces videos with the aim of maximizing the visibility and impact of UN University activities and research outcomes for key target groups. The Head of Communications (New York) acts as the UN University spokesperson.
**Fundraising Initiative**

The UNU Development Office (New York) is responsible for the University’s global development strategy and outreach as well as for liaising with UN University stakeholders and the public. This includes government relations, UN system relations, and outreach to foundations, donors (both public and private), individuals and others.

The UNU Development Office oversees the University’s fundraising and development strategy, and creates opportunities for (institutional and other) cooperation and partnerships. It is responsible for promoting the UN University to the public by launching and developing a grassroots campaign, a goodwill ambassadorship programme and a scholarship campaign, as well as developing UNU Chairs, maintaining relationships with alumni, and managing and nurturing relationships with support groups and foundations.

**Coherence Initiative**

An additional ongoing priority, articulated by the Rector in 2011, is to enhance assimilation of the global UN University system by transforming it from a loose “confederation of institutes” into a more coherent “federal institution”. This encompasses keeping decisions on academic/substantive matters with the individual institutes, but promoting increased collaboration in teaching and research between the institutes and integrating non-substantive matters when efficiency gains are possible. It also includes redefining and strengthening the concept of the UNU Associated Institutions.
An Overview of the UN University System

The global United Nations University system encompasses 14 research and training institutes and programmes located in 12 countries around the world, coordinated by UNU Centre. The Rector serves as the chief academic and administrative officer of the University, while the Council of the UN University acts as the governing board.

Academic Units

The academic work of the UN University is carried out by a worldwide system of research and training institutes and programmes.

INSTITUTES

UNU Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies
UNU-CRIS (Bruges, Belgium) undertakes comparative and interdisciplinary research and capacity-building for a better understanding of the processes and consequences of intra- and inter-regional integration. The aim is to generate policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and cooperation, and to contribute to capacity building on issues of integration and cooperation, particularly in developing countries.

UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security
UNU-EHS (Bonn, Germany) explores problems and promotes solutions related to the environmental dimension of human security. The Institute focuses, in particular, on (i) vulnerability assessment, resilience analysis, risk management and adaptation strategies within linked human-environment systems, and (ii) internal displacement and transboundary migration due to environmental push-factors.

UNU Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources
UNU-FLoRES (Dresden, Germany), which became operational in October 2012, contributes to the development of integrated and sustainable management strategies for the use of water, soil and waste resources, in particular in developing and emerging countries, in scientific, educational, managerial, technological and institutional terms.

UNU Institute of Advanced Studies
UNU-IAS (Yokohama, Japan) seeks to advance knowledge and promote learning for policymaking to meet the challenges of achieving environmentally sustainable development. The Institute analyses local, regional and global environmental issues from inter- and multi-disciplinary perspectives, bringing together the natural, social and life sciences.
UNU Institute in Barcelona
The UNU Institute in Barcelona (Spain), which became operational in September 2012, seeks to contribute to good governance, cultural diversity, democracy and human rights by achieving a better understanding of cultural mobility and diversity in the context of globalization.

UNU International Institute for Global Health
UNU-IIGH (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) seeks to contribute to the development and strengthening of health services policy frameworks and management actions, particularly for people in developing countries, and to support implementation of promotive and preventive approaches to human health.

UNU International Institute for Software Technology
UNU-IIST (Macao, China) aims to further the development and application of information and communication technologies (ICT) to address the pressing global challenges of sustainable development. The Institute's focus is primarily on the application of ICT in the areas of education, health, governance and poverty.

UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
UNU-INRA (Accra, Ghana) seeks to contribute to ensuring sustainable development of Africa's natural resources, maintaining the quality of its natural environment, mitigating the effects of climate change and realizing a better quality of life for the continents' peoples. A particular goal is to empower African universities and research institutions through capacity strengthening.

UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health
UNU-INWEH (Hamilton, Ontario, Canada) seeks to (i) help developing countries meet the UN Millennium Development Goals through capacity development, (ii) facilitate knowledge enhancement and networking to address the global water crisis, and (iii) foster better approaches to water management and governance through applied research designed to bridge critical policy gaps.

UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace
UNU-ISP (Tokyo, Japan) generates scientific knowledge and builds capacities to address some of the most pressing issues on the UN agenda — global change, peace and human rights, and development — through an innovative, cross-thematic approach to sustainability.

UNU Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology
UNU-MERIT (Maastricht, Netherlands) provides insights into the social, political and economic factors that drive technological innovation, with a particular focus on national and international governance of science; technology and innovation; and the creation, diffusion and access to knowledge. The Maastricht Graduate School of Governance is integrated within UNU-MERIT.
UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research
UNU-WIDER (Helsinki, Finland) undertakes multidisciplinary research and policy analysis on structural changes affecting the living conditions of the world’s poorest people; supports professional interaction and the advocacy of policies leading to robust, equitable and environmentally sustainable growth; and promotes capacity strengthening and training for scholars and government officials in the fields of economic and social policymaking.

PROGRAMMES

UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNU-BIOLAC (Caracas, Venezuela) focuses on the promotion and use of biotechnology for the sustainable development of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

UNU Iceland Programme
The UNU Iceland-based Programme (Reykjavik, Iceland) comprises three independent capacity building programmes, each hosted by a government institution/university in Iceland and funded by the Government of Iceland: the UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU-GTP), hosted by the National Energy Authority of Iceland; UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP), hosted by the Marine Research Institute; and UNU Land Restoration Training Programme (UNU-LRT), hosted by the Agricultural University of Iceland and the Soil Conservation Service of Iceland.

UNU Centre

UNU Centre – Tokyo (Japan) serves as the programming, planning and administrative headquarters unit of the University. It comprises the Office of the Rector (including two Vice-Rectorates) as well as administrative and academic services units that support the work of the global UN University system: Administration and Finance Services; Campus Computing Centre; Library, Archives and Registry; Office of Communications; and UNU Press.

UNU Centre – Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) serves as an adjunct administrative, human resources and financial services unit.

The UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe (UNU-ViE; Bonn, Germany) supports the Office of the Rector. UNU-ViE also serves as the implementation unit of the international secretariat of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) and the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC).

The UNU Development Office (New York, NY, USA) represents the University’s interests and relations with UN Member States, the UN system, foundations, the private sector, individuals and other stakeholders, and is responsible for UN University global development strategy and outreach.

The UNU Office of Communications (New York, NY, USA, and Tokyo, Japan) is responsible for developing and coordinating the UN University’s global communications strategy, implementing communications campaigns, disseminating research outcomes and producing promotional materials (including via print, web and video).
The **UNU Office at UNESCO** (Paris, France) serves as a bridge between UNESCO and the UN University by seeking to strengthen existing cooperation, stimulate the involvement of UNU expertise in UNESCO's programmes, and explore potential joint projects in areas of mutual interest.

**UNU Council**

The **Council of the United Nations University** is the governing board of the University; it formulates the principles and policies that govern the University’s activities and operations, approves the work programme, and adopts the biennial budget. The Council is composed of 24 appointed members (who serve six-year terms), the UN University Rector, and three ex-officio members (the UN Secretary-General, the UNESCO Director-General and the UNITAR Executive Director).

**UNU Associated Institutions**

In many of its activities, the UN University is assisted by a network of designated UNU Associated Institutions. These typically are organizations that are implementing large, multi-year joint programmes with the UN University. Currently, 20 institutions are designated by the UNU Council as UNU Associated Institutions.
## Contributions Received by the UN University

1 January – 31 December 2012

### Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>US Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>9,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>661,111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2,029,216</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>30,624</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,433,664</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union (Commission)</td>
<td>88,043</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,167,162</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5,775,507</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>230,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>13,640,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>1,513,481</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>4,631,148</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>34,814</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,944,196</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,332,704</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>19,430</td>
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<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>5,698,865</td>
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<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>14,655</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,042,578</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA (Environment Protection Agency)</td>
<td>250,100</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>158,613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal** 42,706,429

### Other Contributors

- African Development Bank Group 217,000
- Allianz SE 32,175
- Arab Fund For Economic and Social Development 44,847
- Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organization (AGFUND) 40,000
- Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) 188,516
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations 145,204
- Australian Agency for International Development 290,000
- AXA SA 51,948
- Canon 27,563
- Care France 218,356
- Cornell University 68,348
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 51,948
- Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. 26,429
- Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft-und Raumfahrt e.v (DLR) 399,303
- ECODOM-Italian Household Appliances Recovery and Recycling Consortium 43,107
- Elsevier (Singapore) Private Limited 64,362
- Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK Germany) 172,141
- Ford Foundation 150,000
- Germanwatch e.V 395,507
- Hewlett Packard GmbH 26,115
- Ibaraki University 55,013
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies 27,833
- Integrated Consultancy on Infrastructure Development and Environmental Conservation Inc. (IDeA) 54,424
- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas 20,000
- International Development Research Centre 40,760
- International Development Research Centre 70,816
- International Water Management Institute 25,000
- Ishikawa Prefecture 315,273
- Japan Science and Technology Agency 134,299
- Kanazawa City 315,744
- Kirin Holdings Company, Ltd. 365,319
- Maastricht Graduate School of Governance 299,572
- MacArthur Foundation 185,500
- Mori Building Kabushiki Kaisha 26,574
- Munich Climate Insurance Initiative 152,114
- Munich Re Foundation 63,403
- Munich Re Insurance 241,966
- Nansei Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaishi 165,937
- National Science Foundation 202,000
- OMC Incorporated 55,634
- Research Policy Institute-Lund University 27,971
- Sanatorio Americano S.A. 26,100
- Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 57,000
- The Christensen Fund 665,000
- The Japan Foundation for the United Nations University 201,929
- TopTour Corporation 31,496
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 576,927
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 223,000
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 54,862
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) 98,000
- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security 33,855
- United Nations Water 22,900
- University of Bonn 85,285
- University of Copenhagen 32,985
- University of Indonesia 47,708
- University of Tokyo 843,675
- UPM Consultancy and Services Sdn. Bhd. 27,710
- Vereniging NVMP 94,839
- Other donors (67 other donors with individual contributions of less than US$20,000) 351,719

**Subtotal** 9,039,211

**Total** 51,745,640

* In addition to these direct contributions, the UN University benefits from indirect support. In 2012, major contributions not paid directly into the UN University account included US$3.59 million from the Government of Iceland to support the activities of UNU-FTP, UNU-GTP and UNU-LRT, and US$1.38 from the Flemish Government (Belgium) to support the activities of UNU-CRIS.
Human & Financial Resources

UN University Personnel

As of year-end 2012, the global UN University system had 679 personnel, of whom 254 (37 percent) were developing country nationals. UN University personnel included nationals of at least 87 countries.

By gender, global UN University personnel comprised 392 men and 287 women.

UN University Financing

The UN University receives no funds from the regular United Nations budget; it is financed entirely by investment income derived from its endowment fund and by voluntary contributions from governments (mainly the host governments of the University’s institutes) and from agencies, international organizations, foundations and other sources. The overall budget of the UN University in 2012 was US$71.4 million (half of the approved 2012–2013 biennial budget of US$142.8 million). Approximately 61 percent of the 2012–2013 biennial budget is financed by core income (including endowment fund income and operating contributions) and 39 percent by specific programme contributions.

In 2012, the first year of the biennium, the UN University received US$51.7 million in contributions from 21 governments and 128 other sources. In addition, the work of the University benefited from counterpart and other support, such as cost-sharing, as well as “extra-budgetary” contributions for academic activities that were paid directly to cooperating institutions.
The globalized context of the UN University agenda makes collaborative networking a critical foundation for much of the University’s work. The UN University’s formal and informal cooperative relationships with other UN organizations are of particular importance.

At the highest level, the UN University contributes to the work of the United Nations by having (through the Rector) input into meetings of the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) — where it, in turn, is alerted about pressing UN policy issues to which the University can contribute. The UN University also monitors and participates in relevant discussions and communications of the High-Level Committee on Programme and the High-Level Committee on Management that support the work of the CEB.

In 2012, the UN University worked with more than 50 UN system partners:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Joint Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
- Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DeSA)
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
- United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
- United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN-DOALOS)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Information Centres (UNIC)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- United Nations Office of the Secretary-General (UN-OSG)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
- United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
- UN-Water
- World Bank (WB)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
Members of the UN University Council, 2012

APPOINTED MEMBERS

Prof. Mohamed H.A. Hassan (Sudan) [Chair of the Council], former Executive Director, The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS)

Prof. Nobuyasu Abe (Japan), Director, Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Japan Institute of International Affairs; former UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs

Prof. Paolo Blasi (Italy), Professor Emeritus of Physics, University of Florence; former Rector, University of Florence

Prof. Jean-Pierre Bourguignon (France), Director, Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques; Research Director, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Prof. Rahma Bourqia (Morocco), Professor of Sociology, Mohamed V University Agdal; former President, Hassan II University — Mohammedia, Casablanca

Senator Cristovam Buarque (Brazil), Member, Federal Senate; Professor, University of Brasilia

Dame Fiona Caldicott (UK), Immediate Past Principal, Somerville College, Oxford; Immediate Past Pro-Vice Chancellor, Personnel and Equal Opportunities, University of Oxford; Chairman, Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals NHS Trust

Prof. Dr. Francisco Komlavi Seddoh (Togo), former Rector, University of Lomé, Togo; former Minister of Education and Scientific Research; former Director, Division of Higher Education, UNESCO

Prof. Dr. Gita Sen (India), Professor, Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore; Adjunct Professor, Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University

Ms. Lydia Shouleva (Bulgaria), Managing Partner of Business Intellect; former Member of the European and Bulgarian Parliaments; former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Labour and Social Care

Prof. Mala Singh (South Africa), Professor of International Higher Education Research, Centre for Public Leadership and Social Enterprise, The Open University, UK

Prof. Dr. Ivan Wilhelm (Czech Republic), Deputy for Research and Higher Education of the Minister for Education; former Rector, Charles University, Prague

Prof. Dr. Margaret Wintermantel (Germany), President, the German Academic Exchange Service

Dr. J. Michael Adams (USA), President, Fairleigh Dickinson University (Deceased – June 2012)

Ms. Angela Cropper (Trinidad and Tobago), Special Adviser, United Nations Environment Programme (Deceased – November 2012)

UNU RECTOR

Prof. Dr. Konrad Osterwalder (Switzerland)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Mr. Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea), Secretary-General, United Nations, New York

Mrs. Irina Gueorguieva Bokova (Bulgaria), Director-General, UNESCO, Paris

Ms. Sally Fegan-Wyles (Ireland), Executive Director ad interim, UNITAR
Senior Officers of the UN University
(as of year-end 2012)

UNU CENTRE
• Prof. Dr. Konrad Osterwalder
  Rector
• Prof. Govindan Parayil
  Vice-Rector
• Prof. Jakob Rhyner
  Vice-Rector
• Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi
  Vice-Rector
• Ms. Luna Abu-Khadra
  Representative of the Rector, UNU Development Office
• Mr. Max Bond
  Executive Officer, Office of the Rector
• Dr. François d’Artagnan
  Director of Administration
• Mrs. Mirjam Kaplow
  Head of Communications
• Prof. Dr. Luk Van Langenhove
  Representative of the Rector at UNESCO, Paris

UNU RESEARCH and TRAINING INSTITUTES and PROGRAMMES
• Dr. Zafar Adeel
  Director, UNU-INWEH
• Dr. Hafdis Hanna Aegisdottir
  Programme Director, UNU-LRT
• Prof. Reza Ardakanian
  Director, UNU-FLORES
• Dr. Elias Ayuk
  Director, UNU-INRA
• Dr. Ingvar Birgir Fridleifsson
  Programme Director, UNU-GTP
• Prof. Peter Haddawy
  Director, UNU-IIST
• Prof. Dr. Luk Van Langenhove
  Director, UNU-CRIS
• Prof. Parvati Nair
  Director, UNU Institute in Barcelona
• Prof. Govindan Parayil
  Director, UNU-IAS
• Dr. José Luis Ramirez
  Programme Coordinator, UNU-BIOLAC
• Prof. Jakob Rhyner
  Director, UNU-EHS
• Dr. Mohamed Salleh Mohamed Yasin
  Director, UNU-IIGH
• Prof. Finn Tarp
  Director, UNU-WIDER
• Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi
  Director, UNU-ISP
• Dr. Tumi Tomasson
  Programme Director, UNU-FTP
• Dr. Bart Verspagen
  Director, UNU-MERIT