Introducing United Nations University

United Nations University (UNU) is dedicated to the generation and transfer of knowledge, and the strengthening of individual and institutional capacities, in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The concept of “a United Nations university, truly international in character and devoted to the Charter’s objectives of peace and progress” was suggested by then UN Secretary-General U Thant in 1969. This idea received widespread support, and in 1975 UNU commenced operations as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The mission of UNU is “to contribute, through research and capacity building, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Members States.” Five main roles are central to this mission; UNU strives to foster intellectual cooperation among scholars, scientists and practitioners worldwide (and especially those in the developing world) by serving as:

- an international community of scholars;
- a bridge between the United Nations and the international academic community;
- a think-tank for the United Nations system;
- a builder of capacity, particularly in developing countries; and
- a platform for dialogue and new and creative ideas.

Organization

The University functions as a decentralized “network of networks” with a truly interdisciplinary and global perspective. The UNU system comprises the UNU Centre in Tokyo and a worldwide network of Research and Training Centres and Programmes (listed on the inside back cover) assisted by numerous associated and cooperating institutions.

The principles and policies of UNU are set by the University Council, whose 24 appointed members serve six-year terms in their individual capacities (rather than as representatives of their countries). The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Director-General of UNESCO and Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) serve as ex officio Council Members. The UNU Rector also serves as a Council member, and acts as the University’s chief academic and administrative officer, with responsibility for the direction, organization and administration of its overall programme.

Knowledge Generation

UNU studies human activities and the way in which they are altering the world, with a particular emphasis on the concerns and needs of developing countries. New and constructive thinking that incorporates both theoretical and practical approaches is a hallmark of UNU research, which is clustered within two main programme areas: peace and governance and environment and development.

Knowledge Transfer

Of crucial importance to the success of UNU is its capacity to get the “right” knowledge to the people who need it the most, in a timely manner and in a useful form. The main modes of knowledge transfer are books, working papers, articles and newsletters as well as conferences, workshops, panels, presentations, guest lectures and electronic media (including CD-ROMs and the Internet).

UNU Press publishes numerous books each year and cooperates in the production of five journals. The UNU Office of Communications oversees production of the Work in Progress and the web-based UNU Update newsletters and this UNU Annual Report, and assists the academic units in the preparation of their public information materials and other communications. UNU Online Learning, in cooperation with the UNU Campus Computing Centre, supports educational technology projects and operates a Media Studio.

Capacity Development

UNU capacity development efforts are aimed at strengthening individual and institutional capacities in developing countries by promoting self-reliant development and providing opportunities for scholars and scientists to participate in UNU research activities. UNU offers fellowships to scholars from developing countries to receive postgraduate training in UNU network institutions. Fellows are selected on the basis of three criteria: their work is in an area of concern to the University, they are recommended by their home institution, and they commit to returning to work at their home institution when their training is completed. UNU also provides reimbursable financial assistance to self-financed students from developing countries who wish to pursue higher education in Japan.

Financing

UNU receives no funds from the regular UN budget; UNU’s activities are supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, agencies, international organizations, foundations and private companies. The University’s basic annual income comes from investment income derived from the UNU Endowment Fund and from operating and specific programme contributions by governments and others.
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**Supplementary Annexes**


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Cover Photograph by Mark Henley/Panos Pictures

A Mongolian family fetches water. Mountain areas, important both as ‘water towers’ for freshwater resources and as refuges of biological diversity, are increasingly threatened by development processes.

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Design by Brechtje Zoet (BZ design)
Rector's
Preface

The year 2004 marked the 29th year of activity of United Nations University (UNU). Our work continued to be focused within two main themes: peace and governance and environment and development. In 2004, the University worked on critical issues that relate to many of the key problem areas identified at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000. UNU has contributed to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals as well as to the 2005 review of progress toward meeting those goals and the planning of the way ahead.

During the year, efforts were centred on revising UNU’s strategic plan, which resulted in a new document — UNU Strategic Directions (2005–2008) — that sets out the trajectory of the University for the next four years and beyond, and will serve as the basis for the preparation of the 2006–2007 biennium academic programme and budget. The Strategic Directions document was formally approved by the UNU Council at its 51st session in December.

In March 2004, the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) moved to new premises in Yokohama, Japan, from its previous location adjacent to UNU Centre in Tokyo. This move, made possible by the support in particular of the City of Yokohama, will help UNU-IAS to establish itself in a new academic and societal environment and to develop a clearer institutional profile for its work.

In June, we marked the formal establishment of the UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) in Bonn, Germany. UNU-EHS receives support from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Science and Research of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, and the City of Bonn. Its work focuses on assessing the vulnerability and coping capacity of societies facing natural and human-induced hazards in a changing environment, and will help to improve our understanding of cause and effect relationships and offer options for reducing risks and vulnerabilities.

Two new operating units of the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) became operational during 2004. One unit, located at the University of Yaounde 1,
Cameroon, carries out work on the application of computer technology to the management of natural resources. The other unit, located at the University of Cocody, Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire, focuses on the social science aspects of the management of natural resources.

Discussions continued during the year with the Government of Malaysia on the establishment of the UNU International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH), which will be located in Kuala Lumpur. The Government of Malaysia formally approved the proposal for the new institute in December 2003; it is expected that UNU-IIGH will become operational in early 2006.

We welcomed 14 new members of the governing University Council to the UNU family in December at the 51st session of the Council in Helsinki. The Council reviewed the activities of the University over the past year and assessed the financial situation and investment of the UNU Endowment Fund. The Council also designated the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), Enschede, The Netherlands, as an Associated Institution of UNU.

While good progress was made throughout the UNU system during 2004, more efforts are needed to mobilize additional financial and other resources to support the University’s work. Even in the face of declining financial contributions from donor governments, UNU has continued to strengthen the quality, relevance and outreach of its research and capacity development activities, as well as its connection to and interaction with the United Nations family. The collective efforts of UNU Centre, the UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes, and the broader network of associated institutions and cooperating institutions will continue to address the problems that are the core concerns of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States, as set out in the UNU Charter.

Hans van Ginkel
Rector

Hans van Ginkel
Rector, United Nations University
Under-Secretary-General of United Nations
Since commencing operations in 1975 as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations University (UNU) has matured into a decentralized, global network. Today, the UNU system encompasses the UNU Centre, a network of 12 UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes (UNU RTC/Ps), eight UNU Associated Institutions, and hundreds of cooperating institutions and individuals. Rather than being just another “traditional” university, UNU functions as a unique, truly international organization tasked with finding interdisciplinary solutions to “pressing global problems that are of concern to the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.” UNU’s “faculty” is its international network of scholars and researchers; its “students” are young scientists and scholars who receive specific postgraduate instruction or practical project-based training.

This annual report gives an overview of the work of UNU during 2004. Rather than attempting the nearly impossible task of presenting an exhaustive account of UNU system activities and accomplishments, this report highlights a selection of significant projects, activities and events. Further information about past and current UNU endeavours is available online at http://www.unu.edu.

The year 2004 saw a general consolidation of the UNU system, accompanied by growing recognition of the meaningful contributions that the University is making to the work of the UN. Completion of the UNU Strategic Directions (2005–2008), which defines the trajectory of the University for the next four years and beyond, also served to strengthen the common understanding throughout the UNU system of the University’s structure, aims and activities.

UNU Programmes and Themes

UNU utilizes innovative techniques and methodologies to undertake cross-cultural and multidisciplinary research and capacity
development within two broad programme areas: Peace and Governance and Environment and Development. Two of the UNU Centre academic units — the Peace and Governance Programme, and the Environment and Sustainable Development Programme — are aligned with and, through the Programme Vice Rectors, coordinate work within these two programme areas.

Within these two broad programme areas, UNU has identified five thematic areas — (i) Peace and Security; (ii) Governance; (iii) Development and Poverty Reduction; (iv) Science, Technology and Society; and (v) Environment — that are closely linked to the institutional structure of the University. Each UNU unit — the UNU Centre academic programmes and UNU RTC/Ps — undertakes activities focused on specific sets of issues under one or more of these themes.

The Peace and Governance Programme organizes and supports research that generates policy-oriented recommendations for addressing current problems, and identifies long-term trends and patterns that may affect global peace, security and governance. In 2004, this Programme implemented a wide range of research, policy analysis, capacity development and dissemination activities, some of which are discussed in the section beginning on page 8. Among the significant accomplishments in 2004 were a series of major international research workshops on “The Iraq Crisis and World Order”; a conference in Ireland on international justice and accountability; and publication of a book that explores the role of the United Nations in promoting and facilitating democracy.¹

The Environment and Development Programme focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and their implications for human development and welfare. The Programme adopts a multidisciplinary approach that combines natural and social sciences, and makes special efforts to include global perspectives — in particular, those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. A broad selection of projects related to the Environment and Development Programme are introduced in the section beginning on page 14. Two particularly significant achievements in 2004 were initiatives on the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains, and the inauguration of the UNU Summer School for Bird’s-eye View Experts on Environment as a new initiative to facilitate UNU’s role as a focal point in knowledge exchange to enhance holistic perspectives of global environmental issues.

Some important issues do not fit neatly into a specific category, but cut across or complement multiple themes, or significantly impact a broad range of UNU activities. Three of these Cross-Cutting Issues — globalization, gender and human development — are discussed in the section beginning on page 24.

Connections with other UN system organizations are of special importance. UNU continues to explore ways to enhance existing links with key UN system partners and to forge cooperative relationships with new agencies and programmes; in 2004, UNU collaborated with more than 35 UN system organizations. UNU also works with the UN Office in Geneva to jointly organize the annual Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue as a means to provide practical and pertinent inputs for policy development and implementation across programmes and departments. UNU’s Links within the UN System are discussed in the section on page 34.

Dissemination

The University disseminates the results of its work through a variety of channels, including public events (high-level conferences, symposiums, panels, workshops and public lectures), traditional print media (books, reports, journal articles, newsletters and media releases) and electronic media (CD-ROMs and the Internet). In 2004, UNU organized or co-organized nearly 300 public events, including two U Thant Distinguished Lectures; the annual Michio Nagai Memorial Lecture, the UNU-INTECH Amilcar Herrera Public Lecture in Technology and Development, the UNU-INRA Annual Lecture and UNU-WIDER Annual Lecture; the EU–UNU Tokyo Public Forum; eight UNU-IAS Yokohama Roundtables; and nine sessions of the UNU Global Seminar series. A new initiative by UNU-WIDER to organize two state-of-the-art conferences in 2004 — “Making Peace Work” (June) and “Unlocking Human Potential: Linking the Informal and Formal Sectors” (September) — proved to be a resounding success.

The work of University led to the publication of almost 40 new books in 2004, including 14 new titles published by UNU Press, while UNU staff published more than 200 articles in scholarly and popular journals as well as over 180 discussion and working papers. UNU also used electronic means to disseminate information about its activities during the year, including the UNU Update, WIDER Angle and e-CRIS print and web newsletters, the UNU Video

Capacity Development

UNU is strongly committed to enhancing individual and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries. Training opportunities are implemented worldwide in cooperation with partner institutions; 86 training courses were conducted in 2004, of which 71 per cent were held in developing countries.

UNU provides capacity development opportunities for postgraduate scholars and young professionals through specialized advanced training programmes (short- and long-duration courses, and postgraduate degree-oriented study) as well as project-based development opportunities for individuals, groups and institutions (by giving them the chance to participate in UNU project work). UNU also supports the networking activities of developing country academics and provides reimbursable financial aid for young people from developing countries to attend a university in Japan. Capacity Development activities in 2004 are covered in the section beginning on page 26.

Networking

The concept of networking is integral to UNU’s research and capacity development activities. The University complements its own internal network of RTC/Ps by reaching out to partner institutions that share similar objectives. UNU’s major Networking Activities in 2004 are discussed in the section beginning on page 30.

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The main UNU website received an average of more than 650,000 page views per month in 2004.

Institutional Matters

UNU receives no funds from the regular UN budget; its activities are supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Table 2 on page 43 provides a breakdown of UNU’s expenditures in 2004, while annex 1 on page 44 lists contributors (donors and amounts).

Because of its mandated character as “an international community of scholars,” UNU strives to maintain a global perspective. As of year-end, the UNU system had a personnel component of 277 (161 professionals and 116 general services staff) from 56 countries. Table 3 on page 43 shows UNU personnel by unit.

In May, 14 new members were appointed to six-year terms on the governing Council of United Nations University. The main functions of the Council are to formulate the principles and policies that govern UNU operations, approve the University’s work programme and budget, and make recommendations regarding the effective functioning of UNU. At its annual session in December (held in Helsinki), the Council:

• considered the University’s financial situation,
• approved the UNU Strategic Directions (2005–2008),
• discussed the UNU policy on intellectual property rights,
• reviewed the UNU Global Seminar series,
• heard progress reports on the status of implementation of UNU’s strategy for its future activities in and on Africa, and its strategy for follow-up of the World Summit for Sustainable Development, and
• designated a new UNU Associated Institution (the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation, Enschede, The Netherlands).

Among noteworthy institutional developments in 2004 not mentioned elsewhere in this report:

• The UNU-CRIS Scientific Advisory Board was installed and met for the first time in April.
• In June, UNU-CRIS consolidated its premises at Grootseminarie, a historical building of Bruges.
• Dr. Jairam Reddy was appointed Director ad interim of UNU-ILI.
• A new building was completed for UNU-ILI, fully funded by the Government of Jordan.
• Prof. G. M. Reed was appointed as Director of UNU-IIST.
• Prof. Luc Soete was appointed as Director of UNU-INTECH.

Young Muslim women in London speak out for global peace and understanding. Photo: Jenny Matthews/Panos Pictures
One of the principal purposes of the United Nations, affirmed in the preamble of its Charter, is “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.” The Charter of the United Nations commits all nations to have “respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms,” to “practice tolerance,” and to “unite to maintain international peace and security.”

The mission of the UNU Peace and Governance Programme is to contribute to the promotion of sustainable peace and good governance. The Programme organizes and supports research that produces policy-oriented recommendations for current problems and longer term challenges, and supports the training and capacity development needs that arise from the University’s mission.

The research activities of the UNU Peace and Governance Programme are aimed at deepening our understanding of pressing global problems, with a view to finding workable solutions.

The Programme works in four thematic areas:
- Conflict and security,
- Human rights and ethics,
- Policy and institutional frameworks, and
- International order and justice.

To supplement these themes, an inter-related set of projects and activities was begun in 2004 under the broad theme of “Multilateralism under Challenge.”

This section introduces several UNU Peace and Governance Programme projects undertaken in 2004. Fuller descriptions of these and other projects can be found on the UNU website.

A Challenge to Multilateralism?

Multilateralism brings stability, order and regularity to the international system. All states face mutual vulnerabilities; even the most powerful states cannot achieve security, environmental safety and economic prosperity unilaterally or in isolation. Yet many people
question whether multilateralism, including the UN system, is somehow being challenged by evolving circumstances, especially in the area of international security.

The project Multilateralism under Challenge? Power, International Order and Structural Change, organized in cooperation with the Social Sciences Research Council of the US, considers if the existing principles and institutions of multilateralism are able to cope with contemporary challenges and emerging security threats. Researchers met in November in Washington, DC, to focus on a number of questions, including: In what ways, and to what extent, are the limitations of multilateralism demonstrated in the wide array of issues like health crises such as HIV/AIDS and SARS; “rogue,” criminalized or failing states; terrorism; and environmental problems? In what ways are these limitations related to changes in structural factors — such as state sovereignty, the impact and significance of non-state actors, international norms, the distribution of power at the international level, and the nature of security challenges? How can the values and institutions of multilateralism be reformed in order to better meet contemporary realities?

**Iraq and World Order**

The Iraq war — pursued without the authorization of the UN Security Council — was interpreted by many as a major challenge to multilateralism, with serious implications for world order. A major two-part UNU project, organized in cooperation with the International Peace Academy, analyses this issue. This project, The Iraq Crisis and World Order, explores the effects that the conflict may have on existing international institutions and, in particular, on the current global regimes designed to manage weapons of mass destruction.

The basis of world order, with the United Nations at the centre of the system of global governance, has come under increasing strain in recent years. This has resulted, amongst other reasons, from inflated expectations of what the UN could accomplish after the end of the cold war, the growing gravity of threats rooted in non-state actors, and the growing salience of weapons of mass destruction. An additional factor is the growing disparity between the power of the United States and that of all other members of the United Nations, and the challenge that this poses to the “Westphalian fiction” of sovereign states equal in status and legitimacy. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, and the UN responses to the new threat, brought these developments to a head in relation to Saddam Hussein’s regime in Iraq.

Two distinct, policy-oriented project workshops were held in 2004. The first workshop, held in August in Bangkok in cooperation with the King Prajadhipok’s Institute, focused on the broad implications of the emerging US-centric world order in structural, political and institutional terms. It considered a range of key questions, including: Does the Iraq crisis suggest a genuine challenge to a world ordered...
by norms and institutions? What are the likely implications of a leadership model based on consent and persuasion being displaced with leadership by command-and-control? How will key countries, significant regional organizations and surviving international institutions deal with an unfamiliar post-Westphalian order of one pre-eminent (even if virtuous) power?

The second workshop, held in October in Beppu and Kyoto (Japan) in cooperation with the Asia-Pacific University and Ritsumeikan University, concentrated on the evolving military strategies as well as the non-proliferation and disarmament approaches raised by the war on Iraq. This workshop focused, in particular, on Northeast Asia, the Middle East and South Asia. Participants also explored the global responses to the evolving US-led military and non-proliferation doctrines.

**Making States Work**

Effective and legitimate states are the essential basis for peaceful and secure societies, and for the fulfilment of human rights and needs. As the UN Secretary-General noted in his 2005 reform report, “one of the greatest challenges of the new millennium is to ensure that all States are strong enough to meet the many challenges they face.” A stable and peaceful international system similarly depends upon the cooperation of viable functioning states.

The link between international peace, human security and strong states was the starting point for the joint UNU-International Peace Academy project on Making States Work, which will lead to the publication of a book in 2005. The project examines how various actors have responded to crises regarding the legitimacy and viability of state institutions, with a particular emphasis on those situations in which the state has been salvaged or at least kept afloat. Central to the project is the question of how political power as defined through territorial boundaries is changing, and what this means for the international security system, especially where the weakness of state institutions is a matter of international concern. This encompasses a range of crises, from states in which basic public services are neglected to the total collapse of governance. The emphasis of the project is on constructive engagement rather than an autopsy of failure. It raises, in turn, questions of the nature of the state, the forms of strategies by internal and external actors that have worked (and those that have not), and how to encourage global actors to constructively engage in solving these problems.

**International Justice**

UNU work in the area of international accountability and justice involves research, international conferences and policy dialogue. Substantively, this work has focused on the role of justice in a world of states; the evolving norms of state sovereignty in relation to international justice; the role of justice in post-conflict societies; the role of international actors in supporting this; and what the limitations and potential of this role might be.

A conference on “Accountability for Atrocity” was held in July, in Galway (Ireland), organized by UNU and the Irish Centre for Human Rights at the National University of Ireland. This conference brought together pre-eminent specialists in the field of international law and political science for a major debate on evolving issues. Several past and present international prosecutors participated in this event, making it a historic opportunity to reflect upon the development of international criminal accountability as well as to consider future prospects. The conference focused on issues relating to prosecutorial discretion, judicial independence, and the relationships between criminal prosecution and the alternatives (such as truth and reconciliation commissions). The papers presented at the conference will be published as a book, building upon the earlier volume published by UNU Press.

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The Politics of Apology

One of the most noteworthy phenomena of our time has been the desire to seek and establish the “truth,” best exemplified by the creation of truth commissions in societies seeking to emerge from dictatorial pasts. In South Africa, for example, it was deemed essential, as a part of political transition, to examine the abuses and nature of apartheid rule, but the effort had to be balanced against the sensitivities and needs facing this newly developing, multi-racial society. Similar efforts have been attempted in a host of other countries, albeit with varying degrees of success. The larger point is that there seems to be almost universal recognition that a society will not be able to successfully pass into the future until it somehow deals with its demons from the past.

The truth commission phenomenon has been a non-Western affair. The West, however, has its own demons to exorcise — although recognition of this has been slow in materializing. Nevertheless, what is starting to emerge is that Western states and institutions have their own way of dealing with the harms that they have brought about in the world; one means of doing this has come in the form of an apology. In October, researchers met in South Carolina to discuss the project The Age of Apology: The West Faces Its Own Past. This project explores Western efforts to “come to terms” with the past in an attempt to help us understand our past and present — something that can only be achieved by hearing from voices all over the world.

The Perverse Consequences of Peacekeeping

The international community’s involvement in managing conflict and building peace is, unfortunately, not always positive in its effects. This forms a further — if unexpected — challenge to the integrity of multilateralism. The project The Perverse Consequences of Peacekeeping, organized in cooperation with the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), analyses the ways in which local and foreign peacekeepers may have a negative impact upon the economy and society in which they work. In particular, it examines the tendency for peacekeeping operations to facilitate and maintain “shadow” economies in conflict and post-conflict zones.

The project does not, in any way, ignore the positive benefits that result from peacekeeping missions. However, it is important not to overlook the negative side effects — be they corruption, arms trade, drug smuggling, prostitution, the clash of cultures, or the effects of the different employment and remuneration policies practiced by international actors. The project brought together international experts from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds and field experience for a meeting in Cape Town in November. Papers and discussion focused on enhancing our understanding of the unintended and unwanted consequences of peacekeeping missions, and on developing strategies to avoid these negative after-effects in the future.
The Power of Ideas

At a time when international organizations face many challenges, the role of ideas to help address global challenges is fundamentally important. A UNU Peace and Governance Programme project, organized in partnership with the Centre for International Governance Innovation at the University of Waterloo, has explored this role, leading to the future publication of a book. The project assesses how international commissions have shaped (or reshaped) discourse and policy concerning a wide range of global issues, including the global economic order and poverty, international security, the environment, and (more recently) whether the international community will ever accept the idea that military intervention is a legitimate option in cases of genocide and mass human rights violations.

The varying experiences and influences of eight separate international commissions were explored in this project: Brandt Commission, Palme Commission, Brundtland Commission, Commission on Global Governance, Canberra Commission, World Commission on Dams, Kosovo Commission and International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty. The project results indicate some of the pitfalls and shortcomings that have plagued many of the blue ribbon commissions on UN reform — especially in regard to how to translate ideas into action and gain the necessary political will of states.

Peacebuilding

In 2001, UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan started a series of major international conferences on political and social issues that are of particular relevance to the UN, the European Union (EU) and Japan. The overriding theme of these conferences is the importance of strengthening international cooperation and peace by bringing together politicians, scholars, media figures and major non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives to engage in frank and forward-looking discussion of pressing global challenges.

The fourth conference in the annual EU–UNU Tokyo Global Forum series, in February, was devoted to the theme “Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Peace-Building and Reconciliation.” The conference addressed the efforts of the international community to strengthen the social fabric and rebuild the physical and institutional infrastructure of countries or regions after the end of civil conflicts and wars. The past two years have seen the active involvement of the UN and EU, as well as of a number of governments and NGOs, in peace-making and reconstruction processes — in Afghanistan, Iraq, Western Africa, the Balkans, East Timor and many other regions. These experiences have taught us that enormous human security challenges persist even after the fighting has ended.

UNU Press has more than 200 titles in print, covering a wide range of subjects including peacekeeping, peace and governance, and economic and social development. For all enquiries, please contact the Marketing and Sales Unit (Fax: +81-3-3406-7345; E-mail: sales@hq.unu.edu).

Visit http://www.unu.edu/unupress/ for information about these and other titles.
The UNU Environment and Development Programme focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and their implications for sustainable human development. The Programme adopts a multidisciplinary approach that combines both natural and social sciences, and makes special efforts to include global perspectives — those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular.

The Programme works in five thematic areas:
• Management of fragile ecosystems,
• Water crises,
• Sustainable urbanization,
• Global environmental governance and information, and
• Programme development based on a holistic view of environmental transitions (a thematic area added in 2004).

This section highlights a range of UNU Environment and Development Programme projects undertaken in 2004. Fuller descriptions of these and other projects can be found on the UNU website.

Management of Fragile Ecosystems

A number of targets and timetables have been agreed upon worldwide for an ecological approach to natural resources management to ensure productive and healthy ecosystems by blending social, economic, physical, and biological needs and values. Recently, a participatory approach in terms of traditional knowledge and local livelihoods has been emphasized.

Managing Agrodiversity

In 2004, the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, UNU-INRA, and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Regional Office for Africa, with the support of the People, Land Management and Ecosystem Conservation (PLEC)-Ghana programme, organized a pilot multidisciplinary training course on “Land...
Degradation and Management in a Rural Livelihoods Context.” This course, held in June at the University of Ghana (Legon, Ghana), addressed the issue of land degradation in Western Africa. Two workshops were also held: a March workshop on “Agrodiversity, Local Knowledge and Sustainable Development in Mountainous Regions,” co-organized with the Jawaharlal Nehru University, in New Delhi, and a September workshop on “Using Biodiversity for Sustainable Agriculture,” co-organized with the Yunnan Agricultural University and International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) in Kunming, China.

Sustainable Land Management in Drylands

Drylands are among the world’s most fragile ecosystems. Many of the more than two billion people who live in drylands confront daunting challenges in maintaining their well-being in the face of limited water and other natural resources. While past responses to land degradation focused on technological solutions that require site-appropriate measures, more recent approaches are attempting to better reflect land users’ voices by promoting learning and the sharing of experiences based on interdisciplinary research and capacity development components.

A regional project on Sustainable Land Management in Mountainous Areas: Thailand, Lao PDR and Yunnan Province of China was initiated with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme Global Environment Facility (UNEP-GEF). The project proposal for a GEF Project Preparation and Development Facility (PDF) grant was reviewed in July, with approval expected in 2005.

Also in 2004, UNU signed an agreement of cooperation for a Joint Master’s Degree Programme in Integrated Land Management in Drylands with the Institut des Régions Arides (IRA), Tunisia; Cold and Arid Regions Environmental and Engineering Research Institute (CAREERI) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie (INAT), Tunisia.

In early 2004, a short training course on “Land Degradation and Sustainable Rural Livelihoods” was held in Norwich, UK, and Murcia, Spain. This training course for professionals, which focused on current theories and perspectives on land degradation assessment, was based on the PLEC working paper “Land Degradation – Guidelines for Field Assessment.”

An international conference on “Living with Desert” was held in May, in Tokyo. The conference was co-organized by UNU, the Arid Land Research Center of Tottori University and the Japanese Association for Arid Land Studies.

Agricultural Innovation

The new project on Policies to Strengthen the Capacity of Agricultural Innovation Systems in Developing Countries is designed to give programmatic coherence to a cluster of projects that address the nature of innovation capacity.
in the rural/agricultural sector. Several conference and seminar presentations were made in 2004, and a journal article on “The Evolving Culture of Science in the CGIAR [Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research]: Concepts for Building a New Architecture of Innovation in Agri-biotechnology” will be published in the International Journal of Biotechnology (in 2005).

The UNU-INTECH project on Enhancing Agricultural Innovation: How to Go Beyond the Strengthening of Research Systems is sponsored by the Agriculture and Rural Development Department of the World Bank and the Department for International Development (DFID), UK. This project seeks to investigate ways of applying the innovation systems framework as a diagnostic tool in agriculture sector planning and investment.

Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir–Alai Mountains

The transboundary initiative on Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains focuses on land and water resources conservation and biological diversity in high-altitude, semi-agricultural ecosystems of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Responding directly to the Millennium Development “Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability,” it focuses on land management as the entry point into the vicious circle of poverty and environmental degradation, and seeks to develop a framework for integrated and sustainable mountain resources management.

Forestry Policy in Countries with Economies in Transition

Forestry sectors in countries in transition face challenges to their natural environment reflecting the stage of the country’s economic development. The project Training and Research Capacities for Forestry Policy Development in Countries with Economies in Transition is co-sponsored by UNU and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. Current work focuses on implementation of the phase “Strengthening Capacities of Education and Training for Forest Economies and Policy Development in the Western Balkan Region.”

Water Crises

UNU research projects on water crises are seeking solutions to sustainable environmental and political management of critical water resources. The goal is to ensure adequate quality and quantities of water for all and to develop integrated water resources management frameworks.

Rivers and Lake Basins

The project International River and Lake Basins Management is an interdisciplinary study of water resources as a limiting factor for regions sharing international water bodies. With the aim of providing bases for environmentally and politically sustainable management of critical resources, the project intends to bring innovative perspectives of international water management to the forefront of global discussions in both the academic and policy-making spheres. The project will focus on hydro-politics in the Euphrates River Basin and on the Yali Falls Dam Project.

Basin Water Cycles

Population growth and per capita water consumption growth lead to over-exploitation of finite freshwater resources, which can bring unexpected consequences such as land subsidence and water-quality deterioration. The project Management of Basin Water Cycle for Sustainable Water Resources Development seeks to address these concerns by setting up distributed hydrological models in selected catchments; implementing reservoir operations and other water management options; coupling these to short- and long-term climatic forecasts to develop appropriate policy scenarios; and enabling capacity development and dissemination over the Internet.

The Coastal Hydrosphere

Environmental Monitoring and Governance in the East Asia Hydrosphere is a joint project by the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme and UNU-INWEH. The project, supported by the Shimadzu Corporation, encompasses three initiatives on pollution monitoring and conservation of the
coastal environment in East Asia and the Pacific: coastal and inland water pollution monitoring of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mangrove ecosystem management, and establishing a regional researcher network on marine ecology. Activities in 2004 included monitoring POPs in nine East Asian countries; presenting an international symposium in Beijing, in May, on “Impacts of POPs from Urban Areas”; holding international workshops on the Asia-Pacific marine environment in Iwate (Japan) in February and November; and developing a revised “Global Atlas of Mangroves” in cooperation with UNESCO, FAO, International Society for Mangroves Ecosystems, United Nations Environment Programme, and International Tropical Timber Organization.

Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

UNU-INWEH contributed to a major policy research project designed to stimulate debate on the future role of a Leaders G20 Forum in addressing critical global challenges. The goal of the “Leaders G20” for Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation project was to examine whether such a group, comprising the largest and most powerful developed and developing countries, could be more effective than existing multilateral forums in galvanizing “win-win-win” solutions to intractable global challenges. UNU-INWEH co-organized an expert workshop in late 2004, which focused on the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation (SDS) and prepared a comprehensive background paper on SDS that addressed the G20’s comparative advantages, essential elements of the crisis and scenarios for G20 action.

Water-Sector Capacity Needs

The project on Assessment of Global Water-Sector Capacity Needs aims to assess to what extent capacity development in the water sector is required to meet the Millennium Development Goal 7. An initial “desktop study,” completed at the end of 2004, has led to a more comprehensive assessment of global needs. Preliminary results from this initiative will be provided as UNU-INWEH’s contribution to the upcoming World Water Development Report II.

Sustainable Urbanization

Nearly half of the world’s population now lives in urban areas, and much of the other half has increasingly become dependent upon cities for their economic, social and political development. By 2030, nearly two-thirds of global population will be living in urban areas, thus making the sustainability of urban areas of vital importance to the global community.

Multi-Hazard Risks

The project Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment has two components: (i) Multi-Hazard Urban Risk Assessment with Dynamic Spatial Information and (ii) Catastrophic Flood Risk Assessment in Asia-Pacific Region. The former focuses on assessing and reducing human vulnerability to disasters — especially those brought about by urbanization processes, such as impervious areas and underground spaces. A modelling study on city flooding including underground space was completed in 2004, in collaboration with the Water Resources Laboratory of the...
University of Tokyo; results were presented at the 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Resources and Hydrology conference in Singapore. In parallel, interface development for a distributed hydrological model was carried out in a collaborative study with a private sector partnership, and methodology development for simulating both the hazards and the behaviour of affected people was carried out with the University of Tokyo.

The latter component of the project focuses on conducting a comparative study to understand the nature of catastrophic floods in different countries in the Asia-Pacific, and on promoting information and experience exchange at provincial or city level. A series of meetings and workshops were held in Vietnam (in March, July and September), which resulted in broad agreement; a pilot demonstration project was started in Hanoi.

In conjunction with the risk assessment programmes of UNU-EHS, public seminars were organized at UNU Centre in Tokyo in March and August. UNU also participated in the inauguration of the new headquarters of the University Twinning (UNITWIN) programme of the International Consortium on Landslides at Kyoto University. UNU expressed its strong commitment to landslide risk reduction globally, and called for a paradigm shift from hazard zonation to active landslide warning as the most effective means to reduce fatalities from landslides.

Urban Ecosystems

The increasing rate of urbanization presents extraordinary challenges. UNU-IAS has engaged in research and capacity development efforts to promote new theoretical and practical ways to understand and manage cities. This will lead to the eventual publication of an edited volume on *Ecosystem Approaches to Urban Environmental Management in the Asia Pacific* based on workshops held in February and November. UNU-IAS also submitted a report on comparative CO₂ emissions to the United States Environmental Protection Agency in August, and several reports on policies for cleaner fuels to the Asian Development Bank’s Clean Air Initiative.

The UNU-IAS Urban Programme submitted a report on its research activities to the International Council for Science (ICSU) Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment as part of an effort to investigate and develop a collaborative urban ecosystem research initiative. In September, the Programme held a networking event on “Cities as Drivers of Sustainable Development” at the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) World Urban Forum in Barcelona.

Innovative Communities

The Innovative Communities Initiative is a joint project of UNU and the United Nations Environment Programme International Environmental Technology Centre (UNEP-IETC). The initiative looks at the concept of “innovativeness” as applied to a community, and explores its implications in managing the local environment. A book on *Innovative Communities* will be published in 2005.

Zero Emissions Forum

The concept of Zero Emissions, developed at UNU in 1994, is becoming one of the major leading principles towards achievement of a sustainable society as an alternative to the current mass consumptive society. UNU fosters zero emissions-related activities through the UNU Zero Emissions Forum (UNU-ZEF).

UNU-ZEF organized three conferences in 2004. The first, in March, focused on the development of a “Yakushima Model of a Sustainable Society System,” while the second and third, held in May in China, were centred on current water management systems. UNU-ZEF also published three booklets in 2004: a handbook on water resources, a report on the Yakushima Project on Achieving Zero Emissions and an English version of the “Zero Emissions Manual.”
Environmental Governance and Information

Environmental governance means the rules, processes and behaviour that affect the way in which powers are exercised (at global or local levels) in the field of environmental policies, particularly with respect to openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence. Projects under this theme focus, among others, on improving environmental governance, reinforcing networks and enhancing public participation.

Forum for Globally-Integrated Environmental Assessment Modelling (GLEAM)

The GLEAM Forum — jointly administered by the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme and the (Dutch) National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) — is an exchange platform that focuses on globally-integrated environmental assessment (and, in particular, model-supported assessment). In 2004, the GLEAM Forum launched active modelling of case studies: one focused on the Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC) impacts in the agriculture and power sectors, and another focused on climate change, its effects on the arid to semi-arid climate of Gujarat province of India and, specifically, its impact on drought and the livelihood of farmers.

Information Society and Environmental Issues


Technology (IT) equipment. The book, launched in March at the UN Secretariat in New York, was widely reported by the world media. Collaboration with partners such as Hewlett Packard, Fujitsu-Siemens, IBM, Carnegie Mellon University and Clark University is continuing in the next phase of the project, which addresses “e-waste.”

Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC)

GEIC — a joint initiative of UNU and Japanese Ministry of the Environment — looks at the issue of bringing up-to-date and accurate information related to environment to a wide range of stakeholders, especially non-governmental and non-profit organizations (NGOs and NPOs). Work in 2004 included capacity development activities, strengthening of environmental support centres, NGO support and information dissemination.

Inter-Linkages between MEAs

The Inter-Linkages Initiative focuses on synergies and coordination among multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Its main focus on implementation and capacity development at national and regional levels was strengthened through the outcomes of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development’s 11th session in 2003. In 2004, the Initiative concentrated its activities on promoting coordinated capacity development partnerships jointly with other UN agencies and regional organizations; broadening the geographical scope of the initiative; and strengthening cooperation with convention secretariats, UN agencies and other stakeholder organizations active at the global level so as to link research results to the international level and debate on environmental governance. The Initiative held numerous workshops: the Sri Lanka National Case Study, in February; the Workshop on Pacific Regional Coordination, Pacific Regional Workshop on Inter-linkages and Integrated Capacity Development (in Fiji), and UNU/United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) workshop on Sustainable...
Development and Environmental Law Issues (at UN Headquarters), all in March; the South Asia Regional brainstorming meeting on Interlinkages for Integrated Capacity Development (in Sri Lanka) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting of the subsidiary bodies (in Bonn), both in June; an Indonesian National Case Study meeting, in August; and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) governing council (in Tahiti) and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) preparatory meetings, both in September.

Biodiplomacy

The UNU-IAS Biodiplomacy Initiative aims to support international policy-making on sustainable development by bringing together scientists, experts and eminent persons from a range of disciplines to work on particular fields of bioscience. The focus is on the implications on international and national policy-making in the area of conservation of biodiversity, access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources, protection of traditional knowledge, biotechnology, genetically modified organisms and trade, and biosafety and bioethics. With the aim of developing a clear research programme based on analysis of key international debates and perceived needs, UNU-IAS has identified a number of key issues for the Biodiplomacy Initiative’s research; these include poverty and food security, conservation of resources beyond national boundaries, the role of traditional knowledge as a body of science, and transfer of technology.

Science Policy for Sustainable Development

The research component of the revamped Science Policy for Sustainable Development Programme of UNU-IAS has two pillars: it examines issues of technology transfer to developing countries through Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and it undertakes thematic and case studies. In 2004, the Programme focused on four main research efforts and published three works.

Sustainable Development Governance

The UNU-IAS Sustainable Development Governance Programme assesses the current institutional framework for sustainable development and evaluates the changes needed to promote sustainable development more effectively and at multiple levels. The Programme focuses on coordination between social, economic and environmental institutions; the effectiveness of institutions and the potential need for reform; and the role of civil society and developing countries in multilateral sustainable development processes. In 2004, the Programme produced six publications, held seven meetings, and presented its findings at numerous international and UN meetings.

Education for Sustainable Development

The UNU-IAS Education for Sustainable Development Programme was launched in 2003. In its second year, the Programme closely collaborated with UNESCO in developing the

Quechua Indian women in Peru. The protection of traditional knowledge is an increasingly important item on the global intellectual property rights agenda. Photo: Jeremy Horner/ Panos Pictures
International Implementation Scheme (IIS) for the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, convened an informal meeting of the Ubuntu Alliance (a partnership of 11 of the world’s foremost educational, scientific and technology institutions) in New York, and provided comments from the Ubuntu Alliance on the IIS to UNESCO. The Programme also developed a concept paper on Regional Centres of Expertise (RCEs) and presented it during the 12th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and at other conferences thereafter, and initiated discussions to promote model RCE projects in Japan and around the world. Through collaboration with the UNU Media Studio, online learning modules on education for sustainable development have been developed. A training and capacity development network was also developed: the UNU-Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Education Network Invitation Programme on Education for Sustainable Development.

A Holistic View of Environmental Transitions

Environmental issues are diverse, complex and dynamic in nature; therefore, it is essential to develop a holistic view of the environment. In serving as a bridge between Japanese universities, companies and local self-governing bodies, the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme plays an important role as a focal point in knowledge exchange to enhance full perspectives for global environmental issues and to facilitate capacity development for key players of the future.

A new initiative, the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme’s Summer School for Bird’s-eye View Experts on Environment, took place at UNU Centre in August and September. The course was attended by 21 postgraduate students majoring in environmental studies in Japan. Lectures were delivered by 16 lecturers, who are eminent scholars in their respective fields related to the environment with excellent research track records and valuable practical experience. The experimental initiative was financially supported by 15 companies, whose staff members participated as observers.
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UNESCO was held in August, in Tokyo, under the theme of “Globalization and Intangible Cultural Heritage: Opportunities, Threats and Challenges.” Leading experts on globalization and cultural diversity discussed ways in which the forces of globalization can be used to enhance mutual understanding and respect for intangible heritage among and within groups and communities, as well as to raise awareness worldwide about the importance of intangible cultural heritage and to celebrate that heritage. Among the topics covered in the conference were the threats posed by globalization processes and how to cope with them, and the ways in which encounters of people of different cultural heritages can lead to new cultural forms and enrich overall cultural diversity.

Gender

Gender-related activities have long been a regular component of research and capacity development agendas throughout the UNU.
security of men and women in areas of Africa, Eastern Europe, Central America, and Central and Southeast Asia. A project workshop was held in the spring, in Cape Town, followed by a public conference on “Armed Violence, Weapons Availability, and Gender-Aware Possibilities for Action,” organized jointly with swisspeace (Bern), the Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue and the Centre for Conflict Resolution (Cape Town).

Human Development

The United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 58/230 of 23 December 2003, decided to consider at its fifty-ninth session possible innovative sources of financing for development, provided that those sources did not unduly burden developing countries. In response to this decision of the General Assembly, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN-DESA) commissioned UNU-WIDER to undertake a study of new and innovative sources of development finance. The purpose of the study was not to devise new financing mechanisms for development, but to consider some of the existing proposals, focusing on their design and policy implications.

The UNU-WIDER study New Sources of Development Finance, published by Oxford University Press, was launched in New York in November. A policy-focused summary, “New Sources of Development Finance: Funding the Millennium Development Goals,” was also prepared. It presents the analytical framework, short summaries of seven proposed sources of funding (global environmental taxes, a tax on currency transactions, creation of new special drawing rights, an international finance facility, increased private donations for development, a global lottery/global premium bond, and increased remittances from emigrants), an overview of the key findings and some conclusions.

system. The second in a series of workshops aimed at helping to improve the quality of research and policies in gender-related areas was held in October, in Tokyo. Participants in the “Gender and Health” workshop reviewed recent research findings and experiences with regard to the development and implementation of gendered public health policies, and explored the linkages between academia and policy practice in this area. The aim of the workshop was to elaborate a set of policy recommendations that can enable policy makers and scholars to cooperate more effectively in developing gender-sensitive responses to current public health challenges.

The project Gender Perspectives on Small Arms and Light Weapons seeks to mainstream gender perspectives into academic and policy discussions of small arms reduction by examining how small arms differently affect the...
Specialized Advanced Training Programmes

UNU offers three types of specialized advanced training: short-duration training courses and workshops (of one-week to two-months duration) and long-duration training programmes (of three- to twelve-months duration) for postgraduate academics and professionals, and degree-oriented study programmes for M.Sc. and Ph.D. candidates, mainly from developing countries. In 2004, more than 2,300 persons participated in UNU training courses, more than 80 per cent of whom were developing country nationals.

Short-Duration Training Programmes

UNU International Courses — The six-week UNU International Courses session at UNU Centre in Tokyo was attended by 48 students from 32 countries; 21 of the students received UNU fellowships to cover the cost of their participation. The four courses offered in 2004 were “The United Nations System: International Civil Service and Contemporary Global Challenges,” “Environment and Sustainable Development,” “Human Rights: Concepts and Issues,” and “International Cooperation and Development.”

Strategy and Defence — In cooperation with Australian National University, one-week courses on “Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism” and “Strategic Concepts” were held at UNU Centre in Tokyo.

Leadership — Twenty-three Jordanian university students attended a three-month young leaders programme organized by UNU-ILI in Amman, and 29 emerging leaders from eight countries attended UNU-ILI’s three-week International Leadership Programme that emphasized leadership development within unique cultural and situational contexts.

All units of the UNU system have a strong commitment to capacity development activities. Fellowships for postgraduate training in UNU network institutions are provided to scholars mainly from developing countries, with fellows selected on the basis of three criteria: they must have shown excellence in their academic and professional performance, they must be recommended by their home institution, and they must commit to returning to their home institution when their training is completed. In this way, UNU seeks to upgrade not only participants’ individual capabilities, but also the capacities of institutions in developing countries. In addition to a wide range of formal advanced training programmes, UNU also supports networking activities of developing country academics, offers project-based capacity development opportunities through involvement in UNU project work, and provides reimbursable financial aid for young people from developing countries to attend a university in Japan.

2,362 participants in training courses with 81% from developing countries
Regional Integration  —  UNU-CRIS organized four one-week courses on topics related to regional integration in Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Malaysia and Senegal, and a three-week course for 15 senior civil servants in Ghana.

Innovation Policy  —  In May, UNU-INTECH inaugurated a short-term training programme in “Design and Evaluation of Innovation Policy.” This one-week workshop was attended by 21 participants from 13 developing countries.

Natural Hazard Risk Management  —  UNU supported a two-month training course on “Analysis and Management of Geological Risks” held at the University of Geneva. The course focused on preventive measures to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Land Degradation and Rural Livelihoods  —  UNU-INRA, in collaboration with the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, organized a one-week multidisciplinary training course on “Land Degradation in Africa” for 18 African social and biophysical scientists, policy makers, and NGO agriculture and rural development specialists. UNU also awarded fellowships to three participants of a two-week training course on “Land Degradation and Sustainable Livelihoods” at the University of East Anglia (Norwich, UK) and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas of the Ministry of Science and Technology of Spain; this course was based on the results of the UNU People, Land Management and Environmental Change programme.

Coastal Biodiversity  —  The UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme, UNU-INWEH and UNESCO Man and Biosphere co-organized a two-week training course on “Coastal Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems,” held in June at Annamalai University (India).

Environment  —  In August/September, UNU inaugurated the “UNU Summer School for Bird’s-eye View Experts on Environment,” a training programme for postgraduate students in Japan. Twenty-one students participated in the two-week pilot course, held at UNU Centre in Tokyo. The programme, which received financial support from 15 companies, provided participants with opportunities to actively interact, exchange knowledge and expand their holistic understanding of environmental studies.

Biotechnology  —  UNU-BIOLAC organized seven one-week training courses on a range of biotechnology-related topics. The courses, held in Costa Rica, Cuba, Peru and Venezuela, were attended by more than 180 participants.

Fisheries  —  UNU-FTP inaugurated a 10-day “training of trainers” fisheries course for 10 participants in Viet Nam.

284 fellowships awarded to individuals from 70 countries

Information Technology  —  UNU-IIST provided advanced training in software development methods, techniques and tools to young software engineers from developing countries. Some 580 students participated in courses of one-week to one-month duration, co-organized by UNU-IIST with partners in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Long-Duration Training Programmes

Peace and Environment in Central Asia  —  Five young Japanese scholars received Akino Memorial Research Fellowships for field studies in Central Asia.

Fisheries  —  Nineteen candidates from 14 developing countries received fellowships to cover their participation in the six-month UNU Fisheries Training Programme, which started in August in Iceland.

Food Science and Technology  —  Three fellows from developing countries received one-year UNU/Kirin Research fellowships for
study at the National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, Japan.

**Biotechnology** — UNU-BIOLAC awarded three fellowships, of up to four-months duration, for individual training at research centres in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Remote Sensing** — Nine Latin American postgraduate professionals received fellowships to participate in an eight-month training programme on “Remote Sensing Technology” at Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE) in Brazil.

**Geothermal Energy** — Nineteen candidates from eight countries received fellowships for the six-month UNU Geothermal Training Programme, which was held from May through November in Iceland.

**Software** — UNU-IIST awarded fellowships of three- to twelve-months duration to 27 scientists from developing countries for research in software technology, software development and curriculum development for computer science education.

**Degree-Oriented Study Programmes**

**International Relations** — In 2004, UNU began cooperation with a number of Japanese universities to jointly offer English-language postgraduate courses at UNU Centre that will count towards graduate degrees at the students’ home universities. Twenty-four students enrolled in a 4-month course on “Functions of the United Nations System in a Turbulent World,” and 23 attended a course on “Conflicts: Causes, Prevention and International Action.”


**Applied Human Nutrition** — Three African candidates received UNU fellowships for a two-year Master’s Programme in Nutrition Planning offered by the University of Nairobi.

**Medicinal and Indigenous Food Plants and Pharmacology** — In cooperation with the University of Swaziland, two fellows received UNU fellowships for one year of postgraduate studies in South Africa.

**Nutrition and Infection** — UNU-FNP granted Ellison Medical Foundation Fellowships for Ph.D. training to several young scientists and medical doctors as well as long-duration fellowships to several mid-career scientists.

**Water Resources Engineering** — One fellowship was granted to an M.Sc. candidate for study through the UNU/African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions joint fellowship programme.

**Software Technology** — One participant received a fellowship for the UNU-IIST Joint Ph.D. programme in software technology, at Eindhoven University in the Netherlands.

**Geothermal Science and Engineering** — One newly admitted M.Sc. degree candidate at the University of Iceland received a UNU-GTP fellowship.

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**23 per cent of academic activity budget devoted to fellowship programmes**

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**Master’s and Ph.D. Internships and Post-Doctoral Fellowships**

**Master’s Student Internships** — In 2004, UNU-IAS provided six-month internship opportunities for two students of the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development/National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (FASID-GRIPS) Joint Graduate Programme in International Development Studies. UNU-IAS also awarded, in cooperation with the International Foundation for Science, Sweden, one-year internship opportunities for three African scientists conducting research on “Agriculture
for Peace.” UNU-INWEH provided four internships, of up to three months, in the area of water, environment and health.

Ph.D. Internships — UNU-WIDER provided internships of four- to six-months duration to nine Ph.D. students in the area of economics or related social sciences. UNU-INTECH gave five three-month internships for the study of economics of technological change. UNU-IAS provided three internships of up to 10 months as part of its Ph.D. fellowship programme, and UNU-CRIS provided three internships in the area of regional integration.

Post-Doctoral Fellowships — In 2004, post-doctoral fellowships were provided by UNU-WIDER (human development), UNU-IAS (sustainable development), UNU-FNP (nutrition and infection), and UNU Centre and UNU-IAS (the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science-UNU Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme).

Capacity Development through Networking

Scientific exchange is a vital component of individual as well as institutional academic development. Scholars and professionals from developing countries, however, often lack the financial means to travel to important international conferences. To help alleviate the isolation of researchers and scholars in developing countries, and to raise their capacity for research and teaching, UNU provides travel grants and supports university staff exchange as well as the organization of workshops and conferences in developing countries.

In 2004, UNU awarded a travel grant to a former participant in the UNU Training Programme in Biological Diversity at the University of Ghent; granted one fellowship for an academic staff member of an African university to teach at a university in another part of Africa, through the UNU/African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) staff exchange fellowship programme; and supported the 7th African Conference on Research in Computer Science (CARI), which took place in November in Hammamet (Tunisia). UNU-IIST also supported four fellows from developing countries for study and networking at universities in developed countries.

Project-based Capacity Development

In addition to the programmes specifically designed for advanced training, capacity development is an integral component of many UNU research projects. By providing opportunities for involvement in UNU project work, such activities contribute to enhancing the skills and knowledge of individuals and the capacity of participating institutions.

In 2004, more than 2,300 persons participated in more than 60 non-regular training seminars and workshops conducted by UNU in direct connection with ongoing research and policy study projects. Examples of such project-based capacity development activities are the various workshops throughout Asia organized by the UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme’s Interlinkages Initiative; the UNU-WIDER development conferences held in Helsinki; the agrodiversity management workshops held in Asia by UNU-INTECH; and the sustainable development governance and biodiplomacy initiative workshops organized by UNU-IAS.

Reimbursable Aid for University Students

The UNU Financial Assistance Programme for Students from Developing Countries Studying in Japan provides assistance, in the form of reimbursable funds, to self-financed students studying at Japanese universities. The aim is to provide opportunities and incentives for young people from developing countries to pursue higher education in Japan, so that they will be better equipped to contribute to the future development of their home countries. The Programme, implemented with financial assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, had assisted 192 students attending 16 cooperating Japanese universities by the end of 2004.
The concept of networking is integral to the organization and performance of UNU’s research and capacity development activities. The University strives to be an open and proactive institution: open to different disciplines, cultures, regions and management styles, and proactive in forging links with both institutions and individual scholars worldwide.

A Network of Networks

UNU itself is often characterized as a “network of networks.” The core of the University is UNU Centre, in Tokyo, and 12 UNU Research and Training Centres and Programmes (RTC/Ps) located around the world. UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps work in collaboration with designated UNU Associated Institutions as well as with global networks of cooperating institutions and individual scholars and researchers.

The structure and membership of each of these network components shift over time in response to the evolving research agenda of UNU. In 2004, for example, the newest RTC/P (UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security) was formally established, another (UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa) opened two new operating units, and a new UNU Associated Institution (International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation) was designated.

UNU Research and Training Centres/Programmes

The University’s 12 research and training centres and programmes, each focusing on a specific set of issues, complement and support the work of UNU Centre. This network of RTC/Ps enables UNU to extend its outreach in a unique, decentralized way, bringing with it the benefits of a global perspective, improved interaction with worldwide academic communities, and the ability to tap a wide range of human and financial resources. For a list of the UNU RTC/Ps, and a brief description of the
Two of the UNU RTC/Ps (UNU-INRA and UNU-INWEH) have expanded their institutional presence to include operating units at other locations that assist in implementing their specific work. The goal is to enhance the twinning arrangements of RTC/P linkages between institutions in the North and South.

**UNU Associated Institutions**

Supplementing the work of UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps are selected institutions of academic excellence that are designated by the University Council as UNU Associated Institutions. Currently, there are six designated UNU Associated Institutions, each of which undertakes a joint programme with UNU.

In March 2004, UNU and the Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST; Republic of Korea) officially launched a Joint Programme on Science and Technology for Sustainability (JPSTS). This joint programme, operated by GIST International Environmental Research Center, focuses on three key aspects of environmental sustainability: Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Technologies; Cleaner and Future-oriented Technologies; and Remedial Technologies.

The Pantanal Regional Environment Joint Programme, carried out by UNU and the Federal University of Mato Grosso (Brazil), conducts wetland ecosystem research, provides capacity development assistance and high-level training, and disseminates information related to integrated wetland area management in the Pantanal region.

The Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE) is a joint undertaking of UNU and the University of Ulster (Northern Ireland). INCORE’s work focuses on conflict research, post-violence conflict resolution processes, and management of divided societies.

UNU and Griffith University (Australia) have jointly established the Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law (IEGL). Activities of the Institute are focused on ethical standard-setting, legal regulation and institutional reform, and their interactions, in terms of international governance.

UNU and GRID-Arendal (Norway) cooperate in a joint programme called the Global Virtual University (GVU), an online university for sustainable development operated together with a network of universities in Norway and in Africa.

**Cooperating Institutions**

Cooperating institutions constitute the largest number of UNU’s institutional relationships. These are institutions that have a sustained involvement in a UNU activity or set of activities. Each unit of UNU maintains its own links — with research institutions, professional organizations and associations, non-governmental organizations, and private sector companies (as well as with individual researchers, scholars and practitioners). In 2004, UNU continued to strengthen its existing
relationships and explore or initiate start-up activities for new research and capacity development networks.

**Global Networking**

With the increasing globalization of research agendas and rapid advances in information and communication technologies, networking is critical to successful knowledge generation and transfer. Much of UNU’s work involves some degree of networking activities, but the following examples deserve special mention.

**Policy Dialogue**

UNU participated in the February Wilton Park Conference on “Addressing Contemporary Security Threats: What Role for the United Nations?” and was a co-sponsor of the October Wilton Park Conference on “Reducing Tension in North East Asia.” The University was also involved in a conference on “Armed Violence, Weapons Availability, and Gender-Aware Possibilities for Action” at the Geneva Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, and in policy consultations in Monterrey and Washington regarding the Human Flows and Migration project (co-organized with the Monterrey Institute of International Studies).

**Food and Nutrition Network**

UNU-FNP has worked for almost three decades with leading international organizations to improve food security and nutrition worldwide. Efforts are aimed at assisting developing regions to enhance individual, institutional and organizational capacity, and at organizing global research activities that can be conducted in a non-regulatory, non-normative environment.

In 2004, the partnership of UNU-FNP and WHO received a six-year Gates Foundation grant to support development of new growth standards for infants and young children. UNU-FNP is also leading a global review of potential approaches for harmonizing nutrient-based dietary standards, preparing core documentation for a jointly sponsored UNU/FAO/WHO consultation, and conducting a global review of the feasibility of developing international anthropometric standards for school-aged children. In 2004, UNU-FNP undertook networked capacity development initiatives in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa.

**Regional Integration and Global Governance**

In 2004, UNU-CRIS helped to create two research networks related to the comparative study of regional integration. UNU-CRIS was one of the initiators of a proposal to establish a network of excellence between 44 leading research centres on Global Governance, Regionalization and Regulation: The Role of the EU (GARNET), and helped to initiate a proposal by 25 leading research centres for creation of a European Union–Latin American Relations Observatory (EULARO) aimed at promoting synergistic and policy-oriented work on EU-LA relations.

**Biotechnology Networks**

UNU-BIOLAC is involved in three biotechnology networks: the Biosafety Network (RNBio), recognized as a major reference point in capacity development in biosafety for the region; the Bioinformatics Network (LacBioNet); and a new network in molecular epidemiology (LANMEp), organized in association with such agencies as PAHO and the Centres for Disease Control (USA).

**New Agreements**

UNU’s cooperative relationships are sometimes (but not always) formalized through a “memorandum of understanding” or an “agreement of cooperation.” UNU continued to expand its range of institutional partnerships in 2004, including signing 24 new formal agreements.
With intellectual independence guaranteed by its charter, UNU is uniquely positioned to contribute to the advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound policies, strategies and programmes for action. At the highest level, UNU provides (through the Rector) inputs to meetings of the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) and, in turn, is alerted about pressing UN policy issues to which the University may be able to contribute.

Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue

Within the context of the UN Secretary-General’s call for better utilization of available policy research knowledge, analyses and expertise from around the world, UNU and the UN Office in Geneva jointly organize the annual Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue. This event, which brings together the policy and research communities of the UN system and the external research community, promotes synergies by instituting an exchange of ideas and increasing mutual awareness of each community’s respective work and needs.

The fifth annual session of the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue, held in October, focused on three main themes: new security threats and disarmament; good governance and reconciliation in post-conflict situations; and environment and sustainable development. The overall objective was to contribute to the United Nations General Assembly’s 2005 review of the progress achieved toward implementing the commitments made in the Millennium Declaration. Among the UNU work presented were the project The Iraq Crisis and World Order, research on conflict and post-conflict reconstruction, environmental monitoring in East Asia, the research web portal, and research on the future role of a Leaders’ G-20 Forum in addressing critical global issues.

Project and Activity Partnerships

Enhancing its connections with, and contributions to, other parts of the United Nations system is a major priority for UNU. The University works with UN system agencies, programmes, commissions and convention secretariats both through formal agreements of cooperation and in joint activities based on functional links. Each UNU unit (UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps) maintains its own set of UN partnerships, while the UNU liaison offices in New York and Paris actively represent the University at UN Headquarters and UNESCO Headquarters, respectively.

In 2004, the University worked with nearly 40 UN system partners. (See the list at right). UNU will continue a regular dialogue with its sister UN system organizations to determine their research and capacity development needs, and with a view to developing cooperative relationships that can lead to “strategic alliances.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECLAC</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCWA</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IADB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDR</td>
<td>International Strategy for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunications Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DPA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Political Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DPKO</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-WATER</td>
<td>United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Freshwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCCD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCRD</td>
<td>United Nations Centre for Regional Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFF</td>
<td>United Nations Forum on Forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICRI</td>
<td>United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDEP</td>
<td>United Nations Institute for Economic Development and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITAR</td>
<td>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIPO</td>
<td>World Intellectual Property Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>World Meteorological Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of crucial importance to the overall success of UNU is the capacity to disseminate the results of its work in an effective and focused manner: getting the “right” knowledge to those that need it most, in a timely manner and in a useful form. UNU does this by utilizing traditional print media (including books, journal articles, discussion and working papers, policy briefs, brochures and newsletters), new digital media (such as websites, online learning initiatives and CD-ROMs) and public forums (for example, conferences, symposiums, workshops, presentations and guest lectures). Promoting the dissemination of current scientific information and best practice to the developing world, and publicizing UNU activities in host countries, are particular priorities.

Print and Digital Media

UNU Press produces academic publications and cooperates in the production of several journals. In 2004, UNU Press published 14 new titles; one title was translated and 14 licensed reprints were published. Efforts are being made to increase the translation of UNU Press books, particularly into French and Spanish, as well as to increase the sales of UNU Press books in Europe and North America. In 2004, UNU Press held negotiations with UN Publications in Geneva for the translation of a series of titles into French, and committed funds for a series of catalogues, leaflets, direct mail and advertisements in French promoting UNU Press (to be produced by UN Publications Geneva). UNU Press also held substantive talks with UNESCO regarding the development of a series of books to be co-published in English as well as French and/or Spanish.

UNU Press reached agreement with a Russian publisher to help fund the translation of a newly published book; although it was translated and a new preface commissioned from the editor, the book was not published in 2004. UNU Press will continue to encourage publication of this and other books in Russian.
Rights for the publication of one book in Urdu (primarily for distribution in Pakistan) are also being provided by UNU Press.

All books are currently copyedited, typeset, proofread and printed by contractors outside UNU. As part of its continuing effort to seek ways to reduce the time and cost of production while maintaining high standards, in 2004 UNU Press initiated trials with two Indian service providers to produce three books. By working with these and other developing country suppliers, UNU Press hopes to maintain the requisite quality at savings of 10 to 15 per cent, while at the same time assisting in the development of the book industry in emerging economies.

The University has entered into a strategic relationship with Internet services company Google to provide improved access to UNU Press books via the Google Print service that was launched in October. Some 200 UNU Press books are being scanned and uploaded; older titles will be available online in full, while newer titles can be extensively searched. UNU Press books also appear in the Amazon.com “look inside the book” search facility, which enables users to search and read segments of the books before deciding whether to purchase them. These two initiatives are expected to significantly increase the visibility and dissemination of UNU Press titles.

UNU Press concluded a five-year agreement with Questia.com, a company that sells scholarly content to college and high school students through a research portal. This is a new market for UNU Press, and represents a broadening of UNU’s traditional audience. More than 70 UNU Press books were made available in 2004.

Another new initiative was the production of a CD-ROM containing sample chapters from every book published by UNU Press since 2002, together with the UNU Press 2005 catalogue. The CD-ROMs were distributed at book exhibitions, pending a decision on whether to distribute larger quantities through other venues.

In 2004, the UNU Centre Public Affairs unit was reorganized and renamed. The new UNU Office of Communications helped the University to achieve a high level of media visibility in 2004 through 12 media campaigns that utilized carefully targeted news releases, expert interviews and strategic use of online press services. The result was more than 30,000 viewings of UNU news releases by reporters and journalists, with articles appearing in major international newspapers and on news wires and in broadcast and online media in English, French, Japanese, Spanish, German and Arabic.

To enhance the communications process, the UNU Office of Communications developed new media release guidelines and conducted a briefing session for UNU staff in Tokyo; issued

38 new titles published and 55 new books in production
Table 1: UNU Publications in 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books Published</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapters in Books</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles in Peer-Reviewed Journals</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles in Non-Peer-Reviewed Journals</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles in Magazines/Newspapers</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Briefs/Reports</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion/Working Papers</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47 media releases (in English and Japanese) to some 300 media outlets; and launched a review process to comprehensively improve media distribution.

In 2004, the main UNU website (http://www.unu.edu) received an average of 270,000 unique visits and 656,000 page views (from more than 2.5 million “hits”) per month, while UNU’s Japanese-language website had approximately 37,000 unique visits and 79,000 page views per month. The monthly (English) UNU Update online newsletter was read by over 5,000 visitors each month; a trial French version was launched in September. An online survey in July found that 75 per cent of UNU website visitors are non-native English speakers, 47 per cent hold a graduate degree, and 31 per cent work in universities or research organizations.

3.6 million website visitors in 2004

UNU co-organized and produced public information displays for a UN conference in Malaysia (7th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity), UN Day (with other UN agencies), the Asia–Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC), and local festivals in Tokyo. Combined attendance at these events was more than 30,000 people, and some 9,000 UNU publications were distributed.

Providing researchers and scholars with access to UNU reports and publications is an essential part of dissemination activities. UNU Centre Library has collected and catalogued some 2,400 UNU publications, including more than 730 titles that are also accessible in electronic format. The Library also facilitates research and study of a wide range of materials by members of the UNU community and UN House, capacity development programme and conference participants, external researchers and the general public. Learning support for the general public was continued in 2004 with regular Workshops for UN Documentation and Research Tips; these workshops, jointly organized with the United Nations Information Centre Tokyo, were held twice a month in Japanese and six times a year in English.

In March, the UNU Campus Computing Centre (UNU-C3) launched an R&D-oriented website to disseminate its research outcomes and development products, and in October opened the UNU Intranet Portal to the entire UNU system. UNU-C3 also encoded the knowledge and methodology employed in the production of learning modules for the World Trade Organization in an automated system. (A lecture module using this automation system is available through the UNU Video Portal.)

UNU Online Learning, based in the Media Studio at UN House in Tokyo, worked on a variety of collaborative educational technology projects to support research and capacity development activities in 2004. In October, as part of UNU Centre’s contribution to the UNU Global Virtual University (UNU-GVU), a first course module on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was completed in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme and Oxford Brookes University (UK). Also within the framework of UNU-GVU, course module development was ongoing in 2004 in collaboration with the Earth Council. Among its other efforts in 2004, UNU Online Learning developed a prototype e-case study on “Confrontation and Collaboration in Environmental Restoration in Western Mexico” in collaboration with the University of Guadalajara (Mexico). The completed version
Public Forums

Each year, UNU Centre and the UNU RTC/Ps organize numerous public lectures, conferences, symposiums, and other events. Among the more than 300 events organized by UNU in 2004, the following were of special note:


Annual Lectures — At the 4th annual Michio Nagai Memorial Lecture, held at UN House in Tokyo, Senator and former Minister of Education Cristovam Buarque of Brazil spoke on the topic of “Higher Education and Democracy.” The UNU-INTECH Amilcar Herrera Public Lecture in Technology and Development in April was given by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, renowned for his contribution to India’s “green revolution.” At the UNU-INRA Annual Lecture (organized in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa), Prof. Robert Evenson of Yale University spoke on “Making Science and Technology Work for the Poor: Green and Gene Revolutions in Africa.” The UNU-WIDER Annual Lecture, in November, featured Prof. Dani Rodrik of Harvard University who discussed “Rethinking Growth Strategies.”

Yokohama Roundtable Series — At the Yokohama Roundtables, renowned experts make presentations and lead discussions on important and timely topics researched by UNU-IAS. Eight roundtables were organized in

299 public events hosted/co-hosted worldwide
2004, with discussion topics ranging from the role of women in science and technology to the sustainable management of solid waste.

EU–UNU Tokyo Global Forum — The 4th EU–UNU Tokyo Global Forum, organized by UNU and the Delegation of the European Commission in Japan, was held in February at UN House in Tokyo. The forum addressed the theme “From Civil Strife to Civil Society: Post-conflict Reconstruction, Peace-building and Reconciliation.”

Africa Day Symposium — The 2004 Africa Day Symposium, organized by UNU and the African Diplomatic Corps in Japan, was held in May at UN House in Tokyo. The theme of the symposium was “Trade and Investment in the Context of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development.” A preparatory workshop on this theme was also held in March.

Global Seminar Series — UNU’s outreach programme is designed to foster a better understanding among university students and young professionals of important global issues and the role of the United Nations in addressing them. An important component of this outreach effort is the UNU Global Seminar series, which in 2004 further expanded outside of Japan with the UNU Global Seminar – Hawaii Session in March at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Fifty-three participants from Hawaii and other Pacific islands attended this session on “Negotiating Pacific Identities: Ethnicity, Encounters and Self-determination.”

More than 500 participants attended the eight other UNU Global Seminar sessions held in 2004:
- Tohoku Session (July/August) on “Think Globally, Act Locally — For Sustainable Society”
- Shimane Session (August) on “Oceans: Interaction between Man and Maritime Environments”
- Seoul Session (August) on “Thinking about Science, Technology and Human Security”
- Hokkaido Session (August/September) on “International Cooperation and Education for the Future — From the Perspective of

Facing Page: A woman sits at the window of her home in Jodhpur, India. Human security — which encompasses freedom from fear and freedom from want — is a vital component of sustainable development and social justice. Photo: Jeremy Horner/ Panos Pictures
UNU is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, agencies, international organizations, private companies and foundations; the University receives no funds from the regular UN budget. In 2004, UNU received operating and specific programme contributions as well as investment income from the Endowment Fund. UNU also benefited during the year from counterpart and other support, including cost-sharing support for fellowships and other activities. Annex 1 of this annual report lists the contributions received from governments and other donors during 2004.

UNU expenditures for academic activities, personnel and general costs in 2004 amounted to US$40.7 million. Table 2 provides a breakdown of UNU expenditures by unit.

Because of its mandated character as “an international community of scholars,” UNU strives to maintain a global perspective. Staff in 2004 included nationals of 56 countries, with Japan (the host country of UNU Centre and UNU-IAS) accounting for by far the largest contingent. UNU also worked with more than 1,100 cooperating network associates, representing 118 countries.

As of year-end, the UNU system had a personnel component of 277 (161 professionals and 116 general services staff), 27 per cent of whom (including 38 per cent of professional staff) were developing country nationals. The University also strives to maintain a gender balance, with women accounting for 48 per cent of UNU personnel in 2004. Table 3 shows a detailed breakdown of UNU personnel by unit in 2004.
Table 2. Expenditures in 2004 (Unit: US$ 000)
Expenditures in calendar year 2004 (includes obligations and unliquidated obligations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNU Unit</th>
<th>Academic Activities</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>General Costs*</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNU Centre</td>
<td>6,155</td>
<td>9,751</td>
<td>5,298</td>
<td>21,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-BIOLAC</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-CRIS**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-EHS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>1,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-IAS</td>
<td>2,896</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>5,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-IIST</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>2,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-ILI</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-INRA</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-INTECH</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>2,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-INWEH</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>1,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-WIDER</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>3,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,288</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,130</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,269</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,687</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes building maintenance costs
** Personnel other than the Director are hired by the College of Europe and seconded to UNU-CRIS

Table 3. UNU Personnel
As of 31 December 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNU Unit</th>
<th>Total Staff</th>
<th>Of which, Professionals</th>
<th>Of which, General Services</th>
<th>Of which, Senior Professionals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Developing Countries</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Developing Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU Centre</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-BIOLAC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-CRIS</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-EHS</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-FNP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-FTP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU-GTP</td>
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<tr>
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<td>UNU-INRA</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>UNU-INTECH</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>UNU-INWEH</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNU-WIDER</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>277</strong></td>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
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Annex 1

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2004

Contributions from Governments and Other Donors Received during 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governments</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Type of Contribution and Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>1,094,489</td>
<td>Contribution from Canadian International Development Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>307,787</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER and contribution from Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for project on tax policy reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>124,128</td>
<td>Contribution from Ministry for Foreign Affairs for UNU-WIDER projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>1,894,101</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-EHS and contribution to UNU-EHS Endowment Fund, and UNEVOC International Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>GHANA</td>
<td>337,397</td>
<td>Contribution to UNU-INRA Endowment Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICELAND</td>
<td>1,695,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>8,656,049</td>
<td>Operating contributions for UNU Centre, UNU-IAS and UNU-FAP and contribution from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-ILA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACAO</td>
<td>436,987</td>
<td>Support for UNU-IIST for building maintenance, Macao e-Government project, and XML Technology for Language Design and Processing project</td>
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<tr>
<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>1,528,710</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-INTECH and support for UNU-INTECH projects and programme development</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>160,862</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDEN</td>
<td>718,494</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-WIDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</td>
<td>49,960</td>
<td>Operating contribution for UNU-INWEH and support for Palm Project-Nakheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>271,800</td>
<td>Support for UNU-WIDER project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,275,764</strong></td>
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*Contributions not directly received by UNU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Donors</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Type of Contribution and Project</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Support for AGFUND Sea Water-Beach Quality project and Point Sources Pollution in Wadi Gaza project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Council</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>American Council for UNU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aoyama Gakuin University</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>Support for UNU Joint Graduate Courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashi Glass Foundation, The</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>Support for project network meeting of START/UNU joint project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific Network, Japan</td>
<td>7,856</td>
<td>Support for UNU capacity development training on “Monitoring of Persistant Organic Pollutants in the East Asian Hydrosphere”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia-Europe Foundation</td>
<td>5,993</td>
<td>Support for UNU-IAS joint event at the 7th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
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<td>Asian Women’s Fund</td>
<td>156,250</td>
<td>Support for UNU International Courses (including travel and other expenses for female participants), UNU Global Seminars, public forum on International Women’s Day and international workshop on “Dialogue among Civilizations”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian National University</td>
<td>15,350</td>
<td>Support for book launch of The UN Role in Promoting Democracy</td>
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<td>Bioindustry Association</td>
<td>11,321</td>
<td>Support for UNU-IAS Sustainable Development Governance Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centre Technique de Cooperation Agricole et Rurale</td>
<td>92,506</td>
<td>Support for UNU-INTECH project on Building Innovation Systems in Natural Resource-Based Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Donors</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>Type of Contribution and Project</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuo University</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>Support for UNU Joint Graduate Courses</td>
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<td>Citiraya UK Ltd.</td>
<td>6,158</td>
<td>Support for workshop on “Solving the e-Waste Problem: A Synthetic Approach”</td>
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<td>Development Bank of South Africa Ltd.</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Support for UNU-INTECH project on A Methodological and Conceptual Approach to Innovation Systems Surveys in Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Law Institute</td>
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<td>Support for publication</td>
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<td>ETC Foundation</td>
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<td>Consultant fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Union (European Commission)</td>
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<td>Support for UNU-INTECH project on European Integration, Financial Systems and Corporate Performance</td>
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<td>Federal Public Service of Scientific Policy</td>
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<td>Support for UNU-IAS Biodiplomacy Initiative</td>
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<td>Fillmore Riley</td>
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<td>African Research Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRID Arendal</td>
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<td>Support for UNU Online Learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hewlett Packard GmbH</td>
<td>6,631</td>
<td>Support for UNU/ZEF project</td>
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<tr>
<td>HTPSE Ltd. UK</td>
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<td>Support for UNU-IAS Education for Sustainable Development Programme</td>
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<td>Inter-American Institute for Global Change Researc</td>
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<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>International Christian University</td>
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<td>Support for UNU Joint Graduate Courses</td>
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<td>International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics</td>
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<td>Ishikawa Foundation for Int’l Exchange</td>
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<td>Ishikawajima Heavy Industry</td>
<td>4,245</td>
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<td>IUCN, The World Conservation Union</td>
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<td>Iwate Prefecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan Foundation for UNU</td>
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<td>Support for UNU Zero Emission Forum, UN Day Symposium, UNU Global Seminars (Shonan, Seoul and Okinawa Sessions); participation fees for UNU Summer School on Bird’s-eye View Experts on Environment; and contribution for UNU Library</td>
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<td>K. K. Construction Project Consultants</td>
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<td>Kaigai Kankyo Kyoryoku Center</td>
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<td>Support for UNU Centre Environment and Sustainable Development Programme</td>
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<td>Keio University</td>
<td>2,232</td>
<td>Support for UNU Joint Graduate Courses</td>
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<td>K-Face (Kanagawa Foundation for Academic Exchange)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Contribution for UNU-ILI Leadership Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Donors</td>
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<td>Type of Contribution and Project</td>
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<td>Kirin Brewery Company</td>
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<td>Korea International Trade</td>
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<td>Okinawa Electric Power Co.</td>
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<td>Okinawa Prefecture Government</td>
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<td>Showa Shell Oil Environment</td>
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<td>Support for project on Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai Mountains, Pamir PDB-B project and UNU-IAS Biodiplomacy Initiative workshop in Palau</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
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<td>Support for UNESCO training course on Mangrove Ecosystems</td>
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<td>UNESCO Jakarta</td>
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<td>University of Queensland</td>
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<td>Support for workshop on &quot;Assessing Resilience and Dynamics of Coral Reef Populations&quot;</td>
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<td>University of Tokyo</td>
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<td>University of Tsukuba</td>
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<td>Support for UNU-IAS Urban Ecosystems Programme</td>
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<td>Wageningen Universiteit</td>
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<td>Waseda University</td>
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<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>Support for UNU-FNP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zero Emissions Forum Secretariat</td>
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<td>Contributions received from ZEF Network members</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>2,896,509</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>21,172,273</td>
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Annex 2

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY FOR 2004

Appointed Members

Prof. Dr. Vappu Taipale (Finland) (Chair of the Council), Director-General, National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki, Finland

Professor Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad (Qatar), President, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

Professor Rafaas Ben Achour (Tunisia), Faculté des sciences juridiques, politiques et sociales; and former Secrétaire d’état auprès du ministre de l’éducation chargé de l’innovation pédagogique, Ministère de l’éducation, Tunis, Tunisia

Professor Lidia R. Arthur Brito (Mozambique), Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agronomy and Forest Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University, and former Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Mozambique

Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), Secretary-General, Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP), Colombo, Sri Lanka; former Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations, New York; and former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations in Geneva

Professor Gloria Cristina Florez (Peru), Professor, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru

Dr. Eduardo Carrega Marçal Grilo (Portugal), Trustee, Gulbenkian Foundation; and former Minister of Education of Portugal, Lisbon, Portugal

Ambassador Ahmad Jalali (Iran), Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran to UNESCO, Paris, France

Dr. Ji Fusheng (China), former Director-General, Department of High Technology and Fundamental Research of China; and former Counselor, Permanent Mission of the People’s Republic of China to the United Nations

Professor Peter H. Katjavivi (Namibia), Ambassador to Belgium and the European Union, Embassy of the Republic of Namibia, Brussels, Belgium; and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia

Prof. Dr. Marju Lauristin (Estonia), Professor of Social Communication, Tartu University; and former Minister of Social Affairs of Estonia

Prof. Dr. Andrei Marga (Romania), Professor of Contemporary Philosophy and Logic; and former Rector, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Professor José Raymundo Martins Romeo (Brazil), Rector, Colégio do Brasil; former Rector and currently Professor of Physics, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dr. Dorothy L. Njeuma (Cameroon), Vice-Chancellor, University of Buea, Cameroon

Dr. Otto S. R. Ongkosongo (Indonesia), Geologist and Research Professor, Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta, Indonesia

Professor Jocelyne Perard (France), Centre de Recherches de Climatologie, Université de Bourgogne – UMR CNRS, Dijon, France
Professor Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana), Secretary-General, Association of African University; and former Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Law, University of Ghana*

Prof. Dr. Dagmar Schipanski (Germany), President, Thuringian Parliament; and former Minister of Science, Research and Art, Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaft Forschung und Kunst, Erfurt, Germany

Ambassadoor Terusuke Terada (Japan), President, Foreign Press Center/Japan; and former Ambassador of Japan to Mexico, Belize and Republic of Korea*

Dr. Juan Vela Valdes (Cuba), Rector, Universidad de la Habana, Cuba

Professor Hebe Maria Cristina Vessuri (Venezuela), Senior Researcher and Head, Department of Science Studies, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC), Caracas, Venezuela*

Prof. Dr. Lyudmila A. Verbitskaya (Russian Federation), Rector and Professor of Linguistics, St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Professor David Ward (United States), President, American Council on Education, Washington, DC; and former Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA*

Professor Alison Wolf (United Kingdom), Professor of Management and Professional Development, King’s College London, University of London, United Kingdom*

UNU Rector

Professor J. A. van Ginkel (The Netherlands)

Ex Officio Members

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

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

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

* Appointed to the Council in May 2004.
The United Nations University System

The core of the UNU system is the UNU Centre in Tokyo, UNU Liaison Offices at the UN in New York and UNESCO in Paris, and a network of 12 Research and Training Centres and Programmes (RTC/Ps).

UNU CENTRE, Tokyo, Japan
UNU Centre assists the Rector in programming, planning and administering the work of the University. UNU Centre comprises three main academic units: The Environment and Sustainable Development Programme focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment, and their implications for sustainable human development. The Peace and Governance Programme undertakes research, foresight and policy studies, and capacity development to promote peace and good governance. The Capacity Development Programme coordinates a variety of short- and long-duration fellowship programmes to train young scientists, in particular those from developing countries and countries in transition.

UNU PROGRAMME FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (UNU-BIOLAC), Caracas, Venezuela
UNU-BIOLAC promotes the production and use of biotechnology for development and integration of Latin America and the Caribbean through training, creating and exchanging new knowledge, and conducting problem-oriented research based on biotechnology in areas of major concern to the region.

UNU PROGRAMME ON COMPARATIVE REGIONAL INTEGRATION STUDIES (UNU-CRIS), Bruges, Belgium
UNU-CRIS aims to contribute to a better understanding of the processes and impacts of intra- and inter-regional integration by building policy-relevant knowledge about and contributing to capacity development on issues of regional integration and cooperation, particularly in developing countries.

UNU INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY (UNU-EHS), Bonn, Germany
UNU-EHS focuses on assessing the vulnerabilities and coping capacities of communities facing natural and human-induced hazard events or potential technological disasters in a changing environment, improving our understanding of cause and effect relationships, and offering options for reducing risks and vulnerabilities. Priority is given to hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and coping capacities in flood plains, deltas and urban environments.

UNU FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, Ithaca, New York, USA
UNU-FNP carries out research and capacity development on issues that relate human development to food and nutrition, and assists countries and agencies with the design, evaluation and improvement of nutrition and health programmes using qualitative techniques.

UNU FISHERIES TRAINING PROGRAMME (UNU-FTP) and UNU GEOTHERMAL TRAINING PROGRAMME (UNU-GTP), Reykjavík, Iceland
UNU-FTP provides six-month specialized training in fisheries research and development at the postgraduate level. UNU-GTP provides six-month specialized training in geothermal research, exploration and development at the postgraduate level, as well as an M.Sc. programme in cooperation with the University of Iceland.

UNU INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES (UNU-IAS), Yokohama, Japan
UNU-IAS is dedicated to advanced research and capacity development at the frontiers of knowledge, and committed to contributing creative solutions to pressing issues with regard to interactions of societal and natural systems, focusing on sustainable development.

UNU INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY (UNU-IIST), Macao, China
UNU-IIST helps developing countries improve their capacity in software engineering, and hence their capacity to be involved in and take advantage of the rapid development of information and communication technologies.

UNU INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE (UNU-ILI), Amman, Jordan
UNU-ILI seeks to promote, encourage and facilitate leadership development for a secure, just and equitable human and democratic world through a three-pronged strategy of building leadership capacity, conducting original research and enhancing public awareness.

UNU INSTITUTE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA (UNU-INRA), Accra, Ghana
UNU-INRA works with African universities and research institutions to generate knowledge and train people to help develop, adapt and disseminate technologies for the conservation and productive use of Africa’s natural resources.

UNU INSTITUTE FOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES (UNU-INTECH), Maastricht, The Netherlands
UNU-INTECH develops fresh insights into the emergence, spread and impacts of new technologies, and seeks to help people from developing countries explore and assess the opportunities created by new technologies, and anticipate the potential consequences.

UNU INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH (UNU-INWEH), Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
UNU-INWEH focuses on the global water crisis that impacts the lives of millions and is a serious impediment to global sustainable development. UNU-INWEH undertakes integrated, demand-driven capacity development and supports policy-relevant research to improve water management in developing countries.

UNU WORLD INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS RESEARCH (UNU-WIDER), Helsinki, Finland
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