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THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
(JULY 1982-JUNE 1983)

(For the Council's Consideration in Relation to the Preparation of
the Council's Report on the UN University (1982/1983))

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

1. In the year under review, both programmatic and institutional developments helped to confirm that the University is moving into the plan of work envisioned under its Medium-Term Perspective (MTP). Programmatically, the new research, training and dissemination of knowledge activities were beginning to take concrete shape. Institutionally, encouraging progress continued to be made in the explorations to establish the University's first incorporated institutions in the fields of the global economy and the management of natural resources. The growing interest manifested in various parts of the world by institutions, scholars and governments would seem to indicate that the objectives set out in the MTP are gaining acceptance and appreciation.

2. The following highlights of the year's activities shows some of University's progress in a number of areas:

- The University organized, in February 1983, the first of what it hopes may develop into a series of brainstorming sessions for the Secretary-General of the United Nations which might provide an additional link between the United Nations and the world academic community. This first brainstorming session dealt with the quandary the third world countries will face when confronted with the prospects of low economic growth in the OECD countries, even after the recession has ended.

- Substantial progress has been made over the year in preliminary discussions on the permanent headquarters site in Tokyo. The Ministry of Education's Commission For the UNU Permanent Headquarters established a Working Group to clarify the general concept, function and characteristics of the headquarters facilities. The Working Group met five times during the year, and produced a report for the Commission on "Policy and Framework concerning the Realization of the Concept of the United Nations University Headquarters Seat".

- Explorations on an incorporated institution in the field of global economy have now reached the stage where the University has been informally notified that it can expect a promising offer of financial support and facilities for the institute from the Government of a West European country.

- Eight governments have indicated strong interest in considering to host the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa. The University has now received, and is studying, a feasibility report on the establishment of the Institute.

- Four new additions were made to the University's associated institutions, bringing the present total to 29:

- (a) Fundación Bariloche, Argentina
- (b) Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion, China

- (c) Institut économique et juridique de l'énergie, France
- (d) National Food Research Institute, Japan

A general agreement of co-operation and an agreement extending the association status of the Institute of Geography in China were also concluded with the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

- Reflecting the growing range of its work and development, over the year under review, the University held, co-sponsored or participated in a series of meetings in Tokyo and various parts of the world. The Palme Commission met here in December 1981. In this same light, the UNU was co-host to the North-South Roundtable of the Society for International Development in November 1982 and to the Club of Rome. The Rector is a member of the Palme Commission, the Society for International Development the North-South Roundtable and the Club of Rome.

-The Rector has also been asked to serve on the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues which has been recently constituted by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The Commission's terms of reference call for it to contribute to progress in the field of humanitarian problems by helping to improve the body of rules and their implementation being used by the UN and other international organizations. In this, it should promote an international humanitarian order which could provide a more adequate response to contemporary requirements.

-At the invitation of the Founding Committee of the Arabian Gulf University, the University co-operated in preparations and the holding of a symposium on the future outlook for this new regional university in the Arabian Gulf in May 1983.

-The University also co-sponsored, with the International Political Science Association (IPSA) and the International Social Science Council, two special sessions during the World Conference of the IPSA in Mexico City in August 1982, and jointly organized in New Dehli in November 1982, with UNESCO, in co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights Education and Research, a Seminar on Approaches to Human Rights in Asia.

- Co-operation with the United Nations and its other agencies, particularly, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF has continued and expanded. The University continued participation in the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, the ACC Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives, and in various technical working groups for joint projects.

- Under the broad umbrella of dissemination activities, the University published more than 50 titles at the centre, at network institutions and through co-publishers. Among them were Urban Geomorphology in Drylands by R.U. Cooke, D. Brunnsden, J.C. Doornkamp, and D.K.C. Jones, Oxford University Press, 1982, and The Poverty of Progress, edited by I. Miles and J. Irvine, Pergamon Press, 1982. It also had the Chinese video tapes on

the Xinbu integrated energy system edited and adapted for use in the Caribbean area.

- The new planning process now in place for the development of the University programme and activities has involved the Centre staff and collaborators in the networks. The first Annual Planning Meeting and three Planning Committee meetings, which are advisory to the Rector, were held in the first half of this year.

- At the programmatic level, a number of events signaled the growth that is occurring in the University. This brief sampling of work in the Development Studies Division, for example, characterizes the general pattern of growth:

- a. A workshop in Guangzhou, China in December 1982, with proceedings to be published, which concluded the initial phases of the rural energy systems project and formulated a second phase centred around an Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association (INRESA) (see p. 6);
- b. Completion of the fieldwork and laboratory analysis of the first phase of the mountain hazards mapping project in Nepal. Final cartography work is now proceeding at the UNU's associated institution at the University of Bern, Switzerland;
- c. An exploratory mission to the Hengduan Mountains in China as the first step in work there on environmental management as an outgrowth of the Nepalese activities. The reconnaissance team was led by a former UNU Fellow from China who had received training at the University's associated institution at the University of Colorado, USA;
- d. A two-week training course in Mexico which brought together students of problems of agro-forestry from eleven Latin American countries;
- e. Studies in Colombia, Guatemala and Thailand on the socio-economic consequences of chronically deficient food intake on children and young adults. A continuation of the UNU work on protein-energy requirements, these studies will be extended to Chile, India and the Philippines.

- The Regional and Global Studies Division concluded five "first generation" projects, two dealing with development alternatives and three with the role of technology in development.

- *This division continued to develop regional perspective projects in the Arab World, Africa, Latin America and Asia.*

- Work was launched by Regional and Global Studies in three reorganized sub-programmes on Peace and Global Transformation, the Food-Energy Nexus, and Human and Social Development.

- The work of the new Global Learning Division continued to take shape. A series of consultations were held with organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF, ICSU, CODATA, and the International Institute of Communications in London.

- These and other consultations by Global Learning led to the conclusion that one of the University's major foci should be microprocessors. Toward achieving this, some support has already been given for the training of instructors from developing countries in appropriate software.

- A joint workshop was held with the Hague Academy of International Law in November 1982 as part of the planning process toward a project dealing with the role of international law in the management of such global commons as the sea beds, outer space and Antarctica.

- A seminar in Mali in November considered the use of video as a learning tool, and, particularly, to establish an international village video network.

- Encouraging progress was made in the area of staff participation in personnel matters and staff welfare with the formation of the Joint Advisory Group comprised of the Rector's representatives and staff representatives. The JAG is functioning in an atmosphere of co-operation and understanding in helping resolve some of the complex problems arising from the University's special status as an autonomous organ of the United Nations with its own Charter.

3. This quick scanning of the University's work during the period July 1982-June 1983 is meant to show how it is moving to answer the four principal aims of the Medium-Term Perspective as follows:

1. Developing a broader, more coherent, responsive and interdisciplinary programme;
2. Strengthening the intellectual and administrative capacity of the University centre;
3. Moving towards a more decentralized, multcentred global university; and
4. Increasing financial resources.

4. To be sure, the University has not been able to respond to all of these equally -- in particular, some problems with staffing and financing

remain. Yet, the record of the year shows that the University has proceeded from what the Rector last year called the University's "passage" into the medium term to convincing evidence that University work is now moving in these new directions.

THE UNIVERSITY PROGRAMME -- JULY 1982-JUNE 1983

5. In this first year under the Medium-Term Perspective, the University programme has continued to move closer to its goal of becoming broader, more coherent, responsive and interdisciplinary, with the programme's three divisions carrying out the interactive cycle of operations that is set up by the distinctive manner of work of each division.

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DIVISION

6. This division concentrates on studying pressing global problems as they are manifested in particular locales. The research generally has a natural science orientation, but also takes into account social science aspects. The division's work is concentrated in four broad areas: 1) Energy Systems and Policy; 2) Resource Policy and Management; 3) Food, Nutrition and Poverty; 4) Biotechnology.

Energy Systems and Policy

7. Providing energy at reasonable cost in rural communities in developing countries, the planning and modelling of regional and national energy systems and the assessment of energy research and technology are the main concerns of this programme area.

Rural Energy Systems -- The objective here is to develop the concept and methodology of approach for the establishment of integrated rural energy systems. There are two phases:

- a) In the first research phase, a series of demonstration pilot and survey projects, started to collect and analyse the necessary data for preparing a report on the concept and methodology of approach. The series included: an Integrated Solar Village developed by the Organism National de la Recherche Scientifique, Algeria; a Rural Energy Project of the Tanzanian National Scientific Research Council; an Integrated Rural Food-Energy Systems Project of the Shri AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Madras, India; and a Rural Energy Project of the University of Ife, Nigeria.

The concluding major activity of this phase was a

workshop in Guangzhou, China, in December 1982, which outlined the plans for the second phase. The workshop proceedings will be published. However, the final reports of the projects and some research that still needs to be concluded in Algeria, Tanzania, and India will be the main continuing activities in 1983.

b) In the second phase, the network approach is developed based on a new concept of an Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association (INRESA), which was formulated in detail at the Guangzhou workshop. The INRESA concept, which brings together projects funded by local governments and international organizations, is that:

i) the first phase network is enlarged to similar projects which were started either by national or international organizations;

ii) these projects will be supported locally, with no direct institutional or other support from UNU; and

iii) Interaction activities within the network, i.e., dissemination of knowledge, mutual technical assistance, evaluation and assessment, will be supported by UNU, together with other international institutions,

IDRC and UNEP have already expressed support for INRESA. The network will begin in 1983 with the linking of eight projects and preparations for a joint network workshop with UNEP in spring 1984. Discussions with IDRC and SIDA about joining the network will also be conducted in 1983.

Energy Planning and Management -- This is trying to develop curricula and training programmes in energy planning and modelling for decision-makers, engineers and upper-level technicians in developing countries. The research will look at two aspects:

a) The energy planning process and the specific issues connected with it; and

b) Particular areas not presently sufficiently well known to permit effective energy planning in developing countries, including, the problems of defining energy requirements across the whole spectrum of social needs.

Energy Research and Technology Assessment -- The first goal is to help selected science and technology centres in the third world conduct frontier research in energy applications, and review and assess energy technologies important to the developing countries in order to formulate policy recommendations and guidelines for decision-makers at

different levels in these countries. Biofuels and photovoltaics have been identified as the main research areas.

A feasibility study for a biofuels research centre was carried out in 1982 leading to a recommendation for UNU association with the Guangzhou Institute for Energy Conversion of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The research activities, particularly, liquid fuel production at the village level, will be implemented over a three-year period. A similar feasibility study on photovoltaics is proposed for this year.

The second goal is the proposed establishment of an "Energy Research Group" of ten eminent specialists from the third world representing various geographical regions and different energy expertise. A programme and budget outline for 1983-85 and determining a major part of a programme on "energy research priorities" were done at an Ottawa meeting in August 1983.

Dissemination of Knowledge Activities

8. Among these activities are the following: ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology) expanded its network of affiliated energy specialists to become a clearing house for reports in the field from other UN agencies. Discussions are continuing on the feasibility of French and Spanish editions. The Indian Institute of Technology training centre began an annual review series, "Reviews of Renewable Energy Resources"; the first volume has been produced and a second is in press. In co-ordination with the Global Learning Division, the Chinese videotapes on the Xinbu brigade integrated energy system have been edited with a view to their being shown to decision-makers and villagers in the Caribbean area.

Resource Policy and Management

9. Improving the interdisciplinary understanding of resource systems, and developing policies which could lead to better management of these systems are the twin objectives of this programme. It tries in particular, to address the well-known "application failure," i.e., the gap between environmental assessments and their management applications. Its five sub-projects are: 1) Arid Lands Management; 2) Water-Land Interactive Systems; 3) Highland-Lowland Interactive Systems; 4) Agro-forestry Systems; and 5) Coastal Resources.

Arid Lands Management -- The work, centred at the University of Khartoum, Sudan, and the University of New South Wales, Australia, has been concerned with better understanding of the constraints to improved arid lands management and helping arrest desertification. Final research will end in 1985 with a project in Argentina.

A workshop was held this year in Botswana, and publishing of a set of assessment studies carried out at the University of Khartoum is

continuing. With the publication of the volume "Rethinking Agricultural Research," the co-operative work with the Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Jodhpur, India, will be phased out.

Water-Land Interactive Systems -- This project also ended during the year under review; due to staggered timing of the start of its five research components, however, activities in Malaysia and China will continue to the end of 1983.

Publication of the results began appearing in scholarly journals in 1982 with two articles on fish-rice cultivation in Southeast Asia and Indonesia and the dike-pond system in China. A number of other publications are projected.

Highland-Lowland Interactive Systems -- The many interactions between resource use -- or misuse -- in highland regions and adjacent lowlands is the main focus here. The aim is to provide guidelines for resource use that will maintain or increase productivity and satisfy the aspirations of the local population without undue environmental stress. Attention has concentrated on the tropical and sub-tropical areas of the developing world, using small test areas in Nepal, Southwest China, northern Thailand, and Ethiopia.

In Nepal, the concern is about mountain hazards mapping, with fieldwork completed in three regions of the country and cartography work being done at the University of Bern, Switzerland, which has helped to co-ordinate the project. Over the year, more papers were published and others readied for publication.

The Hengduan Mountains Reconnaissance Mission in China, completed in September-October 1982, provided new insights on Chinese mountain problems. An important paper on soil erosion in northern Thailand was published, and a second prepared for editing. A research network was organized in the Ethiopian highlands, and significant support for the project was received from the Swiss Government.

Agro-forestry Systems

Information on a variety of agro-forestry systems, being evaluated technically, socially, and economically, is being collected to develop new systems for small-scale farming in the tropics. Scholars are also being trained to enhance institutional capabilities to carry out agro-forestry research in an interdisciplinary manner.

The Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre (CATIE), an associated institution, in Costa Rica is the major centre for current research and training activities.

A number of research projects and workshops have been undertaken which have established UNU's credentials in the field of agro-forestry. New activities completed this past year and planned for the rest of 1983 are:

- Innovative research in areas hitherto neglected, e.g., nitrogen-fixing trees in agro-forestry systems;
- Initiating research in nearby countries on existing agro-forestry practices through co-operative arrangements with local scientists;
- Developing guidelines from existing information on the advantages and drawbacks of agro-forestry practices, for land-use specialists and planners.

A series of papers on recent research is planned, notably on work carried out in "La Suiza" on multi-storied coffee plantations, sugar-cane tree combinations and trees in pastures. The UNU-IUFRO-CATIE Agro-forestry Bulletin will also be continued.

An 11-day training course in Mexico brought together students from eleven Latin American countries. Another course is now foreseen in Colombia for 25-30 students. Expansion of the project to Ghana, Indonesia and the Philippines is being explored.

Coastal Resources -- Research is being conducted on marine resource problems and their management. Three research and training courses were held in Indonesia this year and coastal resources management workshops were organized in Fiji, Kenya and Saudi Arabia. A general symposium on the implications of the New Ocean Regime was held with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) in Paris in October 1982.

A symposium on ecodevelopment was held in Rio de Janeiro (August 1982), and a workshop on regional planning on rural and urban land-use was held in April 1983 in Beijing. Proceedings of a workshop in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, appeared as a special issue of the Jeddah Journal of Marine Science.

Food, Nutrition and Poverty

10. There are two basic aspects to this broad area. The focus of the first aspect is on the need in the developing countries to increase food supply and quality, improve knowledge of human nutrition and, thereby, contribute to the reduction of poverty through the generation of employment. Two basic questions are being investigated:

Effects of Chronic-Energy Deficiency -- Studies in Colombia, Guatemala and Thailand measured the social and economic consequences of chronically deficient food intakes on children and young adults. They will be extended to Chile, India and the Philippines. Preliminary

results confirm the reduction in discretionary activities of the kind required for household improvement and community development when low food intake persists.

Functional Consequences of Iron Deficiency -- University research has indicated that iron deficiency is the third most common nutrient inadequacy in developing countries, but very little study has been done on its consequences. Institutions in Egypt, Indonesia and Thailand, along with those previously receiving support for iron research--the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research and the Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology in Chile-- were formed into a research network on this problem.

External funds made it possible this year to begin measuring the effect of iron deficiency at the household level in Egypt and Indonesia. Similar studies are being carried out in Chile and Thailand, and a network of institutions in Latin America, co-ordinated from Venezuela, is determining practical ways of overcoming iron deficiency through the fortification of local staple foods.

In addition, work went on in a number of other activities over the year. One was co-ordination of the International Food Data Systems (INFOODS) project which seeks to improve the quality and availability of food composition data; the project, launched in February 1982, is fully funded from external sources. On behalf of the Sub-committee on Nutrition of the ACC, preparation has been arranged for a computerized file of names and appropriate information on anthropologists and other social scientists who are concerned with food and nutrition issues.

The focus of the second aspect is on the importance of increasing and improving food supplies, generating employment, and building institutional capabilities for self-reliant development.

One of the major activities aimed at accomplishing this is the advanced multi-disciplinary research-based training activities being developed through associated institutions. Various institutions were visited during the year to determine the needs of some and appropriateness of others to provide training.

As a part of the dissemination of information and institutional capability building in this field, UNU organized in January 1983, a Workshop on Need-based Information Service in Appropriate Food Science and Technology with the participation of institutions and resource specialists from countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. An inter-institutional service on exchange of information is now being developed.

A workshop on traditional technologies in July 1983 will try to identify problems of research, assessing and transferring technologies and training human resource through institutional networks. To help develop joint activities in upgrading traditional technologies UNU

participated actively in the Technical Working Group established by the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development. The University also joined the Working Group concerned with National Science and Technology Policies and Planning and Support to Developing Countries in Choice of Technologies. In addition, it took part in the UNCTAD meeting of Governmental Experts on the Transfer, Application and Development of Technology in the Food Processing Sector.

Recognizing the need also to build capabilities in management of R and D, the University has organized global and regional workshops jointly with the IDRC to assess and understand the nature and magnitude of the problems of research organization and management for the developing countries, especially for small and medium scale industries. An international workshop was held in Ottawa in 1982, and the regional workshops linked by the teleconferencing system MICOM, were held simultaneously in Bogota, Nairobi and Singapore.

Biotechnology

11. The recent emphasis by the UNU on biotechnology is part of an effort to help developing countries participate in new research developments. For this purpose, networks of international institutes are being created to do research in projects with potential benefits for participating countries. A project on nitrogen fixation combines the techniques of classical genetics and genetic engineering with a view to producing rice cultures with reduced demand for nitrogen fertilizers. Conducted with the National Institute of Genetics in Japan, it foresees expanding to involve scientists from various rice-growing cultures. Other projects covering areas such as fermented (traditional) food and biogas are under study. Together with the Global Learning Division, a Computer Conference on Bioconversion of Lignocellulose is also being organized.

Other Activities

12. A new set of activities in the area of human and social development has been started by the division this year:

Violence at the Community Level -- This explores causes of criminal behaviour through analysis of the characteristics of anti-social behaviour and tries to devise specific policy alternatives for the prevention of predatory crime in cities of developing countries.

The methodological frameworks were set down this year in collaboration with UNAFEI (Tokyo), UNSDRI (Rome) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Vienna International Centre.

Household, Gender and Age -- This involves analysis of the changing relationships between members of the household in today's world. In the second half of 1982 researchers in various countries

who might be interested in undertaking field research in this area were identified. They will participate in a methodology workshop, where specialists on life cycle theory from Europe and the United States will discuss in detail the state of this theory. Fieldwork will start in one African country by the end of 1983 and in two Latin American countries in 1984.

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL STUDIES DIVISION

13. This division aims to ensure that the University's research results contribute to the global debate on fresh strategies of development. In the year under review, five projects which started under the former Human and Social Development Programme were concluded, four Regional Perspectives projects continued and three new programme areas, Peace and Global Transformation, Food-Energy Nexus and Human and Social Development, were developed.

14. A divisional planning meeting in Cairo, Egypt, in January 1983, attended by centre programme staff, Project Co-ordinators and other collaborators, examined the work of the University in this division and helped to define approaches and strategies.

Projects Concluded

15. As planned, the five "first generation" projects of the Human and Social Development Programme were brought to conclusion.

Goals, Processes, and Indicators of Development (GPID) -- The final network meeting was held in Sri Lanka last July, and a first draft of the final report of the project has been written by the Project Co-ordinator; a final version is due by the end of October 1983.

One publication emanating from GPID was The Poverty of Progress, on the changing ways of life in industrial societies, edited by Ian Miles and John Irvine, and published in 1982 by Pergamon Press. A number of other publications are now in press.

Socio-cultural Development Alternatives in a Changing World (SCA) -- This critical analysis of the civilizational factors involved in the current process of global transformation of the world was concluded last December. Two regional symposia were held during the year: Africa ("Intellectual and Cultural Endogenous Creativity in Africa," Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October); and Europe and North America ("Crisis, Culture and Innovation in the Western World," Milan, Italy, November). There were two international seminars on "Religion and Philosophy in the Transformation of the world (Berlin, July) and "The Making of the New International Order: A Prospective" (Yokohama, Japan, November), and a workshop organized by the Malaysian Social Science Association on "Modernization and National-Cultural Identity" (Kuala Lumpur, January).

A resulting publication from SCA was Science and Technology in the Transformation of the World, edited by Miroslav Pecujlic, Gregory Blue and Anouar Abdel-Malek, and published by MacMillan Press, Ltd. in 1982.

Sharing of Traditional Technology (STT) -- This eight-country project, in Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and China, examined the feasibility of sharing of traditional technologies and the extent to which scientific development of such technology could revitalize rural development.

The project network strengthen the capabilities of the research units in the various nations with which it worked, contributing, in some instances, to the creation of new research units.

Some 60 working papers have been published, either by the University or the institutions in the project, and a comprehensive index of traditional technologies to facilitate reference and information retrieval was compiled. Three volumes about the project will be published.

Research and Development in Rural Settings -- The work here concentrated on relating modern R & D systems to the experience and knowledge of traditional societies in coping with the technological problems of rural development. The final project meeting, in Mexico City in November 1982, reviewed arrangements for publishing the research results of the Brazilian, Ethiopian, Mexican and Filipino project teams.

Technology Transfer, Transformation and Development: The Japanese Experience -- Research activities ended in December on studies of interrelationships between endogenous and foreign technology in Japan since the Meiji period.

A series of publications is being prepared on the project. Vocational Education in Japan's Take-off appeared in Japanese at the end of 1982, a second book is in press, and several manuscripts in Japanese are awaiting English translation, some of which will appear this year.

Regional Perspectives

16. A comparative methodology that will continue under the new programme area of Human and Social Development, this approach respects the particular priorities of regional scientific communities is being adopted in projects in the Arab World, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Arab Alternative Futures Project -- The work on "Class Structures and Development Process in the Arab World" concluded with a seminar held in Cairo in December to discuss the first phase of its studies and plan the second phase aimed at establishing a typology of class

structures in the Arab World. The sub-project on "The Unexplored Effects of Oil Wealth" had a seminar in Cairo in March. The sub-project on "Democracy, Mass Communications and Participation in the Arab Countries" concluded country case studies; a synthesis report is expected by the end of the year. The mass media study is still in its initial stage. The research on "Minorities and Arab Unification" has been completed; a book on the results will soon be co-published by the University and the Center of Arab Unity Studies in Beirut.

Two other sub-projects are in a planning phase, "Arts and Literature as Factors of Unity and Diversity in the Arab World" and "The Islamic Revival Movements." The former held two workshops, in Cairo and Asila, Morocco, attended by leading Arab artists and critics. The latter, a joint project entirely financed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia), held a workshop in Tunis in March.

Nation-building or Transnationalization in Africa -- The concern here is with whether the African countries may succeed in their own nation-building process or are obliged to integrate within the inexorability of transnationalization. Research will focus on the role of the state.

Latin American Perspectives -- At a task force meeting in Mexico City in October 1982, the Latin American regional project was finalized; the research activities agreed upon cover political, economic, cultural, historical, scientific, and technological factors governing the Latin American outlook.

Asian Perspectives -- A task force meeting in New Delhi in November 1982 reviewed existing work in the region. A meeting in Bangkok in March agreed on five sub-projects: i) The World Economic Crisis and Regional Consequences; ii) State and Nation Building; iii) People's Movements and Experiments; iv) Cultures and History; and v) Intellectual Quest.

New Projects

17. The Regional and Global Studies Division is primarily responsible for three programme areas -- Peace and Global Transformation, Food-Energy Nexus, and Human and Social Development.

Peace and Global Transformation -- Members were identified for the programme core group which then met in Cairo in January of this year. The Programme Director obtained a supplementary grant from the Ford Foundation for research and training on certain specific aspects of peace and transformation in Asia; that work has already started. Meanwhile, the Programme Director and several core members have participated in meetings on peace and disarmament to present the

approach and goal of the University's work in peace and global transformation and discuss research collaboration possibilities with UN agencies and NGOs.

A composite document, likely of book length, will be produced in the course of the core group two- to three-week meeting in September 1983. Addressing University constituencies and various activist groups in this field, it will identify the most dangerous trends in different parts of the world which threaten the survival of nature, societies and cultures.

Programme core members are also carrying out individual research projects, primarily connected with the region they represent. Specific projects by individuals outside the core will also be supported, with five launched so far. In addition, the Asian activities supported by the Ford Foundation will select UNU Fellows from Asia, both at senior and junior levels, for research and training. A project on military R & D in Asian countries began in April of this year.

The Food-Energy Nexus -- Formal initiation of the project began in January 1983, although several pilot activities in Brazil have been going on for about a year. The interrelated objectives are: i) better understanding of the linkages between the food and energy crisis; ii) testing approaches to integrated planning for improving simultaneously the performance of food and energy systems and exploring viable economical and ecological patterns of resource use; iii) disseminating relevant scientific information and linking other efforts in the field; and iv) promoting exchange of experiences among researchers and planners from developing countries.

Three research areas have been selected. First, policy oriented studies will try to identify how to increase the energy efficiency of the food chain, "from the field to house plate," through appropriate choice of crops, products, technologies, location of production linked to consumption, cooking practices, etc. Second, comparative studies will focus on improved efficiency of integrated food energy systems under diverse ecosystems. Third, the structures of everyday life will be studied through six monographs covering one rural and one urban setting in Asia, Africa and Latin America to analyse the chores of women and children. Three papers from the work in Brazil have already been produced.

Contacts have already been established with important research institutes in Austria, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Mexico, Senegal, Sweden, Tanzania, the UK, USA, and Venezuela. The launching of this work have been favourably received in a number of UN institutions and agencies. The first collaborative arrangements with UNESCO have already been made and discussions are under way with UNICEF and UNEP.

As a specific contribution to TCDC, four Brazilian specialists in agro-energy will go to China on UNU travel fellowships to explain their work on liquid biomass fuels. In turn, they will learn about China's pioneering experience in biogas.

Human and Social Development -- The major project under this programme area, Development Alternatives, is essentially a broadening of the focus of the just concluded project on Goals, Processes, and Indicators of Development (GPID), and includes continuing activities of Regional Perspectives (see p. 13). At a task force meeting in Paris in early June 1983, four sub-projects were identified:

- i) Search for Theories of Human and Democratic Development;
- ii) Participatory Development, Power Structure, and Contestatory Social Movements;
- iii) The Human Economy: An Alternative to the Production-Consumption Paradigm; and
- iv) The Psycho-Cultural Dimensions of Development.

Of the links among the four sub-projects is the recognition that the search for alternative strategies to deal with the inherent problems in conventional development strategy is limited because it offers no adequate means of connecting the socio-political, economic and human development aspects of development.

The GPID project provided new insights into these three aspects. Socio-political development involves a set of dynamic interactions between the structures of the whole society (e.g., the state) and various forces at the local level. Economic development should be studied using a neutral measure, such as time, to define how the lives and activities of individuals and social groups are related to different phases of the economic life of society. Human development, in turn, involves interactions between society in transformation and the individual.

The five other projects in this programme area are:

Emerging New Social Thought -- This seeks to contribute to the restructuring of the conceptual framework and general body of social and political theories which reflect the world in transformation and the quest for new perspectives on civilization.

Perceptions of Desirable Societies in Different Religious and Ethical Systems -- The aim is to take stock of the possible contribution of religions to the elaboration of desirable societies. A series of consultations with thinkers and researchers in the major religions is being arranged. Two sub-projects have been launched, one on the Islamic perception of desirable society, and a second on the Christian perception.

Ethnic Minorities and Human and Social Development -- The attempt here is to improve understanding of the relationships between minority cultures and the global society; it is concerned with the cultural and social dynamics of minority ethnic groups and the effects of different kinds of development policies on them.

The Global Impact of Human Migration -- This is studying the human and socio-cultural impact of large-scale human migration, within nations and across national and continental boundaries, due to famine, wars, natural disasters, repression, and poverty. A planning meeting was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in February of this year. Pilot phase research is planned, in collaboration with UNDP, on the migrant workers from Asia to the Gulf States. A systematic collection of information about migration in South and Southeast Asia is now under way; this will be expanded to include South Pacific migrant workers to Australia.

Technological Prospective -- What are the main trends in technological change in the coming decades and their social, economic and cultural impacts in the third world is the concern here. A workshop in Brazil in March 1983 established four priority research areas: micro-electronics, biotechnology, energy, and materials. Research will begin in Latin America this year and in other regions in 1984.

Participation in the Global Debate

18. To ensure the University's participation in the global debate, the Regional and Global Studies Division organized several joint activities with major institutions and participated in other international meetings. These included:

- * Tokyo Seminar: Peace, Disarmament and International Security (October 1982). A three-day event attended by many international participants, organized jointly with the Commission for Promoting International Peace, a Japanese NGO.
- * Seminar on the Approaches to Human Rights in Asia (New Delhi, November 1982). Organized jointly with UNESCO in co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights Education and Research.
- * Seminar on Socio-Economic Indicators (Beijing, November 1982). Sponsored jointly with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and UNESCO.
- * World Conference of the International Political Science Association (Rio de Janeiro, August 1982). Co-sponsored jointly with IPSA and ISSC, two special sessions on "The Limits of Science in Social Sciences" and "Multidisciplinarity and Creativity."
- * World Congress of the International Sociological Association (Mexico City, August 1982). A special session on the project on

Socio-Cultural Development Alternatives in a Changing World was organized by the Project Co-ordinator.

- * Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association (Mexico City, April 1983). A panel on "The Macro and Micro Aspects of Development" discussed the research results of the Goals, Processes, and Indicators of Development project.

GLOBAL LEARNING DIVISION

19. The global learning mode represents a novel departure in the activities of the University. Its activities are more varied than those of the other divisions; broadly they have two major aspects:

- 1) research and related activities similar to those of the two other programme divisions, plus the exploration of new modes for disseminating knowledge and the preparation of global learning materials;
- 2) operationally-oriented activities, including those concerned broadly with information dissemination and outreach, as well as those of Information and Academic Services. (It should be noted that some of the presently assigned tasks of Academic Services, e.g., library, computer services, are service and support functions for the University at large.)

20. The first half of the period under review was devoted to developing the overall framework and plans for concrete activities; the latter half of the year was the division's first truly operational period. In January 1983 the Rector decided to integrate Information Services and Academic Services into the Global Learning Division. Thus, the division and its work are still taking shape.

21. In the second half of 1982, a series of consultations was organized with various organizations, institutions and individuals. The most important were: consultations with members of the International Institute of Communications, London, at their annual conference in September; a consultative meeting with the Club of Rome when it met in Tokyo in November; and consultations with a number of international organizations within and without the UN system (UNDP, UNESCO, IAEA, UNICEF, ICSU, CODATA, COSTED, and others). At the national level, consultations were held with institutions and experts in a number of countries, most extensively in Japan.

The Work of the Division

22. Consultations and exploratory activities in the latter half of 1982 resulted in certain proposed ideas being dropped as impractical, beyond the University's resources, or not of sufficient priority concern. Others have

been reoriented or combined in favour of greater concentration. Out of this process has come the definition of the division's first programme area.

Information Technology and Society

23. Priorities in this area arise from the social and civilizational aspects of current developments in communications, information technology and computer sciences. They underline the necessity of multidimensional research to provide a basis for policy and technology choice, particularly, in the developing countries, along with the need to assist these countries in their own mastering of such new technologies.

24. The work on the many implications of the electronics revolution is based on the recognition that a crucial factor in the present global transformation is the move from an industrial society based on traditional forms of energy to one based on information and other non-physical resources. The electronic technologies, fundamentally new and different, are technologies of knowledge and of organization.

25. The following activities are being pursued in 1983 and beyond:

The Information Society: Concepts, Perceptions and Issues -- An international comparative study on the social evaluation of information technology is now in the planning stage. Country case studies, in both the industrialized and developing world, will make a detailed examination of local experiences. The project planning, begun in late 1982, has been undertaken on the basis of widespread consultation.

Information Overload/Information Underuse -- This is concerned with the individual and social conditions for the generation, distribution, access to and use of information in the present changing information environment which has led to the paradox of simultaneous information overload and information underuse. Following a planning meeting in Paris in February 1983, project plans call for management by a small core group from the division, the General Information Programme of UNESCO and institutions and individuals in Canada, India, Nigeria, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. A network of collaborating institutions in some ten countries is planned.

Information Economics -- Conducted jointly with Development Studies Division, the project is concerned with the costs of information to institutions and societies. It is intended to provide an overview of the latest thinking on this subject in industrialized countries, and to test the applicability of this thinking in developing countries.

26. The division is also developing studies in the field of microprocessors. Support has been given to the training of instructors from developing countries in the development of appropriate software. A comprehensive study has also begun of the ways in which the University

might be involved in: 1) research and training in third world countries on mastery of microprocessor technology; and 2) research and analysis of the social and civilization implications of this technology. The study will be ready in late 1983 or early 1984.

Emerging Issues and Perspectives

27. A major concern of the University is to shape new perspectives on the complex issues and phenomena that confront the world and in that process to forge new intellectual tools to assist in the management of these issues. Implicit in this task is the enhancement of the intellectual capacity to deal with new and unexpected phenomena. Two projects address this:

Global Commons and Development of International Law -- The concept of "global commons" (or the common heritage of mankind) and its expression in international law take on increasing importance with the growing pressures on common resources, the opening of new resources, and consequent demands on resource management. This project will explore these new resource realms (e.g., weather and climate systems) and contributions non-Western legal systems might make to the required development of international law. Following a joint workshop with the Hague Academy of International Law in November 1982, the project planning proceeded during the first part of 1983; work will begin in the latter half of the year.

Management of Complexity -- An urgent need in today's world is learning how to deal with complex natural and social systems and new levels of complexity resulting from interdependence. The University is concerned with this emerging area of scientific research and analysis that has come to be called "the science of complexity." This new branch of knowledge relies on a multidisciplinary approach in its widest sense; one strand in present work draws upon experience in such fields as economics, telecommunications and information science, thermodynamics, biochemistry, and microbiology. This project aims to provide an overview, through the most advanced researchers and thinkers in this still widely scattered field, of the results so far achieved and the applications they might have to the University's concerns. A first planning meeting was held in Paris in May 1983; a major seminar will be held in the spring of 1984 at Montpellier. The project will be undertaken in co-operation with the Institut pour le Développement et l'Aménagement des Télécommunications et de l'Economie (IDATE).

Development and Dissemination of Learning Materials

28. A number of practical pilot and other activities in this area are being planned or undertaken in 1983.

29. In Latin America, a pilot scheme in Colombia, in co-operation with Development Studies Division, will concern the preparation of learning materials, including videotapes, on nutrition and primary health care.
30. In the Caribbean, activities focus on the use of audio-visual materials, in particular, video, for the transfer of information on biogas systems. Activities are in conjunction with a proposed project with Development Studies Division on the dissemination of the technology and management of bioenergy systems.
31. In Africa, a seminar in Bamako, Mali (November 1982), examined the use of video as a development learning tool and the feasibility of establishing an international village video network.
32. In Asia, the focus is different: the local adaptation of prototype "manuals" to transfer scientific knowledge for self-management at the local level. In addition to supporting the developing of learning materials, activities will also include institution-building and training in co-operation with COSTED, the University of Madras and other Indian institutions. These will be complemented with two broad-based projects in England and Japan.
33. The pilot activities on learning materials have as counterpart a collation and systematization of information on distance learning systems through which learning materials can be evaluated, disseminated, and used as course and training materials. The first comprehensive inventory of distance learning systems worldwide is being prepared in co-operation with the Open University in England, and the International Council of Distance Education, and plans are being formulated for the establishment of a distance learning centre to serve such systems throughout the world.
34. The planned archive of traditional knowledge should become an integral part of the University's global learning activities; a start was made during the period under review through consultancies for pilot activities starting in 1984-1985.
35. Another form of global learning processes will be carried out through an advanced seminar on global issues. A workshop to discuss the concept and possible activities was held in Tokyo in December 1982. A number of proposals were subsequently submitted to the division, extending the concept to include studies of leadership. A special task force to combine all the different proposals and draw up an action plan was held in Rome, in June.

Academic Services

36. The reorganization of Academic Services and Information Services under the Global Learning Division has been made to ensure a more coherent strategy of dissemination of results of the University's work and a more

systematized operation of the library and computer services as parts of the University's internal memory system..

Publishing

37. During the period under review, Academic Services co-ordinated the publication of 44 titles through the University centre and 10 titles through co-publishers. Ten other titles were published by co-operating institutions in the University programme activities.

Publishing at the Centre -- Four issues of the Food and Nutrition Bulletin, which carries scientific articles and technical information pertinent to those working on problems of hunger and malnutrition, were published during the period under review, a total of 18,000 copies. The production process is being transferred to INCAP (Guatemala), experimentally, as part of the move toward decentralization of University activities.

Ten issues of ASSET, which carries abstracts of recently published books, articles, reports, and conference papers in the field of non-conventional energy, were published, a total of 20,000 copies.

The University published three book-length Technical Reports of the former World Hunger Programme and four book-length reports (one in English and French) in the Technical Series of the former Natural Resources Programme.

Technical Reports

Maternal Diet, Breast-Feeding Capacity, and Lactation Infertility edited by R.G. Whitehead

The Use of Organic Residues in Rural Communities edited by Cyril A. Shacklady

Methods for the Evaluation of the Impact of Food and Nutrition Programmes edited by David E. Sahn, Richard Lockwood, and Nevin Scrimshaw

Technical Series

Agro-forestry in the African Humid Tropics edited by L.H. MacDonald

Agro-foresterie en Afrique tropicale humide edited by L.H. MacDonald

Obstacles to Tree Planting in Arid and Semi-arid lands: Comparative Case Studies from India and Kenya by Jeffery Burley

Compte rendu du Séminaire sur la gestion des terres arides en Afrique de l'Ouest edited by Jean Gallais

Transforming Natural Resources for Human Development: A Resource Systems Framework for Development Policy by Kenneth Ruddle and Dennis A. Rondinelli

A total of 15,000 copies of these publications were produced.

Publishing away from the centre -- Decentralization of the publication programme has been carried out through co-publication arrangements with commercial publishers and local publishing activities by co-operating research institutes. Co-publishers included Oxford University Press, MacMillan Press, Ltd., Plenum Press, Pergamon Press, Tycooly International, Ltd., University of Tokyo Press, General Egyptian Book Organization, and Siglo Veintiuno Editores. Some recently published titles include:

1. Science and Technology in the Transformation of the World, edited by M. Pecujlic, G. Blue, and A. Abdel-Malek, MacMillan Press, Ltd.
2. The Poverty of Progress, edited by I. Miles and J. Irvine, Pergamon Press
3. Urban Geomorphology in Drylands, by R.U. Cooke, D. Brunsten, J.C. Doornkamp, and D.K.C. Jones, Oxford University Press
4. A History of Vocational Education in Early Meiji, in (Japanese) edited by Takeshi Hayashi and Toshio Toyota, University of Tokyo Press

The journal Mountain Research and Development, which seeks to help mountain management find a better balance between mountain environments, human welfare, and development resources, moved into its third volume under co-sponsorship with the International Mountain Society in Boulder, Colorado, USA.

Publishing in various languages -- The University is publishing an increasing number of works in languages other than English. Two Technical Series reports of the former Natural Resources Programme were published in French, and a book from that Programme is to be published in Chinese. One book and seven research papers from the project on Technology Transfer, Transformation, and Development: The Japanese Experience were published in Japanese. Books from the Socio-cultural Development Alternatives project were co-published in Spanish and Arabic.

Distribution Networks

38. University publications are distributed free and through sales activities. The University's growing free distribution channels are for official, programmatic, and informational purposes and for the Depository

Library system, and include global networks of scientists, policy-makers, government officials, depository libraries, and review media. During the year an initial group of 24 libraries in 24 countries were designated as depository libraries for UNU publications, and a first instalment was shipped to them.

39. Vigorous efforts were made during the period to improve sales activities. More distributors were appointed in various countries and publications were exhibited at many international, regional, and national book fairs, including Ite, Belgrade, Delhi, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Paris, and Warsaw. Increasingly, reviews of UNU publications are carried in newspapers, scientific and policy-oriented journals, and various newsletters. During the period under review about 10,000 copies of publications were sold.

Library and Computer Services

40. Efforts were initiated to develop a library policy that will be appropriate to programme activities when the permanent site is completed. A preliminary survey for the creation of a coherent and integrated internal memory system and a review of the computer programme for the same purpose was made during the period. There has also been a marked increase in use of the computerized information system for publications distribution, the library, and various administration functions.

Information Services

41. During the period under review the work of Information Services was primarily responsive, pending the full development of the University programme; the staff of Information Services were engaged to a considerable extent in providing services to other parts of the University.

42. The editorial approach of the UNU Newsletter was changed, and the number of pages increased from 8 to 12 pages, in order to better reflect the University's interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach and activities on a given subject. The first subject dealt with in this way was "The Environment" and the second "Water".

43. Information Services continued as the University's representative in the co-publishing role of Development Forum, the monthly UN publication on social and economic matters. A number of specific articles about the work of the University appeared in Development Forum and, more generally, a regular editorial input was made.

44. To mark the tenth anniversary of Development Forum and the beginning of World Communications Year, a colloquium was held in Paris in February 1983, under the auspices of the Government of France, to discuss the potential of the microprocessor for rural communities in the third world; the moderator was the Vice-Rector of Global Learning Division. A publication based on the colloquium is planned.

45. The publication UNU in Brief was revised and printed in five languages. The text for a major new publication covering all aspects of the University was prepared.

46. During the year the Writer/Research Officer of Information Services was responsible for assisting the Rector with the preparation of his speeches. Twenty-six speeches were delivered by the Rector including the following:

- Japan in a Pluralistic World (Fukuoka UNESCO Association, Fukuoka, Japan)
- Three Challenges Facing Universities in the Third World (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia)
- The Contemporary Challenges to Democratic Leadership (Milton Academy, Massachusetts, USA)
- Global Peace and Regional Security (Tokyo, Japan)
- Non-Alignment and Beyond (16th Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture, New Delhi, India)
- Eurocentrism in the Global Context (NUFFIC, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
- New Perspectives for North-South Relations (Copland Memorial Lecture, Melbourne, Australia)
- Fundamental Problems of and Challenges for Social Sciences (Canadian Commission for UNESCO, Ottawa, Canada)

The Rector's speeches have been reprinted in various journals and books.

47. Information Services continued to act as the principal contact point for written enquiries and personal callers and it provided information support (press releases and briefings) for meetings.

48. Liaison on information matters was maintained with the University's offices in London and New York and with the American Council for the UNU; each contributes significantly to the work of Information Services.

TRAINING

49. The UNU fellowship activities this year involved three programme areas that are the major responsibility of the Development Studies Division -- Energy Systems and Policy, Resource Policy and Management, and Food, Nutrition and Poverty. Fellowship training in the Regional and Global Studies and Global Learning divisions is expected to begin toward the end of 1983.

50. Overall, as of 1 May 1983, there were 49 Fellows in training, and some 49 potential Fellows had been identified. To date, 331 Fellows have completed training. By their area of interest, the Fellows breakdown are as follows:

	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Potential</u>	<u>Completed</u>
Energy Systems and Policy (ESP)	13	8	36
Resource Policy and Management (RPM)	13	6	76
Food, Nutrition and Poverty (FNP)	23	35	216
Joint ESP/FNP			3

51. The main purpose of UNU fellowships is to provide post-graduate, preferably post-doctoral, multidisciplinary research and training experience to scholars from developing countries to broaden their experience and help strengthen the capabilities of their home institutions. Thus, there are two types of fellowships: 1) a six-months to one-year non-degree programme with an extension of a further year in exceptional cases; and 2) "special" fellowships for more senior members of training or policy-making institutions with a duration of up to three months.

52. An interdivisional Committee on Training was established during the year to help implement the University's training activities. Its terms of reference are to appraise new proposals for training activities, implement in co-operation with Planning and Evaluation Services - internal or external reviews or evaluation of training activities, and recommend new training policies, guidelines and procedures.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, FUND-RAISING, PLANNING AND EVALUATION, STAFFING

INSTITUTIONAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Institutional Development

53. Under the direction of the division, exploration continued on the possibility of establishing an Institute for Natural Resources in Africa. Three consultants were appointed to assist in a feasibility study of the proposed institute, including a possible location in one of eight countries recommended by the first African working group on this matter. A consultative meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in January 1983, was attended by 33 African scientists, technologists, and representatives of regional organizations to consider the justification, objectives, and eventual programme of work of the institute, and mobilize support for its establishment in Africa. The institute is under favourable consideration for funding and location by a number of African countries and international financial organizations.

54. Explorations also continued on the establishment of a World Institute for Development Economic Research (WIDER); discussions have been held with a number of governments on the possible location for the institute. Considerable interest in the institute has been generated; the Brandt Commission, for example, in its second report, "Common Crisis", favourably mentions the institute and recommends it for international support.

55. A task force has been appointed to undertake a feasibility study of the proposed International Institute for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean to be located in Venezuela. Discussions have been held with the Arab Gulf Council of Ministers of Health in co-operation with the UNICEF office in the Arab Gulf on the establishment of a Regional Food and Nutrition Centre for the Arab Gulf countries. The University has also been actively involved in discussions on plans for the establishment of an Arab Gulf University to enhance the development of higher education in the region.

56. In co-operation with the Association of African Universities, a comprehensive project document for the African Regional Food and Nutrition project was prepared on the basis of proposals from participating institutions and in accordance with the priorities agreed upon at the first planning meeting held in Douala, Cameroon, in May 1982. The project document is now under consideration by the European Economic Community in Brussels for funding within the framework of the Lome Convention.

57. A continuing major effort was begun to increase the involvement of institutions in the East European Socialist countries in the work of the University and mobilize the necessary financial support for such co-operation. During exploratory missions to these countries in April 1983 several promising possibilities were discussed with government and academic leaders concerning concrete participation in the programme and institutional development of the University.

58. In December 1982, the Council designated four new associated institutions: Fundación Bariloche, Argentina; Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion, China; Institut économique et juridique de l'énergie, France; and the National Food Research Institute, Japan.

Fund-Raising

59. The Medium-Term Perspective calls for an increase in its core income from some US\$15 million in 1982 to US\$28 million in 1987. The University will also need to raise additional financial resources for special earmarked endowment contributions for long-term commitments or agreements in support of major projects.

60. A number of exploratory missions were undertaken to secure additional financial resources. The current international economic situation has made it increasingly difficult for the University to obtain increased support from public as well as private sources. During the period 1 July 1982 to

31 May 1983, US\$3.95 million was pledged and/or contributed by 14 governments. As of 31 May 1983, pledges to the Endowment and Operating Funds totalled US\$145.5 million of which US\$123.56 million had been received.

61. Proposals for establishing incorporated institutions and major programmes and projects, including fellowships, have opened up new possibilities for financial support from governments, international agencies, and other funding sources. In addition, a number of governments, institutions, and other organizations have made indirect contributions in cash and in kind.

62. Support to associated institutions, research and training units, and other participants in the University network has also helped to provide extra funds for these activities from governments and other sources where they are taking place.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Planning Process

63. At the beginning of this year, the University established a new planning process for the development of its programmes and activities. The process, which ensures the participation of the centre staff and collaborators in the networks, has two main features: the Annual Planning Meeting and the Planning Committee, the function of which is to advise the Rector.

64. The newly established Planning and Evaluation Services (PES) also began its work early this year in providing assistance to the various divisions that carry out the University's programme of work by helping to strengthen effective planning and evaluation processes. It is meant to assist the divisions in achieving multidisciplinary and in scanning the horizon for possible new University activities relevant to the Medium-Term Perspective. It serves as the Secretariat to the University Planning Committee.

65. The planning process for the 1984-1985 biennium was formally launched with a week-long Annual Planning meeting in early March 1983 in which centre programme staff, the Programme Directors and some Project Co-ordinators participated. There were three meetings of the University Planning Committee to further refine programme activities and prepare the biennium budget.

Evaluation

66. External evaluations on the University's training programme and its experience with associated institutions were carried out during the year. The objective of the first, which was co-ordinated by the Development

Studies Division, is to assess what has been accomplished by past training in the former World Hunger and Natural Resources programmes and to make recommendations for the future of the training programme. The evaluators are Dr. Antonio Ordonez-Plaja, consultant on public health to the World Bank and Pan American Health Organization and Professor of Social Medicine, School of Medicine, Colombia, and Dr. Gelia Castillo, Professor of Rural Sociology, University of the Philippines.

67. The other evaluation, co-ordinated by Institutional Planning and Resource Development Division, looked at the University's working relationships with several associated institutions to help determine comprehensive criteria for future institutional relations. One group - Dr. Arne Haselbach, Director of the Vienna Institute for Development, and Professor K.J. Rathnam of the Centre for Policy Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia - undertook the evaluation of the association with the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan, within the framework of the Japanese Experience Project, and the Marga Institute, Sri Lanka, in connexion with the Sharing of Traditional Technology Project. Another group - Mr. Georges Aubert, Inspecteur General de Recherches de Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) in France, and Professor George Benneh of the Department of Geography, University of Ghana - evaluated the association with the University of Khartoum in relation to the Arid Lands Project and with the University of Ife in relation to the work on Rural Energy Problems. A number of recommendations on how to proceed effectively with these association relationships were made.

STAFFING

68. During the year under review, 9 individuals from 7 countries were appointed to the professional staff of the University. These included:

- Mr. Wolfgang Buss, Senior Planning and Evaluation Officer, PES
- Mr. Arthur Collingsworth, Senior Resource Development Officer, IPRD
- Dr. Robert Kokke, Senior Programme Officer, DSD
- Mr. Vishakan Krishnadasan, Legal Counsel, Rector's Office
- Miss Kathleen Landauer, Programme Officer, DSD
- Mr. Aly-Raza Nazerali, Assistant Programme Officer, DSD
- Dr. Erwin Ramedhan, Special Assistant to the Rector, Rector's Office
- Dr. Takeo Uchida, Programme Officer, RGSD
- Miss Setsuko Yukawa, Programme Officer, DSD

69. During the same period, there were 12 appointments of supporting staff, from seven countries. Of these 5 were new positions and 7 were replacements.

70. Dr. H.A.B. Parpia, Senior Programme Officer in DSD, was appointed Director of Planning and Evaluation Services. Mr. Ray Fleming, Director of Information, was appointed Director of the New York Liaison Office; Mr. Michael Clark, former Director of UNIC, Tokyo, was named Acting Director of Information.

ANNEX: List of Acronyms *

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDRC	International Development Research Council
IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organization
COSDATA	Committee on Data for Science and Technology
COSTED	Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries
NUFFIC	Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TCDC	Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
UNAFEI	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defense Research Institute

* Other acronyms are explained where they appear in the text.