

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

V. OTHER CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

July 2004

AIT Asian Institute of Technology (homepage: www.ait.ac.th)	
Headquarters:	Pathumtani, Thailand
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>AIT, which was founded in 1959, is an international graduate institution of higher learning empowered to award degrees and diplomas.</p> <p>The Institute's mission is: AIT will take a leadership role in the promotion of technological change and its management for sustainable development in the Asia and Pacific Region, through high-level education, research and outreach activities which integrate technology, planning and management. The focus of the Institute's activities is in technology, with special emphasis on the interdisciplinary interface among the above three fields, and will include attention to environmental and socioeconomic considerations</p> <p>The six priorities and goals of AIT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuild and maintain AIT as a leading graduate educational institution by attaining the highest standards in courses, teaching and research relevant to the region; • Expand network of partnerships with industry and educational institutions and promote AIT as a regional hub to transfer and adapt educational and research inputs from global sources to the region and spread local knowledge to the rest of the world; • Expand cooperation with national and regional educational and research institutions in jointly raising academic standards including competencies of faculty; • Promote and market AIT's strengths and capabilities to its alumni, partners and donors, industry and potential students and academics and engage their interests in the mission of AIT; • Ensure efficiency and cost effectiveness of operations by improving the internal processes and administration of AIT; • Attain financial sustainability by tapping diverse income sources and by establishing an endowment fund. <p>After more than 40 years of operation, AIT has 1846 students from 49 countries; 13147 alumni from 72 countries/territories; and 162 faculty from 28 countries.</p> <p>AIT is a member of the Greater Mekong sub-region Academic and Research Network.</p>
Activities:	<p>AIT offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic programs leading to the award of master or doctoral degrees, the diploma or certificates; • Research conducted by students, faculty, and professional staff; • Consulting and outreach activities in partnership with private and public sector institutions;

- Special programs, conferences, seminars, and short courses

The Asian Institute of Technology is composed of:

- Four schools i.e.:
 1. School of Advanced Technologies (SAT)
Computer Science; Design and Manufacturing Engineering; Industrial Engineering and Management; Information Management; Mechatronics; Microelectronics; Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems; Telecommunications.
 2. School of Civil Engineering (SCE)
Construction, Engineering and Infrastructure Management; Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering; Structural Engineering; Transportation Engineering; Water Engineering and Management.
 3. School of Environment, Resources and Development (SERD)
Agricultural Systems and Engineering; Aquaculture and Aquatic Resources Management; Energy; Environmental Engineering and Management; Food Engineering and Bioprocess Technology; Gender and Development Studies; Natural Resources Management; Pulp and Paper Technology; Regional and Rural Development Planning; Urban Environmental Management.
 4. School of Management (SOM)
International Business; International Public Management; Management o Technology; Service Marketing and Technology.
 - Language Center.
- AIT Extension (Non-degree training, consultancy and services)
Agriculture, Resources and Development; Information Technology; Management and Educational Development;
- AIT Center in Vietnam

Interdisciplinary/ Inter-University Programs:

- Cleaner Production
- Environmental Toxicology, Technology and Management
- Integrated Tropical Coastal Zone Management
- Integrated Watershed Development and Management
- Modeling Tools in Environment Resources and Management

To achieve its goals, AIT will expand the implementation of ongoing strategy by incorporating several new initiatives:

- For uniqueness in terms of knowledge content and skill development and excellence in teaching and research relevant to the region, AIT will review its existing programs and establish new academic programs in the fields of sustainable development and good governance and modernize its teaching and research infrastructure. For strengthening research and its applications AIT will establish post doctoral research program.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For expanding cooperation with public and private corporations, AIT will establish “AIT-Industry Alliance” as an instrument for fostering strong links. At the school level several initiatives have been proposed in cooperation with institutions and industry. • The Schools have proposed new joint academic programs to expand cooperation with national and regional educational and research institutions. For attracting high caliber students and highly qualified faculty, AIT will launch promotional campaigns in different countries highlighting its location, multicultural character, internationality and its unique academic programs. • For efficient administration, AIT will continue to modernize its internal systems and processes and move to on line real time planning and monitoring of income and expenditures and adopt new personnel policies and productivity norms. • For financial sustainability, AIT will account for all student tuition and fees, launch fund raising campaign with support from alumni, partners and donors, sponsors.
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DFID Department for International Development (homepage: www.dfid.gov.uk)	
Headquarters:	London and East Kilbride, UK
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>DFID is the UK Government department responsible for promoting sustainable development and reducing poverty. DFID's overall aim is to reduce global poverty and promote sustainable development, in particular through achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p>DFID's assistance is concentrated in the poorest countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, but also contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development in middle-income countries, including those in Latin America and Eastern Europe.</p> <p>DFID works in partnership with governments committed to the Millennium Development Goals, with civil society, the private sector and the research community. It also works with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies, and the European Commission.</p>
Activities:	<p>The activities are seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger • Achieve universal primary education • Promote gender equality and empower women • Reduce child mortality • Improve maternal health • Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

To achieve the goals, following are several of DFID work thematic areas:

- **Environment, Natural Resources, Land Tenure**

1. *Food Security and Production Activities*

- Food Security
- Agriculture and Land
- Livestock

DFID committed to supporting agriculture as a means of reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals through:

- Over £145 million (in 2002-03) of direct support which DFID currently give to agriculture through DFID programmes
- Substantial support to agriculture and rural development activities undertaken by DFID developing country partners through the provision of direct budget support
- An increase of £30 million over the next three years in DFID support for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

2. *Water*

- Water resources management, including the investment in the major water infrastructure such as dams and irrigation
- Energy supplies.

- **Health and Medicine**

- Water and human health. Improved health from better quality water, access to sanitation, and improve hygiene.

The Department manages long-term research initiatives that cut across individual countries or regions, and only funds activities if there are clear opportunities and mechanisms for the research to have a significant impact on poverty.

DFID's current research programme falls under the following six themes:

1. Social Science
2. Rural Livelihoods
3. Health and Population
4. Engineering, Infrastructure and Urban Development
5. Education
6. Policy

EU European Union (homepage: www.europa.eu.int)	
Headquarters:	Brussels
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The European Union (EU) is a family of democratic European countries, committed to working together for peace and prosperity. The EU is not a federation like the United States. Nor is it simply an organisation for co-operation between governments, like the United Nations. It is, in fact, unique. The countries that make up the EU (its "member states") pool their sovereignty in order to gain a strength and world influence none of them could have on its own.</p> <p>Pooling sovereignty means, in practice, that the member states delegate some of their decision-making powers to shared institutions they have created, so that decisions on specific matters of joint interest can be made democratically at European level.</p>
Activities:	<p>The various activities of the European Union are divided into 31 separate subject areas. Several of the subject areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Providing special financial help for early retirement of farmers, less favoured areas, environmental protection, afforestation, semi-subsistence farms, producer groups and compliance with EU food, hygiene and animal welfare standards. The key concepts are food safety, preservation of the rural environment and value for money. • Development Trade and aid are the twin pillars of EU development policy. The ultimate objective of Union policy is to give disadvantaged people in the third world control over their own development. This means attacking the sources of their vulnerability, including poor access to food and clean water, or to education, health, employment, land, social services, infrastructure and a sound environment. It also means disease eradication and access to cheap medicines to combat scourges like HIV/Aids, as well as action to reduce the debt burden that diverts scarce resources away from vital public investments back to rich lenders in the industrialised countries. The focus for EU aid operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the link between trade and development; – regional integration and cooperation; – support for sound macroeconomic policies; – transport; – food security and sustainable rural development; – institutional capacity-building (particularly good governance and the rule of law). • Energy The EU has set itself a number of targets for saving energy and switching to more environmentally friendly sources. It also

funds research into cleaner and more cost-effective technologies. At the same time, it is creating a single energy market where suppliers can compete everywhere freely on the basis of price. This contributes to the efficient use of energy.

- **Environment**

The priorities of EU Environment action are:

- tackling climate change and global warming;
- protecting the natural habitat and wildlife;
- addressing environment and health issues;
- preserving natural resources and managing waste.

The EU has signed up to international programmes and conventions on a wide range of problems, including acid rain, biodiversity, climate change and greenhouse gases, desertification, hazardous waste, oil spills and protection of major rivers (the Elbe, Danube and Rhine) as well as of the Antarctic, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the North-East Atlantic and tropical forests.

- **Fisheries**

European Union has a common fisheries policy (CFP) in order to manage the industry for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers. The cornerstones of the policy are:

- conservation;
- fleet upgrading;
- a single market for fisheries;
- international cooperation.

- **Food Safety**

The European Union has put in place a comprehensive strategy to restore people's belief in the safety of their food "from the farm to the fork". There are three pillars to this strategy:

- New legislation on the safety of food and animal feed. The General Food Law is supplemented by targeted legislation on a raft of food safety issues, such as use of pesticides, food supplements, colourings, antibiotics and hormones in food production; by rules on hygiene; and by stringent procedures on release, marketing, labelling and traceability of crops and foodstuffs containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
- Sound scientific advice on which to base decisions. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) plays a central role in this. EFSA cover all stages of food production and supply, from primary production to the safety of animal feed, right through to the supply of food to consumers. It can also look into the properties of non-food and feed GMOs and nutrition issues.
- Enforcement and control. The Commission's Food & Veterinary Office (FVO) can check individual food production plants, but mainly focuses on verifying that EU and other governments have the necessary machinery for checking that food producers under their jurisdiction are meeting the EU's high standards for feed and food.

- **Public health**

The EU public health strategy is to:

- improve information about health both for citizens and their governments;
- create a mechanism for responding rapidly to major health threats;
- understand better the factors which can affect health, particularly lifestyle factors, such as nutrition and physical activity, and environmental factors, such as exposure to electromagnetic fields, noise or chemical pollution.

The EU is spending some €50 million annually from 2003 to 2008 to improve the collection of data, the exchange of information and its understanding of how EU policies affect health. Other priorities include strategies for dealing with the impact on health of nutrition, physical activity, tobacco, alcohol, drugs, genetic factors, age and gender. The EU also funds research into ways of ensuring that everyone enjoys the best possible level of health. The incidence of major health problems, such as obesity or some forms of cancer, often varies widely across the EU.

- **Research and Innovation**

The EU has acknowledged expertise in medical research and environmental sciences and leads the world in many areas of chemistry, physics, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, telecommunications and transport.

FP6 (the Sixth Framework Programme in EU jargon) is the primary tool for building a European Research Area with a budget for 2002-2006 of some €20 billion. This is 6% of all public support for civilian research expenditure in the EU. Around three quarters of this budget is devoted to seven priorities:

- genomics and biotechnology for health;
- information society technologies;
- nanotechnologies, intelligent materials and new production processes;
- aeronautics and space;
- food safety and health risks;
- sustainable development;
- economic and social sciences.

The objective is to build EU-wide platforms of excellence. Special attention is paid to research programmes which will make the implementation of EU policies more effective in areas like agriculture, fisheries, health and consumer protection, the environment, the single market, transport and the information society.

Well over 5% of the FP6 budget is destined for the Joint Research Centre (JRC). The JRC concentrates on research into food, chemicals and health; environment and sustainable development; and nuclear safety and safeguards. It also has expertise in technical forecasting, reference materials and measurements, and protection of the public from economic and technological risk.

Of the nuclear research budget, 60% is earmarked for research into nuclear fusion, an environmentally friendly but technologically very difficult alternative to nuclear fission which does not use radioactive materials. In the area of conventional nuclear energy based on nuclear fission, the research priorities are radioactive waste management, protection

	against radiation, and nuclear safety. Research into renewable energy and efficient use of energy is funded separately, from the sustainable development budget of FP6.
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GEF Global Environment Facility (homepage: www.gefweb.org)	
Headquarters:	Washington DC, USA
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>GEF is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities.</p> <p>The three implementing agencies of GEF are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP, responsible for technical assistance projects 2. UNEP, provides overall scientific guidance 3. World Bank, oversees GEF investment projects and the administration of the GEF trust fund
Activities:	<p>GEF fund projects address six complex global environmental issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Projects generally deal with one or more of four critical ecosystem types and the human communities found there: 1) arid and semi-arid zones; 2) coastal, marine, and freshwater resources; 3) forests; and 4) mountains. • Climate Change Climate change projects are designed to reduce the risks of global climate change while providing energy for sustainable development. GEF climate change projects are organized into four areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. removing barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation; 2. promoting the adoption of renewable energy by removing barriers and reducing implementation costs; 3. reducing the long-term costs of low greenhouse gas emitting energy technologies; 4. supporting the development of sustainable transport. • International Waters The three categories of water projects are: 1) water bodies; 2) integrated land and water projects; and 3) contaminants. • Land Degradation • The Ozone Layer • Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

	<p>The strategy incorporates guidance from two conventions for which GEF serves as financial mechanism: the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also establishes operational guidance for international waters and ozone activities, the latter consistent with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its amendments.</p> <p>A new operational strategy will be prepared to reflect the addition of two new focal areas, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants, which was approved by the GEF Assembly in October 2002.</p>
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<p>ICA International Cooperative Alliance (homepage: www.ica.coop)</p>	
Headquarters:	Geneva, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	<p><i>Mission:</i> The International Co-operative Alliance is an independent, non-governmental association which unites, represents and serves co-operatives worldwide.</p> <p>The ICA's members are national and international co-operative organisations in all sectors of activity including agriculture, banking, energy, industry, insurance, fisheries, housing, tourism and consumer co-operatives. ICA has more than 230 member organisations from over 100 countries, representing more than 760 million individuals worldwide.</p> <p>The role of the ICA is helps to build strong, viable co-operatives in developing countries by acting as a coordinator and catalyst of co-operative development.</p> <p><i>Aims:</i> The major objective of the ICA is to promote and strengthen autonomous co-operatives throughout the world. Through actions taken at the international, regional and national level, ICA also seeks to promote and protect co-operative values and principals; facilitate the development of economic and other mutually beneficial relations between its member organisations; and further the economic and social progress of its members and their communities.</p>
Activities:	<p>The focus of the ICA programmes, based on the expressed priorities of its members, is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institution building, human resource development, gender equality, strategic planning • influencing Governments in order to create favourable environments for co-operative development, including organising regional level Ministerial Conferences to sensitise government leaders on the role of co-operatives;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • networking and promoting the exchange of experience and movement-to-movement assistance; • mobilising financial resources for co-operative development. <p>As the representative organization for co-operations, ICA promotes and protects the co-operative identity and image in all aspects of its work and by doing so actively works to eradicate poverty worldwide. Some areas of specific activity includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing the co-operative movement in international for a such as the United Nations, the European Union and other multilateral institutions to ensure that the co-operative form of enterprise is better known and that international and national policies enable co-operatives to be significant economic and social actors throughout the world; • Providing technical assistance and training for co-operative development in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern and Central Europe; • Serving as a forum for the exchange of experience and information among its vast membership bringing together co-operators experience and information among its vast membership bringing together co-operators and experts in wide range of fields at the international, regional and sectoral level; • Collecting and providing members and other interested parties access to intelligence on co-operative organizations that is both relevant and useful. <p>ICA's co-operatives by economic sectors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural co-operatives; 2. Banking co-ops and credit unions; 3. Communication co-ops/internet co-op service-providers; 4. Consumer co-ops/food co-ops; 5. Energy co-operatives; 6. Fisheries co-operatives; 7. Health co-operatives, etc.
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ICW International Council for Women (homepage: www.icw-cif.org)	
Headquarters:	Paris, France
Goals/missions/ functions:	The International Council of Women (ICW) is a worldwide federation of National Councils of Women, which work together on international issues of concern to women. ICW is an umbrella organization whose membership consists of National Councils of Women from many nations.

	<p>The mission of the ICW is to unite National Councils of women's non-governmental organizations from all parts of the world for action to improve the status of women and the well-being of society.</p> <p>ICW's principal objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote equal rights and responsibilities for both men and women in all spheres by removing all forms of discrimination based on birth, race, sex, language or religion • To promote recognition and respect for Human Rights • To support all efforts to achieve peace through negotiation, arbitration and conciliation • To encourage the integration of women in development and in decision-making bodies.
Activities:	<p>The objectives are achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through the affiliated National Councils, supporting and promoting the Programme of Action and the Resolutions of the ICW • through the Standing Committees, developing and implementing Plans of Action and disseminating information to the members • through projects, seminars and publications, providing forums for its members to exchange and enhance knowledge and understanding • through representation at the United Nations (UN) System, other International Governmental, Non Governmental and Intergovernmental Organizations, making the voice of women heard. <p>Standing committee on sustainable development Plan of Action for a Culture of Peace through a Sustainable Development based on the culture of the concerned human beings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Study the impact of national and international monetary policies on women's way of life and standard of living. – Research on the availability of facilities for the financing of micro-credit for women. – Develop support networks to share expertise and skills on projects management. 2. Consumer affairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Energy conservation (water, wood, etc). Educating women in the proper use of energy. – Develop the use of information and communication technologies in developing countries in order to reduce the gap between these and developed countries. – The knowledge of these new technologies is necessary for women empowerment. 3. Women and employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Research on women employment conditions and salaries. – Need for flexible employment (shared jobs, part time work, employment for women over 50, etc). In order not to be detrimental to women employment, such flexible employment should also be open to men.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counseling and training for girls and women in information and communication technologies as well as in sciences and mathematics. <p>4. Rural and urban women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce partnership between rural and urban women. - Implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Summit for "Social Development". - Take into account environment and biodiversity preservation. - It has been considered that developing countries should make their own contribution to their specific problems. <p>Standing committee on general well-being Encourage National Councils to ask their affiliates and other groups to work on the following plan of Action based on the 2000 - 2003 ICW Triennial theme "Women and the Culture of Peace".</p> <p>1. Health To improve the environment and people's way of life in order to minimise health problems, and to work towards appropriate, accessible, affordable and quality health care for all.</p> <p>2. Environment To improve women's awareness of the importance of environmental issues and to collaborate with and give support to those organisations and governments at local and national levels working towards a healthy total ecosystem of the planet. To promote balance between economic development, society and the environment.</p> <p>3. Habitat To work in every community on the Local Agenda 21 and the Local Habitat Agenda. Promote capacity building on awareness of housing rights, inheritance rights and land ownership. Encourage participation in decision-making policies of environmentally sound and healthy planning and housing issues.</p> <p>4. Nutrition To work towards the achievement of the basic human right to an adequate supply of healthy food. To advocate healthy lifestyles through good nutrition and physical activity.</p>
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IUCN World Conservation Union (homepage: www.iucn.org)	
Headquarters:	Gland, Switzerland
Goals/missions/functions:	IUCN members comprises of some 140 countries include over 70 States, 100 government agencies, and 750-plus NGOs. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) shortened its name into The World Conservation

	<p>Union in 1999.</p> <p>IUCN’s mission is “<i>to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.</i>”</p> <p>The two conservation goals are: facing the extinction crisis; and restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity.</p>
Activities:	<p>The six Key Result Areas of the IUCN’s programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding Biodiversity 2. Social Equity 3. Conservation Incentives and Finance 4. International Agreements, Processes and Institutions for Conservation 5. Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods Factors 6. Programme Delivery <p>The IUCN Programme comprises several different components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Programmes IUCN’s programme at the regional level in Asia is composed of seven technical programmes - biodiversity, environmental economics, environmental law, forests, marine and coastal, protected areas, and water and wetlands. Emerging themes include climate change, environment impact assessment and mountain landscapes. 2. Global Thematic Programmes Business and Biodiversity; Climate Change; Ecosystem Management; Education and Communication; Environmental Law; Forest Conservation; Gender; Marine; Monitoring and Evaluation; Policy, Biodiversity and International Agreements; Protected Areas; Species; Traffic (the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature); Wetlands and Water. 3. Commission Programmes which are run by the IUCN Commissions, usually in close collaboration with the global thematic and regional programmes. 4. Corporate Strategies Group that provides global oversight of membership, communications, conservation finance, information management and donor relations. 5. The Administrative and Financial Infrastructure that exists to support the effective development, implementation and evaluation of the Programme. <p>IUCN’s work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving policy advice and technical support to global secretariats and the Parties of several international Conventions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing all new sites nominated by State Parties for natural World Heritage • Monitoring the state of the world's species in the IUCN Red List, and supporting the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment • Contributing technical assistance to prepare National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans • Through the Water and Nature Initiative, working with 80 partners in a five-year global action plan in 10 water basins • Through the Forest for Life Strategy, promoting wise management through guidelines for fire prevention and community management of forest resources • Working with the corporate sector on energy and biodiversity, and mining and protected areas • Providing technical support for drafting environmental laws and natural resource management strategies • Facilitating Parks for Peace between countries in areas of conflict • Convening the World Parks Congress (2003) and organizing the Global Biodiversity Forum held before Convention Conferences • Disseminating the Union's knowledge and expertise through the World Conservation Bookstore <p>IUCN has launched an ambitious electronic network to create a virtual Green Web of conservation knowledge and to take advantage of the opportunities of information technology. Green Web is a web of partnerships, knowledge, innovations, and action.</p>
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IWMI International Water Management Institute - supported mainly by World Bank (homepage: www.iwmi.cgiar.org)	
Headquarters:	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The International Water Management Institute is a nonprofit scientific research organization focusing on the sustainable use of water and land resources in agriculture and on the water needs of developing countries. IWMI works with partners in the South to develop tools and methods to help these countries eradicate poverty through more effective management of their water and land resources.</p> <p>Mission: Improving water and land resources management for food livelihoods and nature.</p> <p>The objectives of IWMI's work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify the larger issues related to water management and food security</i> that need to be understood and addressed by governments and policymakers. • <i>Develop, test and promote management practices and tools</i> that can be used by governments and institutions to manage water and land resources more effectively, and address water scarcity issues. • <i>Clarify the link between poverty and access to water</i> and to help governments and the research community better understand the specific water-related problems of poor people. • <i>Help developing countries build their research capacities</i> to deal with water scarcity and related food security issues.

	<p>IWMI is a member of the Future Harvest group of agricultural and environmental research centers. It receives its principal funding from governments, private foundations, and international and regional organizations known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which contribute to poverty eradication.</p>
Activities:	<p>IWMI's research is organized around five themes. The themes were selected based on two criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) they address issues crucial to developing countries, 2) they comprise areas where IWMI has the resources and expertise to make a significant contribution. <p>1. Integrated Water Resource Management for Agriculture Over the coming five years, this research will be deepened - concentrating on the areas of irrigation management, river basin analysis and global-scale strategic analysis of water resources. Research activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Generate new knowledge on irrigation and water resources.</i> This research will generate knowledge on the actions and processes needed to achieve sustainable improvements in water productivity in agriculture. 2) <i>Create tools and methods for Integrated Water Resources Management.</i> This topic will develop conceptual, research and assessment tools for managing water in irrigated agriculture, using an Integrated Water Resources Management approach. <p>2. Sustainable Smallholder Land and Water Management Research areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improving catchment land and water management (in short: Catchment management) 2) Increasing productivity of smallholders with additional water (in short: Smallholder productivity) 3) Understanding how land and water degradation affects food security (in short: Land degradation) <p>3. Sustainable Groundwater Management It is focused on five areas of activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assessing groundwater resources: reassessing available data and using technology tools-particularly satellite remote sensing and geographical information systems-to create a detailed picture of groundwater situations and use patterns. 2) Collecting and synthesizing past and current scientific work to reexamine important technical and behavioral relationships related to groundwater. To formulate a realistic assessment of opportunities and threats. 3) Commissioning of location-specific studies that shed new light on groundwater management problems, particularly socio-ecologic issues. 4) Gathering information and analyzing approaches that have worked elsewhere in the world and assessing their applicability to the situation of South and Southeast Asia and North China. This includes looking at groundwater use and salinization through modeling and field experiments.

	<p>5) Conducting an ongoing synthesis of emerging practices and findings by other groundwater researchers, and integrating this into a groundwater policy analysis.</p> <p>4. Water Resource Institutions and Policies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Producing case studies of innovative and large-scale water-sector institutional and policy reform programs and an ongoing synthesis of the lessons learned. 2) Financing water service delivery mechanisms. 3) Analyzing the negative gender and poverty impacts of: water scarcity, river basin "closing," competition for water in basins, and exploring strategies for mitigating these. 4) Analyzing institutional arrangements for river basin management to identify best practices that can be transferred to help others. 5) Analyzing water conflicts and alternative approaches to managing them. 6) Water policy modeling and scenario generation, as with the policy dialogue model, PODIUM. 7) Policy analysis, using a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, issue-based approach. 8) Policy roundtables, consultations and other mechanisms for research-based advocacy, supported by the targeted dissemination of research results to achieve maximum impacts. <p>5. Water, Health and Environment</p> <p>The research under this theme focuses on the ways water use in agriculture impacts human health and the environment. Current resource areas include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Malaria & water management 2) Drinking water & domestic use of irrigation water 3) Wetlands and biodiversity 4) Wastewater use for agriculture 5) Pesticide use & abuse in irrigated areas
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OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (homepage: www.oecd.org)	
Headquarters:	Paris, France

Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>OECD is a forum in which governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of interdependence and globalization. It also a provider of comparative data, analysis and forecasts to underpin multilateral co-operation.</p> <p>Today the OECD has 30 member countries and more than 70 developing and transition economies are engaged in working relationships with the OECD.</p> <p><i>OECD's mission:</i> To promote policies designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to achieve sustainable economic growth and employment and rising standards of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability, so contributing to the development of the world economy • to assist sound economic expansion in member countries and other countries in the process of economic development • to contribute to growth in world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis. <p>The OECD is funded by the member countries. Unlike the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, the OECD <i>does not dispense money</i>.</p>
Activities:	<p>The OECD produces <i>internationally agreed instruments, decisions and recommendations</i> to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalised economy.</p> <p>Some of the OECD's research topics are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Many governments intervene actively in the agriculture, food and fisheries sectors, but not always in the most efficient and effective ways. Information, analysis and advice on practical and innovative options for the reform and development of policies and the liberalisation of trade are offered. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Agricultural markets</i>. The OECD Directorate for Food Agriculture and Fisheries assesses and evaluates the impacts of policies on agricultural markets and trade. 2. <i>Agricultural policies</i>. Annual monitoring of agricultural policy across the 30 member countries of the OECD, based on, inter alia, internationally recognised indicators of support and protection. Policy impacts are estimated and criteria for efficient, equitable and least distorting policies are put forward and debated. 3. <i>Agriculture and Environment</i>. Agriculture is a major user of land and water resources and has significant environmental impacts. OECD work is aimed at identifying best policy practices and market approaches supported by indicators of environmental performance and analysis of policy issues. 4. <i>Agriculture and Export Credits</i> 5. <i>Agriculture in Emerging and Transition Economies</i>. The agricultural sector remains of primary importance for non-OECD

countries, some of which are significant traders in international agricultural markets. Many of the issues of concern to OECD countries are also shared by non-OECD countries.

6. *Biosafety – BioTrack*. BioTrack Online focuses on information related to the regulatory oversight of products of modern biotechnology, including genetically engineered organisms or transgenic organisms, in the field of the **environmental safety** and the **food and feed safety**. The information includes regulatory development of countries, product database, field trials, and free documents.
7. *Biological Resources in Agriculture*. The present Programme (2000-2004) has two main activities to strengthen co-operative efforts among research scientists and institutions in participating countries in the framework of four research themes: To provide fellowships and Sponsorship of Workshop/conference.
8. *Economic Accounts for Agriculture*. This activity covers one of the pillars of agricultural monetary statistics-"Economic Accounts for Agriculture". It also includes broader Inter-agency statistical co-ordination and development through participation on behalf of OECD in the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Agricultural Statistics.
9. *Fisheries*. Effective and sustainable management of fisheries resources - a priority for international action and fisheries - is amongst the critical topics addressed in the OECD.
10. *International Product Standards*. The OECD is the main worldwide reference for the certification and standardisation of certain agricultural commodities and inputs. The work of the Organisation involves both Member and non-Member economies. Common criteria (procedures, rules, standards) are elaborated and interpreted with the objective of facilitating international trade.
Four different Codes and Schemes deal with:
 - Forest Reproductive Material
 - Fruit and Vegetables
 - Seeds
 - Tractors
11. *Trade and Agriculture*. An important part of the mandate of the OECD is to provide analytical support to agricultural trade liberalisation. Uruguay Round implementation is evaluated and the effects of further liberalisation estimated. Emerging issues relevant to agricultural trade are also analysed.
12. *Pesticide*. The Pesticide Programme helps OECD governments to co-operate in assessing and reducing the risks of agricultural pesticides. The programme focuses on "plant protection" pesticides, most notably those used in agriculture. Non-agricultural pesticides are dealt with under the OECD Biocide Programme.

- **Biotechnology**

OECD has been working on biotechnology-related topics for almost 20 years. These include scientific, industrial, health and agricultural applications. It also has a strong record on safety issues in biotechnology.

- Biological Resources in Agriculture

- Biosafety-BioTrack
- *Biotechnology and Development*. This work looks at the contribution that biotechnology can make to agricultural production and efficiency in developing countries. It also discusses the relatively little access that developing countries have to new, biotechnologically produced varieties.

- **Development**

OECD work on development toward contributing to the economic development of both Member and non-Member countries.

- **Energy**

1. *Climate Change, Energy, and Transport*. Recent phenomenal growth in energy and transport use has led to more pollution; resource depletion; congestion; and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change. The OECD studies policies and their impacts on the environment and the economy.
2. *The International Energy Agency (IEA)*. As an autonomous agency linked with the OECD, the IEA's objectives include improving the world energy supply and demand structure, more efficient use of energy, and developing alternative energy sources to reduce dependence on any one source. The IEA addresses all types of energy sources and co-ordinating the energy policies of 26 industrialised countries
3. *The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)* is a semi-autonomous body within the OECD, specialises in nuclear-related issues and brings together 28 OECD Member countries. The NEA's mission is to assist its Member countries in maintaining and further developing, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for the safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

- **Environment**

The OECD provides governments with the analytical basis to develop environmental policies that are effective and economically efficient, including through performance reviews, data collection, policy analysis, and projections. Links to specific sectors and to development are examined.

1. Biosafety-BioTrack
2. Climate Change, Energy, and Transport
3. Chemical Safety
4. Economic Policy and the Environment in Developing Countries
5. Natural Resources Management
6. Sustainable Development, Environment and Development Co-operation
7. Trade, Investment, and Environment
8. Waste

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Improving health is a key concern of OECD societies, as it can contribute to higher economic growth and improved welfare. • Sustainable development Sustainable development implies a broad view of human welfare, a long term perspective about the consequences of today's activities, and global co-operation to reach viable solutions.
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OECD/IEA OECD/International Energy Agency (homepage: www.iea.org)	
Headquarters:	Paris, France
Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The International Energy Agency (IEA) was established in November 1974 in response to the oil crisis as an autonomous intergovernmental entity within the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to ensure the energy security of industrialised nations.</p> <p>In 1993, IEA Members adopted Shared Goals that highlight the importance of ensuring the energy sector's contribution to sustainable economic development, social welfare and protection of the environment. In addition, formulation of energy policies should encourage free and open markets. The IEA is based in Paris and acts as a permanent secretariat to the Member countries, monitors the energy markets, organises the response to emergency situations and keeps energy and environmental policies and practices under constant review to encourage the use of best practices among Members and beyond. The IEA also promotes rational energy policies in a global context through co-operative relations and dialogue with non-Member countries, including major energy producers and consumers, and operates a permanent information system on the international energy market.</p>
Activities:	<p>Energy and Environment</p> <p>Over the past decade, the Agency's involvement with environmental issues has steadily increased. Energy extraction and use have produced the lion's share of the man-made greenhouse gases that cause unwanted climate change, especially carbon dioxide. The IEA holds that energy "is part of the problem" and therefore must be "part of the solution".</p> <p>The IEA has worked energetically to analyse and interpret the technology and policy options that may be taken to mitigate climate change. The Agency produces an annual statistical report on "CO₂ emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion". Work is underway on climate friendly technologies, researching topics as diverse as renewable energy, energy efficiency and new carbon capture and storage technologies. New intellectual ground has been broken with work on "energy indicators" – an approach which permits a</p>

	<p>more sophisticated appraisal of energy use and CO₂ emissions. The IEA has done seminal research on the development of emissions trading and project-based mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as collecting and analyzing national policies taken by Member countries. Work also continues in the IEA on the wider issue of energy and sustainable development. The Agency contributes to analysis and policy recommendations on all three pillars: economic, social and environmental.</p>
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<p>OECD/NEA OECD/Nuclear Energy Agency (homepage: www.nea.fr)</p>	
Headquarters:	Paris, France
Goals/missions/functions:	<p>The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is a specialised agency within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental organisation of industrialised countries.</p> <p>The mission of the NEA is to assist its member countries in maintaining and further developing, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for the safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>To achieve this, the NEA works as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a forum for sharing information and experience and promoting international co-operation; • a centre of excellence which helps Member countries to pool and maintain their technical expertise; • a vehicle for facilitating policy analyses and developing consensus based on its technical work.
Activities:	<p>NEA areas of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nuclear safety and regulation The goal is to assist member countries in maintaining and further developing the scientific, technical and regulatory knowledge base required to assess the safety of nuclear reactors and fuel cycle facilities. 2. Nuclear energy development A wide range of studies on the economics and technology of nuclear power is carried out and seminars are organised for the exchange and consolidation of information. The NEA's programme on economic and technical studies seeks to anticipate the issues that will be of concern to member governments. With the collaboration of the IEA and the IAEA, and within the wider framework of OECD policy and economic analysis, it offers an efficient means to address a wide-ranging set of issues, and to assist in the understanding of the potential contribution that nuclear energy can make to the energy policy goals of its members.

	<p>3. Radioactive waste management The main focus of the programme is on the strategies for the disposal of long-lived radioactive waste, mostly spent fuel and high-level waste from fuel reprocessing, and on the assessment of long-term safety and the evaluation of geological sites potentially suitable for the construction of underground disposal facilities.</p> <p>4. Radiation protection and public health The goal is to assist member countries in the regulation and application of the radiation protection system by identifying and addressing conceptual, scientific, policy, operational, and societal issues in a timely and prospective fashion, and clarifying their implications. The Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH) has chosen to focus its limited resources on addressing issues and topics in two areas: conceptual and policy issues, and involving operational radiation protection.</p> <p>5. Nuclear law and liability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the administration, implementation and interpretation of the Paris and Brussels Supplementary Conventions and the modernisation of the international nuclear liability regime, primarily through the work of the Nuclear Law Committee; • Provides legal services to the NEA's operational activities and projects; • Analyses and disseminates, on a world-wide basis, information on nuclear legislation, jurisprudence, international agreements, other relevant developments in the field of nuclear law; • Assists the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States in developing nuclear legislation that will facilitate their integration into the international nuclear liability regime; • Organises the ISNL (International School of Nuclear Law) Programme. <p>6. Nuclear science Main areas of work: Reactor Physics; Fuel Cycle Physics and Chemistry; Criticality Safety; Radiation Shielding</p> <p>7. The data bank The Data Bank primary role is to provide scientists in member countries with reliable nuclear data and computer programs for use in different nuclear applications. The services include also Thermochemical data for radioactive waste management applications.</p> <p>8. Information and communication</p>
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PECC Pacific Economic Co-operation Council (homepage: www.pecc.org)	
Headquarters:	Singapore

Goals/missions/ functions:	<p>The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) is a tripartite, non-governmental organisation devoted to promoting economic cooperation in the Pacific Rim. PECC brings together government officials, academics and business people to share perspectives and expertise in search of broad-based answers to regional economic problems. Founded in 1980, it is the only private observer body in the ministerial forum, APEC.</p> <p>PECC is comprised of Member Committees representing the economies of Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, The Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam as well as the South Pacific Forum and Associate Members France (Pacific Territories) and Mongolia.</p> <p>PECC establishes task forces, fora and working groups to concentrate on particular policy areas. These groups meet periodically, organise seminars and workshops, conduct studies and publish their conclusions and recommendations for the benefit of the Pacific community. Task forces operate in such areas as capital and financial markets; fisheries development and cooperation; human resources development; Pacific island nations; and science and technology. PECC also supports regional fora on trade policy, minerals, energy, telecommunications and transportation, as well as the Pacific Outlook Project.</p>
Activities:	<p>PECC Work Program:</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>The basic objective of the Trade Forum is to produce high quality analysis that will inform policy debates and discussion at both the regional and individual economy level. The PECC Trade Forum will continue to focus on specific issues such as agriculture, competition, services, and trade facilitation in their relevant contexts, like the WTO, APEC and Regional Trading Arrangements (RTAs) Task Force for 2003-2005 cycle. At the same time, there is much "unfinished business" relating to RTAs as a systemic issue, and this will continue to be a priority area for the Trade Forum.</p> <p>Finance</p> <p>The Finance Forum will work to help enhance and sustain financial stability as well as economic dynamism in the region. The task forces under this programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PECC's Financial and Monetary Cooperation (FMC) Task Force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address the emergence of systems of policy cooperation for financial and monetary stability in the region. - look at the underlying assumptions behind the agreements and governments sentiments to see the more plausible and best solutions to the problems raised by the financial crisis. The study of the shape and form of these agreements as well as their synchronisation with integration efforts in goods and services markets will be essential to mapping integration in the region. 2. The Financial Institutions Development (FID) Task Force, study issues concerning bank and non-bank ownership and control, and financial institutions risk-management policies in an effort to identify best practices in the global economy and highlight important impediments to the efficient functioning of the financial system as an engine for economic development in PECC

economies.

Community Building

The Community Forum aims to take an integrated approach to economic development. Its 2004-2005 work program will focus on the understanding of the function, design and impact of partnerships between government and the business sector. Core activities of the Forum will identify and promote opportunities for partnerships and may also facilitate their implementation. The activity should help identify new options for policy makers, give business a forum to present their views on opportunities and challenges in the development of these partnerships and help to guide the research agenda.

The Forum's current activities include projects and networks on *community integration in mining, eco-tourism and air transport in the Pacific, energy, SMEs, PECC's review of the e-APEC Strategies*. As the forum develops it will continue themes on infrastructure, knowledge and human resources and institutional and regulatory issues.

Task Force:

- The PECC **Human Resource Development (HRD)** Task Force, aims to monitor the stocks and flows of manpower in the Asia Pacific region, and project a regional outlook on human resources; analyse longer term HRD structural issues; and recommend strategic policy options to ensure a productive and innovative labour force fully participating in the regional economy.

The HRD Task Force interfaces regularly with the APEC HRD Working Group at both PECC and APEC HRD meetings, and in project development. PECC HRD cooperated with APEC HRD in the development of an APEC labour market information database. The Task Force also provides input on international labour migration to an APEC project entitled Forecasting and Strengthening the APEC Regional Labour Market.

- **Sustainable Cities Task Force**

The Task Force on Sustainable Cities examines the delivery of vital services in an urban setting. These services include: water supply; water treatment, sanitation infrastructure, and waste management. The objective of the work is to make recommendations for public policies that will enable the establishment of sustainable institutional frameworks, partnerships and financing methods that lead to social, cultural, and environmental progress.

PECC Projects Group:

Role of Airports and Airlines in Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth

The project addresses issues such as airport security, airport modernization with a focus on the role of airports in the logistics chain, the impact of liberalization of both air transport services and airport services themselves, and trends in airport finance.

The project seeks to make a contribution to the understanding of the role of public-private partnerships in this field.

Air Transport in the Pacific Islands

The purpose is to start a "brain storming" within PECC on air transport issues in the Pacific, with a special regard to the Island States needs, for the airlines and their users (in the fields of freight and tourism) in an area where growth and development are

dramatically depending on air transportation.

Environmental issues and Community Integration in Mining

In earlier periods, PECC organised a regular Minerals and Energy Forum. The Forum was for many years coordinated by Australia and led by executives from the large minerals and energy companies in Australia. The Forum was later divided into separate energy and minerals components and their management was, transferred to other PECC member economies.

Building on PECC's strong background in minerals work and the PECC minerals network, the French Pacific Territories Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation proposes to begin a new project on minerals under the auspices of the Community Building Forum with the following themes:

- Community integration in mining
- Mine site rehabilitation

Eco-Tourism: Strategic Alliances Between Travel and Conservation

Financial Market Development

Regional Infrastructure for Sustainable Economies (RISE)

With the support of APEC, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) launched a new initiative in 1999 to demonstrate how integrated infrastructure development will stimulate new industrial and agricultural growth in areas beyond the urban centers, enabling them to participate more effectively in the global economy

Venture Capital and Second Board Markets

EduPACT

EduPACT is the acronym for "The Pacific Alliance for Use of Information Technology In Education and Training". It is a network of organisations interested in IT skills and literacy development in the Asia Pacific Region which work together pushing human capacity development pertinent to the needs of the information age. Its operate both on trans-national programmes and support local organization efforts to develop projects and initiatives that will ensure sustainable development of IT literacy and skills in the years to come.

PECC Networks:

Energy

The PECC Energy Forum is the Task Force of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) that brings together energy business leaders, policy makers and leading researchers to address critical energy supply, demand, security and policy issues facing the Pacific Rim. Through on-going research and a series of targeted, high profile international meetings, the PECC Energy Forum is the premier vehicle for independent, unbiased energy policy discussion in the Pacific region.

The PECC Energy Forum is the official observer to the APEC "Energy Business Network," the official business advisory group to the EWG.

Fisheries

Networked Economies (ICT)

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

	<p>PECC SME Network has been working closely with the APEC Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group.</p>
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Currently the network is working on 2 main projects:

- Impediments to International SME Activity: Evidence and Proposed Framework for Monitoring
- The APEC Entrepreneur Consortium

The aim of the APEC Entrepreneur Consortium is to:

- Help business (banks, content providers, industry associations, etc) and governments to better work together in a public private partnership (PPP) to develop products and services suitable to the needs of entrepreneurs.
- Facilitate SME/entrepreneur access to finance, information and management training through consortium members in win-win-solutions.

