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**Highlights of UNU Research and Publications
On the Environment and Sustainability**

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UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

www.ehs.unu.edu

UNU-EHS explores threats to human security arising from natural and human-induced hazards, and spearheads research, capacity building and policy-relevant advisory activities relating to the broad interdisciplinary field of ‘risk and vulnerability.’

UNU-EHS Research Projects include:

- **UNU-EHS Holds Sessions on Environmental Migration at the 5th World Water Forum**
<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/article:710>
At the 5th World Water Forum in March 2009, four successful sessions and panel discussions on water-related environmental migration and displacement were organized by the UNU-EHS, in partnership with UNW-DPC and GAP in Istanbul, Turkey.
- **UNU Cooperation Unit for Southern Africa**
<http://www.unu.edu/africa/activities/environment.html>
The United Nations University Cooperation Unit for Southern Africa’s main capacity development activities will be in the area of the implementation of Satellite, Information and Communication technologies in Disaster Risk Reduction, with particular emphases on assessing and reducing Vulnerability in Southern Africa. Cooperation Unit’s activities will also be within the broader disciplinary area of “Science and Technology for Human Security”.
- **Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR) in Africa**
<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/category:49?menu=26>
The project Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR) which is led by the European Commission (EC) covers 6 regions of the world, and 24 countries. UNU-EHS is one out of seven partners involved in the project and is covering four case studies, among which three are in Egypt, Mozambique and Niger. The main purpose of the project is to assess the impact of environmental change on migration at local, national, regional and international level. The methodology includes questionnaires and expert interviews conducted in the countries surveyed. The data is then used to run an econometric regression model to detect the statistical significance of the impact of environmental problems on migration globally.
- **Quo Vadis Aquifers Programme**
<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/category:52?menu=92>
The Quo Vadis Aquifers (QVA) Programme is a joint activity of the United Nations University and the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO. It proposes to address, through research and capacity development projects and activities, the links between groundwater resources degradation and human security.

- Water-related Information System for the Sustainable Development Of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam (WISDOM)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/category:46?menu=90>

The main objective of WISDOM is to overcome gaps in the water-related information flow among research institutions of different disciplines and between these information generating agencies and decision making authorities.

For more UNU-EHS Research Projects, please refer to: <http://www.ehs.unu.edu/Projects/>

UNU-EHS Publications include:

Gender and Disasters - Human, Gender, and Environmental Security: A Huge Challenge by Ursula Oswald Spring (Studies of the University: Research, Counsel and Education -- a publication series of UNU-EHS No.8/2008)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/file.php?id=392>

The Impact of Environmental Degradation on Migration Flows across Countries by Tamer Afifi and Koko Warner (Working Paper No. 5/2008)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/article:476?menu=94>

The authors try to answer the question whether environmental degradation may contribute to forced migration. A gravity regression model is used to detect the impact of global environmental factors on the migration flows across countries of the world.

Groundwater and Human Security Case Studies (GWAHS-CS): Results from the Kick-Off Workshop by Fabrice Renaud, Jose Luis Martin-Bodes and Brigitte Schuster (Working Paper No. 4/2008) (in partnership with UNU-INWEH and UNESCO/ IHP)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/file.php?id=391>

Confronting Environmental Migration; A Framework for Research, Policy and Practice by David Wrathall and Benjamin Morris (Research Brief No.1/2008)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/article:712?menu=77>

The research brief summarizes key findings of a series of events dedicated to forced migration, organised by UNU-EHS. Human vulnerability induced by environmental change is increasingly growing, but till now, has not been sufficiently recognized nor efficiently managed. Effective responses to natural hazards on a humanitarian scale will require the harmonization of research, policy and praxis on the issue of environmental migration.

Control, Adapt or Flee: How to Face Environmental Migration? By Fabrice Renaud, Janos J. Bogardi, Olivia Dun and Koko Warner (Intersections No.5/2007)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/article:345?menu=35>

Potential control measures to contain the damage or rehabilitate ecosystems and the physical environment, the attempt of society as a whole and individuals to adapt to changed realities are the next steps. Once these measures did not come forth or failed nothing is left but to flee.

Environment and Human Security by Dr. Hans Guenter Brauch (Intersections No.2/2005)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/file.php?id=64>

Dr. Brauch's narrative highlights the unfolding convergence of concepts and ideas through the lens of political science, helping to define and refine the environmental dimension of human security. The author concludes that developing the environmental dimension of human security, both conceptually and operationally, and in particular to contribute to "freedom from hazard impact," remains a challenge for the work of UNU-EHS in the years to come.

Threats, Challenges, Vulnerabilities and Risks in Environmental and Human Security by Hans Guenter Brauch (Studies of the University: Research, Counsel and Education -- a publication series of UNU-EHS No.1/ 2005)

<http://www.ehs.unu.edu/file.php?id=63>

The author analyses the drivers and components of the unfolding process of defining and conceptualizing human security in the environmental context. Next to the intellectual and scientific dimension, this publication analyses also the intergovernmental and political evolution of the environmental aspects of the human security concept.

For more UNU-EHS Publications, please refer to: <http://www.ehs.unu.edu/Publications/>

UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

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

UNU-IAS is dedicated to advanced research and capacity development at the frontiers of knowledge, and committed to contributing creative solutions to pressing issues with regard to interactions of societal and natural systems, with a focus on sustainable development.

UNU-IAS Research Projects include:

- Biodiplomacy Initiative—Climate Change and Biodiversity
http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=107&ddlID=803
Biodiversity and climate change are the core issues of two separate international policy agreements. However the obvious links between biodiversity and climate change are increasingly justifying the need for greater synergies between the UNFCCC and CBD processes and implementation activities. Human induced climate change impacts biodiversity and biodiversity can reduce the impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems.
- Biodiplomacy Initiative—The Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=107&ddlID=807
Review of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: Until CBD COP 10 (Nagoya, Japan Oct 2010), UNU-IAS is undertaking an assessment of the implementation CBD National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). This project will assess the extent to which NBSAPs seek to integrate biodiversity concerns into sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies and national processes and how they address the Millennium Development Goals.

- Research Collaboration with the Global Land Project

<http://www.glp.hokudai.ac.jp/>

The programme has been collaborating with the Global Land Project Sapporo Office, Japan on several of their activities. These include - an Economic Valuation of Sub-montane Ecosystems in Thailand Indonesia and China; Economic Valuation in Kushiro Wetland Area, in Japan; and Review of Climate and Human Impacts on Ecosystem Services of Montane Watersheds in Southeast Asia.

For more information on UNU-IAS's research, please refer to:

http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=5&ddlID=57

UNU-IAS Publications include:

Innovation in Responding to Climate Change: Nanotechnology, Ocean Energy and Forestry (November 2008)

http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=628&ddlID=738

Climate change is high on the global agenda. While the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznan, Poland, in December 2008, is an important step towards achieving an international agreement on climate change scheduled for the upcoming Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen at the end of 2009, policy makers and practitioners alike are increasingly looking for practical solutions. This report offers three innovative solutions in responding to climate change, namely nanotechnology, ocean energy and forestry.

Emissions Trading, Carbon Financing and Indigenous People (May 2008)

http://www.ias.unu.edu/resource_centre/UNU-CARBONMARKET.pdf

This is a short guide for Indigenous land managers and those who work with Indigenous communities to the phenomenon of climate change, and to 'market' and financial mechanisms for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, often referred to as the 'carbon market', 'emissions trading' and/or 'carbon financing'.

Interlinkages and the Effectiveness of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (January 2008)

<http://www.unu.edu/unupress/2008/interlinkages.html>

In recent years there has been growing awareness that a major reason for the worsening global environment is the failure to create adequate institutional responses to fully address the scope, magnitude and complexity of environmental problems. This book seeks to fill the gap in knowledge and policy-making that exists, particularly in international law.

Plant and Agricultural Biotechnology: Achievements, Prospects and Perceptions (2006)

http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=97&ddlID=428

Plant and agricultural biotechnology encompasses a wide range of techniques that consist of culturing plant tissues and/or organs on liquid or solid media, followed by the clonal multiplication of the relevant plants, and thus supplies genetically identical plantlets to farmers, horticulturists, forest-tree growers and nurseries all the year round. This kind of plant biotechnology is by far the most widely adopted biotechnology in developing countries, particularly by those where agriculture plays a key economic role.

For more UNU-IAS publications, please refer to:

http://www.ias.unu.edu/sub_page.aspx?catID=112&ddlID=170

UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA)

www.inra.unu.edu

UNU-INRA works with African universities and research institutions to generate knowledge and train people to help develop, adapt and disseminate technologies for the conservation and productive use of Africa's natural resources. In addition to its headquarters in Ghana, UNU-INRA has operating units in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Namibia, and Zambia.

UNU-INRA Research projects include:

- Climate, Water, and Land: GLOWA Volta Basin Project
<http://www.glowa-volta.de/>
The interdisciplinary GLOWA Volta Project (GVP) was launched in May 2000 to support sustainable water resource management in the riparian countries of the Volta Basin in West Africa.
- Small Grants Programme: Optimizing manure quality for food production on small farm holdings in the Upper East Region of Ghana
<http://www.inra.unu.edu/p19>
New manure composting technique in the offing: UNU-INRA collaborators from the Soil Research Institute in Ghana are fine-tuning new manure composting techniques for food production on small farm holdings in the Upper-East region of Ghana.

For more information on UNU-INRA's research, please refer to <http://www.inra.unu.edu/p14>

UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH)

www.inweh.unu.edu

UNU-INWEH focuses on the global water crisis that impacts the lives of millions and impedes global sustainable development through integrated, demand-driven capacity development and policy-relevant research to improve water management capacity in developing countries.

UNU-INWEH Research Projects include:

- Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands (SUMAMAD)
<http://www.unu.edu/africa/activities/water.html>
The Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands (SUMAMAD) project is a joint initiative of UNU-INWEH, UNESCO and ICARDA. During its first phase (2003-2007) SUMAMAD investigated possible solutions to combat desertification and promoted alternative livelihood strategies in nine study sites spanning from Northern Africa to Eastern Asia. In a follow-up phase (2009-2013) the project intends to include Sub-Saharan African countries in its project activities.
- Finding solutions to Polluted Lake-shore Drinking Water in Rural African Communities: Women, Community Learning and Appropriate Technology
<http://www.unu.edu/africa/activities/water.html>
Through a funding grant provided by AGFUND, the main objective of the project is to develop an integrated planning framework for the provision of safe drinking water to lakeside communities, based on a synthesis of regional Great Lakes experiences. Applicability of this framework will be tested through a pilot project in Kenyan communities on the shore of lake Victoria. The pilot project will lead to the planning, implementation and operation of community-based, women-led pollution control and drinking water treatment programmes. These lake water treatment programmes and technologies will be designed to be replicable on a large-scale throughout the African Great Lakes Region.

- Dryland Ecosystems—Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands
<http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/drylands/SUMAMAD.htm>
In light of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), the project aims at enhancing the sustainable management and conservation of marginal drylands in Northern Africa and Asia.
- Dryland Ecosystems—Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Desertification Synthesis
http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/MA/MA_report.htm
Growing desertification worldwide threatens to swell by millions the number of poor forced to seek new homes and livelihoods. And a rising number of large, intense dust storms plaguing many areas menace the health of people even continents away, international experts warn in a new report.

For more information on UNU-INWEH's research, please refer to:

<http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/projects.htm>

UNU-INWEH Publications include:

People in Marginal Drylands: Managing Natural Resources to Improve Human Well-being (2008)

<http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/drylands/2008DrylandsBrief.pdf>

The world's marginal drylands are particularly fragile ecosystems due to harsh climatic conditions and growing human pressures. And yet they also constitute some of the world's largest land reserves and provide a wide range of ecosystem goods and services that are fundamental to the livelihoods of millions of people.

Stemming Decline of the Coastal Ocean: Rethinking Environmental Management (April 2008)

<http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/coastal/Coastal-Policy-Brief.pdf>

Coastal areas offer enormous value to society in economic, cultural and aesthetic terms. An indirect recognition of this value can be seen through a growing trend of urbanization around the coastal areas and migration from inland areas. This trend also creates fierce competition for resources, space and political importance in the coastal areas. Human intervention – particularly to meet the growing demands for infrastructure development in and around coastal zones – also creates many environmental challenges.

Overcoming One of the Greatest Environmental Challenges of Our Time: Re-thinking Policies to Cope with Desertification (December, 2006)

http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/drylands/Publications/IYDD_Policy_Brief-June_2007.pdf

It is a process that can inherently destabilize societies by deepening poverty and creating environmental refugees who can often add stress to areas that may not yet be degraded. The impacts of desertification are exacerbated by political marginalization of the dryland poor, by the slow growth of health and education infrastructure and by the lack of livelihood alternatives to resource depleting agricultural practices.

For more UNU-INWEH publications, please refer to: <http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/publications.htm>

UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP)

<http://isp.unu.edu/>

UNU-ISP takes an innovative, integrated approach to sustainability — one that encompasses global change, development, peace and security. The Institute bridges these cross-cutting issues through research, educational, and collaborative initiatives with the aim of solving current problems and anticipating future challenges. UNU-ISP, which became operational on 1 January 2009, was established to exploit the strengths of the former UNU Environment and Sustainable Development and UNU Peace and Governance Programmes, and to create transdisciplinary synergies that can more effectively address pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare.

UNU-ISP Research includes:

- Master's Degree Programme on Integrated Drylands Management
<http://www.inweh.unu.edu/inweh/drylands/MS.htm>
The MS Programme is designed to enhance the capacity of developing countries to manage their drylands resources. It is intended to provide young professionals and scientists an international perspective on resource management approaches in drylands. The students are also required to complete a research project in their home country. The MS Programme is jointly offered by the six partner institutions as an internationally accepted degree.
 - Global Change and Sustainability
<http://isp.unu.edu/gcs/>
Objectives include: Strengthen the capacity of affected communities to develop strategies for adapting to and mitigating the adverse impacts of environmental change; develop common, integrated approaches to enabling sustainable development while preserving ecosystems; and improve understanding of detection and prediction of factors of global change that affect sustainability.
 - International Cooperation and Development
<http://isp.unu.edu/icd/>
UNU-ISP analyses the development of norms and institutions of international cooperation, and recommends sustainable strategies to address economic inequalities and challenges to multilateralism. As Africa is the continent historically most exploited and affected by economic inequality, and potentially the most vulnerable to climate change, UNU-ISP devotes particular attention to developing research and education on sustainable development in Africa. Project themes include: sustainable development and promotion of beneficial investment in developing countries.
 - Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC)
<http://geic.hq.unu.edu/index.cfm>
The Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC) was established in 1996 as a joint initiative of the United Nations University (UNU) and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MoE). The objective of GEIC is to support the involvement of major groups identified in the United Nations' Agenda 21 in the implementation of sustainable development.
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Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT)

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

UNU-MERIT is a joint research and training centre of United Nations University (UNU) and Maastricht University, The Netherlands. UNU-MERIT provides insights into the social, political and economic factors that drive technological change and innovation. The Centre's research and training programmes address a broad range of policy questions relating to the national and international governance of science, technology and innovation, with a particular focus on the creation, diffusion and access to knowledge.

UNU-MERIT Research Projects include:

- “Pro-poor” innovation strategies in the agricultural and rural sectors (2006-2008)

<http://www.innovationstudies.org>

Through its Learning, Innovation and Knowledge (LINK) network, UNU-MERIT carried out more than 10 projects over the 2006-2008 period that contributed new empirically based research and policy advice to address poverty reduction and sustainable development goals in East and West Africa.

- Innovation response capacity in East Africa (2008)

<http://www.unu.edu/africa/activities/agriculture.html>

The study concludes that while the Kenyan horticultural sector does have an innovation response capacity, it does not, however, always meet social objectives. In this case, as in many others, the State has a responsibility to intervene and ensure that modes of innovation not only maintain Kenya's international competitiveness, but do so in a way that also achieves social development goals. A book which publication is foreseen in 2008, points to some options on how this could be achieved.

- Process monitoring, policy dialogue and interactive learning activities for the IGAD livestock policy initiative in Eastern Africa (2007)

<http://www.unu.edu/africa/activities/agriculture.html>

The study concluded that policy and institutional support interventions will be required to ensure that the sector contributes to poverty reduction goals, and to enhance linkages between livestock companies, local research organizations and other sources of technical support.

- Lessons from Self-Organizing Systems of Innovation: The Trajectory of Nerica Rice in West Africa (2006-2008)

<http://www.unu.edu/africa/activities/agriculture.html>

The research analyzing the spread of the NERICA rice variety in Guinea and Benin was completed in 2007. The project found that while Guinea adopted a large-scale technology promotion approach focused on farmer training, Benin had no such programme, yet it has achieved more innovations in rice production and consumption patterns.

For more UNU-MERIT Research Projects, please refer to <http://www.merit.unu.edu/research>

UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)

www.wider.unu.edu

UNU-WIDER seeks to raise frontier issues and provide new and original insights and policy advice aimed at boosting the economic and social development of the poorest nations.

UNU-WIDER Research Projects include:

- African Development: Myths and Realities (started in 2008)
http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/projects-by-theme/Africas-economic-development/en_GB/african-development/
Existing research on Africa has produced a seemingly endless list of reasons why African growth and poverty reduction record has lagged behind that of other regions of the developing world. This project looks at the reasons put forward for Africa's disappointing development record, attempting to differentiate between myth and reality. It also seeks to determine the relative priorities that need to be given to factors that have in reality most contributed to this record, providing a blue print for public policy into the 21st Century.
- Gender and Food Security (started in 2006)
http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/projects-by-theme/poverty-inequality/en_GB/gender-and-food-security/
UNU-WIDER's recent project 'Hunger and Food Security' exerted a strong attraction for academia, international organizations (FAO, WFP, and UNCTAD), civil society organizations, and the media. The first project meeting, held in Jaipur in March 2005, concluded that the gender dimension of food security demands special attention. The "Gender and Food Security" project will examine the effect of the status of women relative to men on various aspects of food-security.
- Designing Africa's Poverty Strategies: Expanding Local Capacity to Simulate Policy Options (started in 2006)
http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/projects-by-theme/Africas-economic-development/en_GB/designing-africas-poverty/
It has constructed and applied microsimulation models for four African countries: Botswana, Uganda, Nigeria and Cameroon. Using information contained in national level household income and expenditure surveys to analyse tax and/or social transfer programmes, the country teams developed microsimulation models that can be applied to concrete policy challenges facing each country.
- Hunger and Food Insecurity: New Challenges and New Opportunities (2004)
http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/projects-by-theme/poverty-inequality/en_GB/hunger-and-food-security/
Millions of people remain desperately food insecure, and over a decade of agricultural-sector reform appears to have achieved little in the way of improving entitlement to food in many countries. This project will investigate why progress in achieving food-security has been disappointing in so many countries (especially in Africa) despite the implementation of extensive donor-inspired reform in agriculture, and the possibility of transferring lessons learned from the successful reduction of hunger in many parts of Asia.

For more UNU-WIDER Research Projects, please refer to: <http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/>

UNU-WIDER Publications include:

The Interplay of Human and Social Capital in Entrepreneurship in Developing Countries: The Case of Uganda by Gerrit Rooks, Adam Szirmai, and Arthur Sserwanga (WIDER Research Paper, March 2009)

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2009/en_GB/rp2009-09/

This paper discusses the characteristics and determinants of entrepreneurial behaviour in Uganda. It is based on a recent survey of urban and rural entrepreneurs, executed in May 2008.

Entrepreneurship and Reforms in Developing Countries by Mina Balamoune-Lutz (WIDER Research Paper, February 2009)

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2009/en_GB/rp2009-04/

We examine how institutional and policy reforms affect the relationship between entrepreneurship and growth.

The Role of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence in Child Growth and Undernutrition in a Tribal and Rural Community in South India by Kavita Sethuraman (WIDER Research Paper, February 2008)

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2008/en_GB/rp2008-15/

This paper explores the relationship between women's empowerment, domestic violence, maternal nutritional status, and the nutritional status and growth over six months in children aged 6 to 24 months in a rural and tribal community.

Can We Eradicate Hunger? by Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis (UNU Policy Brief, February 2008)

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/policy-briefs/en_GB/unupb1-2008/

World hunger is prevalent yet receives relatively less attention compared to poverty. A substantial and sustainable reduction in hunger will also greatly improve the chances of meeting the MDGs related to poverty reduction, education, child mortality, maternal health, and disease. This study addresses a combination of economic, social, and political perspectives, drawing upon academic research of the economic factors and the experiences of international organizations and civil society.

Market Participation and Rural Poverty in Ghana in the Era of Globalization by Abena D. Oduro and Isaac Osei-Akoto (WIDER Research Paper, October 2007)

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2007/en_GB/rp2007-70/

This paper investigates the factors that influence market participation in rural economies. This is based on the premise that participation in the market is an important channel through which the global economy impacts on the rural areas and can have a positive impact on poverty reduction through increased incomes. A case study approach is adopted using four rural communities in three ecological zones of Ghana.

Changing Land-tenure Arrangements and Access to Primary Assets under Globalization: A Case Study of Two Villages in Anglophone Cameroon by Francis Menjo Baye (WIDER Research Paper, October 2007)

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2007/en_GB/rp2007-68/

This paper illustrates how, in relation to globalization, formal and informal land institutions are prone to generate conflict over land rights and examines the implications of such conflicts on security levels of access to primary assets for the poor in two villages in Cameroon – Vekovi and Ekona.

For more UNU-WIDER Publications, please refer to <http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/>

UNU PRIORITY AFRICA PORTAL

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

The United Nations University plays a strategic role in Africa as a facilitator of dialogue, a capacity builder, a provider of postgraduate training, and a promoter of innovation. Through its activities in and on Africa, the UNU seeks to contribute to the integrated objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as well as to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals on the African continent. Priority Africa provides a portal to the scope and variety of the UNU's Africa-focused work, including research, policy studies and capacity development initiatives, as well as dissemination initiatives.

Selected Books and Reports:

International Water Security – Domestic Threats and Opportunities.

N. Pachova, M. Nakayama and L. Janský, editors

<http://www.unu.edu/unupress/2008/internationalWaterSecurity.html>

Cultivating Biodiversity: the Understanding, Analysis and Use of Agrodiversity (*Brookfield, et al. eds. 2002*).

Handbook for the Field Assessment of Land Degradation (*Stocking, et al. eds. 2001*)

<http://www.unu.edu/env/plec/l-degrade/index-toc.html>

For additional UNU research and publications related to Africa, please refer to:

UNU Library has compiled a comprehensive bibliography on Africa from 1979 to the present:

http://www.unu.edu/hq/library/UNU_publications/Subjects/UNU_Pub_Africa.PDF

UNU-ONY's Africa Series:

<http://ony.unu.edu/events-forums/africa>