

UNCRD

Annual Reports 2008/2009



United Nations Centre
for Regional Development
Nagoya, Japan

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Mission Statement of UN/DESA

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social, and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (a) it compiles, generates, and analyses a wide range of economic, social, and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and to take stock of policy options; (b) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (c) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

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Director's Note



The *UNCRD Annual Reports 2008/2009* covers the Centre's activities undertaken from July 2007 to June 2009. This was a period during which UNCRD accelerated its efforts in carrying out projects that concretely reflected internationally adopted agreements such as the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) as it continued to assist developing countries in their regional development endeavours. In addition to training programmes which have been fundamental to UNCRD's activities, increased emphasis was given to providing advisory services to the governments of these countries.

One example is the UNCRD-led Asian Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Initiative. UNCRD not only supports the respective national governments in devising a national EST strategy, but also activities at the city level for its actual implementation. We are pleased to report that in the 2008 fiscal year, twelve cities from seven countries joined the Initiative, bringing the total to thirty-four. There is increasing momentum among the signatory cities to make EST a reality. UNCRD is currently planning to expand the scope of the Initiative to Latin American countries.

Since the time of its establishment, one of UNCRD's main activity goals has been to conduct training related to regional development. UNCRD conducts over fifty training courses throughout the world targeted at mid-career government officials, of which the International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC) is the most well-known example. Also, since 2008, the Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC) has been co-organized with the Government of Singapore and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). UNCRD also conducts other long-term training courses in Japan in collaboration with JICA, which deserves special mention.

UNCRD's offices in Nairobi and Bogotá were highly instrumental in advancing the Centre's efforts, particularly in the areas of human security and regional development. The UNCRD LAC Office has continued to vigorously promote integrated regional development, giving particular attention to human security in countries and regions where severe social and economic disparities are being observed, and conflicts experienced due to unresolved human security threats. Both Offices now also cover the topic of climate change adaptation (CCA) in the context of sustainable development. UNCRD sincerely appreciates the continuing support received from the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board for operations of the LAC Office. Furthermore, in addition to supporting African countries' capacity to design and implement effective decentralization and poverty alleviation policies as well as regional

development plans and policies, the UNCRD Africa Office has initiated a research-cum-training programme in partnership with the University of Denver and the University of Nairobi on Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya.

Moverover, in April 2009, the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office commemorated its tenth anniversary since moving operations to Kobe through the generous assistance of the Hyogo Prefectural Government. Community-based projects such as “Community-based Disaster Management (CBDM),” “Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes,” and “Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative” have been greatly appreciated by the governments of developing countries. The UNCRD Hyogo Office is in the process of expanding its activities to other areas to include floods and drought, which are abnormal phenomena that have been occurring with increasing frequency in recent years due to climate change. Operation of the Office has been possible due to the constant support and assistance extended by the Hyogo Prefectural Government through the Hyogo Trust Fund, for which we are deeply grateful.

UNCRD shall continue to lend its assistance to developing countries while sharing its vision of how to develop sustainable local communities through its advisory services and training courses. In this way, we hope to make a significant contribution to advancing the UN’s efforts in promoting social progress and sustainable development.

Before closing, I would like to take this opportunity extend my appreciation to all UNCRD staff members, Advisory Committee members, and to the many individuals and agencies who have warmly encouraged and supported us throughout the years.

Kazunobu Onogawa
Director

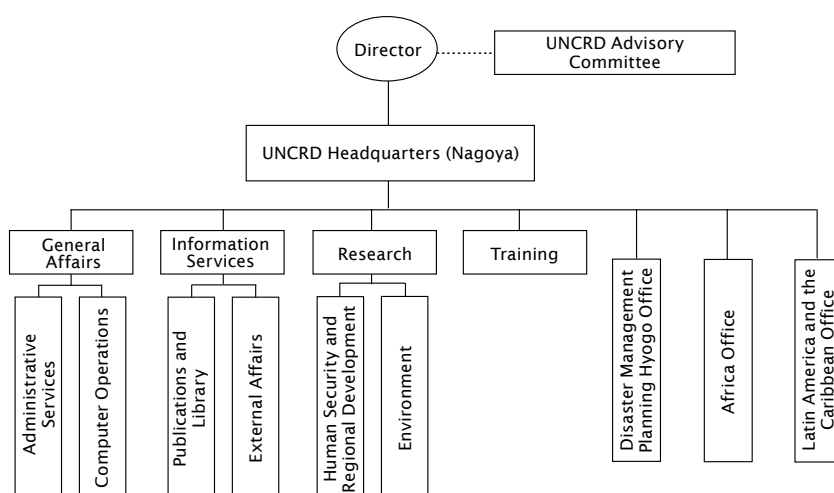


UNCRD Overview, July 2007-June 2009

Introduction

This report combines two reporting periods spanning the period of July 2007 to June 2009. It is structured to include: (a) an introduction to UNCRD along with its relationship within the wider UN organization – specifically its relationship to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), followed by details pertaining to expenditures for the UNCRD Core Fund Project and external support; (b) detailed information on the activities undertaken at the UNCRD Nagoya Office, i.e., Training, Environment, Human Security and Regional Development, and Information Services, comprising Publications and Library and the External Affairs Office (EAO); (c) activities undertaken at UNCRD's three regional offices in Kobe (UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office), Nairobi, Kenya (UNCRD Africa Office), and Bogotá, Colombia (UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office); and (d) detailed financial lists, staff list, publications, and calendar of activities.

UNCRD Organizational Chart



Note: As of June 2009.

UNCRD and UN/DESA

UNCRD was established in 1971 in Nagoya, Japan through an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan for the purpose of promoting regional development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Until March 2009, the Centre was directly linked to the Socio-Economic Governance and Management Branch (SGMB), which is itself part of the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), one of the divisions of UN/DESA (see annex 1). Since April 2009, UNCRD has been linked to the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD).

UNCRD and External Support

UNCRD receives its core budget from the generous support of the Government of Japan. In addition, as part of dealing with severe financial constraints, it has been necessary for the Centre to seek increased external support while forging partnerships and carrying out collaborative activities.

Expenditures for the UNCRD Core Fund Project were US\$2,868,190 for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2007, and US\$3,114,921 for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2008. For the same period, it received generous support from a large number of external agencies and institutions totaling US\$888,230 and US\$1,956,656.27, respectively.

The Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MoE-Japan), has continued to support the UNCRD Environment Unit's work in 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). The Government of the Republic of Korea lent its generous support to the environmentally sustainable transport (EST) project, in addition to the Government of Singapore and the Government of Indonesia, and other agencies such as CAI-Asia Center, Sida, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) continues to be the principal collaborating agency in UNCRD's Training Office in Nagoya. Additional support has been forthcoming from several local governments (city and prefectural), government agencies, and multilateral donor agencies. Private sources have also contributed to the Global Partnership Programme (GPP) as well as other outreach activities.

For the UNCRD Africa Office, support was received from the central and local governments in Kenya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Singapore, Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA), UN/DESA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-Ethiopia, UNDP-Botswana, Finnish Government, and University of Denver (USA). The UNCRD LAC Office also received generous support from the central and local governments of Colombia as well as other countries in the region, including the Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP, Spanish acronym), SUBDERE (Subsecretariat of Administrative and Regional Development of Chile), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN/ECLAC), District of Bogotá, State of Cundinamarca, among many others. UNCRD would like to express sincere thanks to all these entities for their kind support.

UNCRD Activities in Nagoya

The Training Office conducted two International Training Courses in Regional Development, ITC 36 and ITC 37, respectively, in 2008 and 2009. With the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by means of training and capacity-building activities, UNCRD utilizes the participatory multi-sectoral regional development approach for the sustainable development of the participants' respective countries. The ITC has now trained 919 regional development planners and managers from seventy-one countries.

Follow-up seminars were organized in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to provide direct technical support of the implementation of the ITC participants' action plans and further disseminate ITC training inputs. One of the results of a former ITC 32 participant's effort to implement her action plan aimed at poverty reduction led to the setting up of the Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC) in Mongolia. In support of her activity, UNCRD trained other UDRC core members (ITC 33 and ITC 34 participants) and organized follow-up seminars. UDRC was awarded the 3rd IYSH Memorial Encouragement Prize in 2008 (see pp. 14-15).

Collaborative training programmes with JICA included the country-specific training courses on endogenous regional development (EnRD) for Central Asia, a training course on regional development management for Indonesia, training courses to improve regional development planning by integrating a human security approach, and the training course on floriculture production and marketing. Research was also conducted jointly with JICA on how UNCRD's training programme has contributed to the internationalization of local communities.

As for the Environment Unit, an increasing number of Asian cities are heightening their awareness of the importance of EST. In 2007 and 2008, over thirty Asian cities became signatories to the *Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Cities*. Furthermore, in 2009, the *Seoul Statement* was adopted towards the promotion of EST for a low-carbon society and green growth in Asia. At the national level, national stakeholders meetings were held in Viet Nam, Lao PDR, and Cambodia while national training workshop-cum-policy dialogues were held in Indonesia and Bangladesh; whereas at the regional level, the Third and Fourth Regional EST Forum Meetings were held in Singapore in 2008 and in the Republic of Korea in 2009.

UNCRD also continued to provide technical assistance to Asian nations in their development of national 3R strategies. With the cooperation from MoE-Japan, IGES, and other partners, UNCRD established the Regional 3R Forum in Asia in 2009. At the national level, national stakeholders consultation meetings were held for the purpose of formulating national 3R strategies in Indonesia and Viet Nam. Bangladesh also began the 3R development process at an inception meeting for formulating a 3R strategy. At the local level, a community composting plant was completed as part of a joint venture to promote 3R initiatives in the Kushtia Municipality. Follow-up 3R activities were also conducted in Viet Nam to discuss the fourth draft of Viet Nam's 3R strategy. Furthermore, at the regional level, in preparation for the Regional 3R Forum in Asia scheduled for November 2009, a preparatory meeting was held in June 2009. UNCRD is expected to play an ever-increasing role in this



NIC Building (Nagoya)

newly established regional forum. Lastly, the fourth and fifth courses of the five-year programme of the JICA/UNCRD group training courses on “Urban Environment and Transportation” were held in 2007 and 2008.

Building on the foundation of the Human Security and Regional Development Programme designed by the Nagoya Office, the Training Office as well as each of the regional offices are actively undertaking various activities integrated with the human security concept. The UNCRD LAC Office, in particular, extensively conducts activities focused on human security, which include research, training, networking, and human security assessments. The Office has formulated an approach that places emphasis on human rights and sustainable development. Its project on Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean has been highly successful in enhancing policymakers’ awareness of the importance of addressing human security threats. Training on human security is also provided by the UNCRD Nagoya Office through the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focusing on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries. In addition, the UNCRD Hyogo Office began a new course, “Training Course on School Safety,” in 2008 to build the capacity of government officials and engineers in developing action plans and implementing school safety measures. At the UNCRD Africa Office, research focuses on human security and conflict in Northern Kenya as part of a programme carried out in partnership with the University of Denver and the University of Nairobi.

Information Services comprises Publications, Library, and the External Affairs Office (EAO). UNCRD’s principal publication, the *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)* journal, continued to be published twice yearly, covering the broad themes of UNCRD research activities. Themes of the RDDs published during the period July 2007 to June 2009 include: “Regional Development Strategies for Economic Development” (Spring 2008); “Decentralization in Africa” (Autumn 2008); and “Gender and Disaster Management” (Spring 2009). The Centre’s other journal, *Regional Development Studies (RDS)* comprises externally-generated papers and is produced in partnership with the University of Nairobi. Volume 11 has been published and Volume 12 will be available by the time of publication of this issue of Annual Reports.

The EAO has put together a diverse programme of activities to raise UNCRD’s visibility. Of particular success has been the Global Partnership Programme (GPP) which has been able to arrange the contribution of durable waste bins and wastewater treatment units and construction of a composting plant in Thailand, and retrofitting of a school in Indonesia through external assistance. The popular annual UNCRD Study Camps were also conducted, one each year. An Advanced Course of the Study Camp is scheduled to be held in late 2009. UNCRD Seminars were also held five times during the reporting period. Other outreach events included conducting an exhibition during TICAD IV with other UN entities, and participating in the UN Day event and the World Collabo Festa 2008.

Field Offices

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office (hereinafter, UNCRD Hyogo Office) promotes effective disaster mitigation, focusing on the key

elements of self-help, cooperation, and education. During the reporting period, the Hyogo Office completed two projects — Gender in Urbanization and CBDM (HTF VII) and Gender in CBDM (HTF IX). In the former project, while focusing on the theme of “gender,” training and workshops were conducted in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka to raise community awareness and disaster management capacity. In the latter project, additional focus was placed on the issue of gender relations and gender-based disaster management considerations within the case communities. It also aimed at achieving the goals defined under the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)* adopted in 2005 at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Target countries included Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Turkey.

One of the major ongoing activities under the “School Earthquake Safety Initiative” is the project, “Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes”. This four-year project (2005-2009) is being implemented in the four project countries of Fiji, India, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan. To date, the project has completed many vulnerability assessments of school buildings, retrofitted selected schools, provided training and raised awareness of the importance of earthquake-resilient schools, and disseminated the lessons learned. Another ongoing project is the “Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI)” which aims to improve the safety of houses and protect them from earthquake disaster through effective implementation of building codes. Countries covered by this project are Algeria, Indonesia, Nepal, and Peru. In 2008, a joint research project was launched in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), International Recovery Platform (IRP), and Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute (DRI) for the purpose of conceptualizing the assessment of post-disaster recovery. This project seeks to investigate cases from the recovery effort in Hyogo, use this data for research, and develop a methodology for objectively assessing recovery for sustainable cities. The UNCRD Hyogo Office also conducted field surveys in the aftermath of the Wenchuan Earthquake, Padang Earthquake, and flooding in Bangladesh resulting from Cyclone Alia.

As part of ongoing efforts to achieve poverty reduction as expressed in the MDGs, the UNCRD Africa Office continues to support capacity-building and poverty alleviation programmes. The Office undertakes a broad range of activities including comparative research, senior policy seminars, and training for information exchange and dissemination. Research is an integral part of its activities because it supports the training programmes of the Office through the identification of issues which are then incorporated into the training programmes, and preparation of training materials and case studies. Currently, in partnership with the University of Denver and the University of Nairobi, the UNCRD Africa Office conducts research in the field of human security and conflict in northern Kenya with the aim of reducing vulnerability and increasing the human security of communities affected by conflict in this region.

The senior policy seminars focus on emerging local and regional development issues. Two seminars were held during the reporting period: (a) Regional Seminar on Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa; and (b) Climate Change, Livable Cities, and Housing in Africa and Asia. As a regional seminar,



Kobe, Japan



Nairobi, Kenya

in partnership with JICA, the UNCRD Africa Office organized one on “Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa” in Tanzania. The main focus was exploring the decentralization process in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, and the outcome is planned to be used for policy guidance. The Senior Policy Seminar On Climate Change, Livable Cities, and Housing in Africa and Asia, co-organized with the Singapore Institute of Planners (SIP), was held in Singapore in 2009 to allow African and Asian policymakers and city managers to examine the impact of climate change and to learn from each other’s experiences. The approximately 100 participants from Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Namibia, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, and Viet Nam called on all countries to do their part in dealing with this global issue.

The UNCRD Africa Office also conducted the Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC) and in-country training courses. Beginning from the ATC held in 2008, followed by a second training course in 2009, the course has been organized in Singapore in partnership with the Government of Singapore and JICA. The African participants were able to draw lessons from the successful urban and regional development experiences of Singapore. In addition to the ATC, a training workshop on development of indicators for performance monitoring was conducted in December 2008. This workshop was organized by the UNCRD Africa Office and the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), in partnership with UNDP-Kenya. Participants from Burundi, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe acquired requisite skills in developing, monitoring, and evaluating indicators of both individual and institutional competency, in addition to other techniques and skills.

In addition to Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia, the ICT courses were expanded to Botswana during the reporting period. These courses, which are cost-effective and enable the Office to train a large number of planners on a cost-sharing basis, are designed to meet the individual needs of the countries concerned so that planners and policymakers are capable of dealing with the critical issues set before them. The UNCRD Africa Office will explore the possibility of expanding the ICT programmes to other African countries.

The UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (hereinafter, UNCRD LAC Office) promotes sustainable regional development in LAC countries. The principal focus of the Office’s training and research work is currently integrated regional development and human security. The approach taken by its training methodologies, that have a focus on development planning and project formulation and place the security of the people and reduction of regional disparities at the core of developmental objectives, have drawn the interest of governmental and academic institutions in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and the US. Training activities include an international training course, in-country training, and a virtual training module on the concepts and orientations of human security.

Among the main projects undertaken during this reporting period is “Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”. Research undertaken in Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru which identified the main human security concerns and documented best



Bogotá, Colombia

practices were widely disseminated. Training and promotion workshops were also implemented in Argentina, Colombia, and Guatemala to heighten understanding of the human security concept. As a result of the network of governmental and academic institutions created, it has been possible to conduct a variety of training and diffusion workshops, and promote project outreach. The UNCRD LAC Office also continues to update its “Auto-instructional e-Course on Human Security Concepts and Orientations” and it has been used for a variety of training activities. Phases 1 and 2 of the human security assessment project, extensively funded by the Governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca, were completed in 2008. UNCRD assisted with the development of Phase 3 of the project comprising an in-depth vulnerability analysis and study of migratory trends in the region, local/municipal workshops for dissemination of project results, training workshop, and preparation of the project report.

The project, “Building Institutional and Technical Capacity for the Integrated Regional Development of Bogotá-Cundinamarca,” aims to strengthen the cooperative links between the Governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca and to promote the social, environmental, and economic development of their territories. In conjunction with research and technical assistance activities, a training programme has been developed comprising training courses during which themes of common interest were analysed and discussed, and nurturing of appropriate skills and attitudes among the stakeholders in the study area was encouraged. International forums, strategic planning workshops, and other training and diffusion activities have also been held. Furthermore, in 2008, a publication on the “Balance of the Integrated Regional Development Policy of Bogota 2001-2007” was prepared. The Regional Agenda that is being implemented by the BCRPB entities with the support of UNCRD, currently focuses on environmental sustainability, human security and access to basic social services, regional competitiveness, mobility, and institutional development/regional governance.

The “Horizontal/South-South Cooperation Programme on Capacity Building for Integrated Regional Development Management in LAC,” which was initiated in 2004, targets capacity building for integrated regional development management. During the reporting period, a number of forums and workshops were conducted including a promotion and programming workshop that was held in November 2008 for the Central Region comprising the provinces of Córdoba, Entre Ríos, and Santa Fe, followed by a training workshop in May 2008. A Training Course on Integrated Regional Development Management was also held in July 2008. The UNCRD LAC Office, moreover, initiated a cooperation programme on capacity building for the integrated management of the Metropolitan Region of Colombian Caribbean in November 2008, and a training workshop is scheduled for late 2009. This edition of the *UNCRD Annual Reports* provides detailed information on the activities of each of the UNCRD Offices in the following sections.

UNCRD has also benefited from the generous assistance and support of a number of entities, for which it would like to make special note of. UNCRD facilities in Nagoya have received subsidies from the Nagoya International Center (NIC) for the amount of US\$308,073 for the period 1 January to

31 December 2008, and US\$255,518 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2009. The UNCRD Hyogo Office also received rental contributions from the Hyogo Prefectural Government of the amount of US\$155,046 and US\$151,834 for the respective periods. Additional support for officials on loan at UNCRD amounted to US\$178,263 for 2008 and US\$101,832 for 2009, which were kindly extended by the Nagoya City Government, Aichi Prefectural Government, and Gifu Prefectural Government to the Nagoya Office; and the amounts of US\$53,452 for 2008 and US\$52,345 for 2009 were contributed by NTT Neomate Hyogo to the UNCRD Hyogo Office.

Training



The United Nations has increasingly focused attention on sustainable development, especially since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in 1992; however, nagging poverty and global environmental degradation are still posing serious threats to human security and sustainability. By means of training and capacity-building activities, UNCRD is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were internationally agreed upon in 2000 and those adopted at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, by utilizing the participatory multi-sectoral regional development approach. The goal of UNCRD's training programme is to provide mid-career government officials from developing countries with comprehensive knowledge and skills necessary for regional development planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation in order to resolve various, but interlinked, problems to make development sustainable in their respective countries.

UNCRD's Training Unit is engaged in a cycle of activities, from course design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation for each training course, in collaboration with the respective research groups. It conducts two types of training: (a) the International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC); and (b) country- and/or theme-specific training courses.

International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC)

During the reporting period, two ITCs, the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh (ITC 36 and ITC 37), were implemented from 15 May to 25 June 2008 and 14 May to 24 June 2009, with eleven and thirteen participants, respectively. With the completion of the latest ITC 37, UNCRD has trained 919 regional development planners and managers from seventy-one countries.

These courses, each with six modules, addressed the theme of "Sustainable Regional Development" and enabled participants to deepen their understanding of sustainability in the context of the UN's MDGs and other important UN development initiatives. The human security module, mainly relating to Goal 1 ("Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger") of



Visit to Sumida City, Tokyo

Staff involved:

Katsuaki Takai,
Nana Urakami,
Shigeru Tanaka
(from April 2007 to March 2009),
Nori Takagi
(from April 2007 to March 2009),
and
Yukari Iwahana
(from June 2009).



ITC participants

the MDGs, enabled participants to deepen their understanding of the concept of human security and its application to regional development planning and implementation through vulnerability assessments. The environment module, which was mainly related to Goal 7 (“Ensure environmental sustainability”), dealt with 3R/sustainable production and consumption, and EST while the disaster management module focused on community-based disaster management (CBDM).

Another module was exclusively allocated for the history and experiences of regional development in Japan where these courses were conducted. The living environment module integrated these four modules and examined the living environment from the aspects of safety, health, convenience, amenity, and sustainability while MDGs’ Target 11 of Goal 7 (“By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.”) was featured through developing countries’ case studies. The ITC incorporates an action plan module during which each participant is required to devise an action plan, derived from the real needs of his/her country, utilizing the lessons learned and knowledge and skills gained from the training course. This vital component of each ITC is designed to increase participants’ capability in a practical way and, as a result, constitutes a crucial component of each training course.

The Training Unit also conducts periodic follow-up seminars in selected countries in direct technical support of the implementation of ITC participants’ action plans as well as to further disseminate ITC training inputs. With this objective, follow-up seminars were organized in Bangladesh on 15 April 2008 with 150 participants in collaboration with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives, Government of Bangladesh as well as in Sri Lanka on 23 September 2008 with the Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka (SASL) and Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development, Government of Sri Lanka. The seminar in Bangladesh explored ways and means for improvement of the housing and living environment in Dhaka against the backdrop of unplanned urbanization and accelerated population growth, which is causing a dramatic decrease in available housing and environmental degradation. The seminar in Sri Lanka, which was attended by forty-five government officials and experts of rural development, addressed issues of human security, sustainable livelihood, and living environment improvement. UNCRD will continue to follow-up on their activities and the progress of implementation of their action plans.

Prize Awarded to ITC participants

The Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC) in Mongolia received the 3rd IYSH Memorial Encouragement Prize in July 2008. The IYSH Memorial Fund was established by the Japan Housing Association in commemoration of the International Year for Sheltered Homeless in 1987, and it has since been carrying out various activities for promoting international exchange and cooperation in the area of human settlements. As one of its activities, the

IYSH Memorial Prize and Memorial Encouragement Prize are annually awarded to distinguished individuals or organizations that have made an immense contribution to the field of “Housing” in developing countries in order to encourage their future work. UDRC is an NGO set up as part of the efforts made by Ms. Enkhbayar Tsendendorj (ITC 32 participant) to implement her action plan in August 2005. Her action plan aimed at poverty reduction through improving the living environment in ger areas in Mongolia based on active community participation and efforts. Ager is a traditional wooden-frame house covered with felt which is used by nomadic people. Ger areas have rapidly expanded as informal settlements in urban areas, which has resulted in environmental degradation in Mongolia. In support of her activity, UNCRD trained UDRC core members, Ms. Tsend-Auysh Baldandorj Borjigon and Ms. Tuya Zorig (ITC 33 and 34 participants), and organized ITC follow-up seminars in Mongolia in 2004, 2005, and 2007. UDRC provides consultation and training on urban development and housing with special emphasis on helping low-income households and communities to improve their living environment and to build affordable and energy-efficient houses as well as to form savings groups among them in order to gain access to housing loans. As a result of these efforts, as many as seventy-eight savings groups with 798 members have been formed in twelve provinces and Ulaanbaatar City as of May 2008. This example not only demonstrates that UNCRD’s capacity-building activities are headed in the right direction but will hopefully highly motivate other participants, in particular those facing financial and technical difficulties in implementing his/her action plan.



UDRC members

Training Unit's Approach to Capacity Development: Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD)

The MDGs call for a significant re-orientation from input or sectoral development to human development, with emphasis on the pro-poor and an environmentally sustainable approach for development. The importance of promoting decentralization and people’s participation in such an approach is also recognized in the MDGs. As a response toward this orientation, the Training Unit introduces “Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD)” as one of its participatory multi-sectoral regional development approaches in its training projects. EnRD at UNCRD implies a process of development promoted by the initiative of the local people using local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills. Through the process of EnRD, the local people themselves, while listening to others’ opinions and receiving the necessary outside support, commit themselves to the planning and management of projects based on their social capital. This fosters community ownership of projects, and finally leads to the de facto empowerment of the community. Once the local people are empowered as an equal partner in government, governance can have the participation of both the citizens and government. This is called “engaged governance,” which serves as a driving force for capacity development of the community as a whole.

UNCRD/JICA e-Learning Material and Newly Launched Training Course on EnRD



e-Learning material

UNCRD incorporated its theory and case study of this EnRD approach into e-Learning material titled “Endogenous Regional Development with Community Initiatives,” produced in collaboration with NHK International, Inc. and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This material introduces the theory and actual process of EnRD by presenting Japanese case examples, including that of former Oyama Town, Oita Prefecture; “One Village, One Product” movement (OVOP); former Yufuin Town, Oita Prefecture; former Meiho Village, Gifu Prefecture; Ikeda Town, Hokkaido Prefecture; and former Asuke Town, Aichi Prefecture. This multi-media type of material consists of texts, sounds, and images, and is an effective learning tool in terms of cost and being easy-to-understand as it is available both on the JICA website (<http://jica-net.jica.go.jp>) and in DVD.

A country-specific training course on EnRD has also been launched for Central Asia. In September 2007, UNCRD dispatched a preliminary mission to the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to observe the current situation and identify the training needs of Central Asia. Each of the nations of Central Asia, since their independence following the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, has been making a transition to a market economy; as a result, however, they are all facing growing disparities between urban and rural areas. The mission found the market economy had caused existing agriculture and other industries to decline, resulting in an increased unemployment rate and ever-high poverty incidence in rural areas. Especially from the perspective of human security, the collapse of the social security system, a safety net in the Soviet years, had directly affected the poor and their human security were being threatened. UNCRD believed that Central Asian nations were faced with a significant challenge to employ measures to protect and empower the poor and vulnerable, over the long term, to correct prevailing disparities and promote balanced regional development across the nation. Against this background, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, launched a three-year series of training courses on “Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia” starting from fiscal 2007. These courses have the objective of disseminating information on the necessity for EnRD and training officials so that they would be capable of planning and implementing programmes/projects to boost the local economy by utilizing the characteristics and resources unique to each locality. During the reporting period, the course was conducted twice — from 3 March to 5 April 2008 and from 10 November to 13 December 2008 — with nine and eight participants, respectively, from departments/organizations in charge of supporting and providing extension service to groups of farmers and food processors of agricultural and livestock industries from Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Through the course, participants deep-



Central Asia Training Course, visit to JA Gamagori City

ened their understanding of EnRD and obtained the necessary skills of planning and implementing programmes/projects to boost the local economy by utilizing the characteristics and resources unique to each locality.

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development Management for the Republic of Indonesia

The second course was implemented, targeting not only the less-developed island of Sulawesi but expanding to include neighbouring Maluku Island, from 22 January to 20 February 2008, to provide eight participants from municipal/provincial governments and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Indonesia with an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for regional development planning and management based on the optimum use of local attributes and resources, and thereby obtain corresponding techniques and know-how. As outputs from the course, participants' action plans contained the innovative proposal of developing their respective provinces with a focus on poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor by making full use of local products and resources such as marine resources for tourism, corn, virgin coconut oil, and marbles, all of which are available in Sulawesi.

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focusing on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries

The third and fourth training courses were conducted from 5 November to 8 December 2007 and from 7 July to 13 August 2008 with six and eight participants, respectively, from Lao PDR, Myanmar, and the Philippines to improve regional development planning by integrating a human security approach. Through the course, participants learned a wide range of human security issues including conflict management, impacts of large development projects and resettlement, sustainable livelihoods, EnRD cases in Japan, and disaster management while obtaining participatory planning tools such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and project cycle management (PCM).

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Floriculture Production and Marketing under the OVOP concept in Nepal

Japan's "One Village, One Product (OVOP)" movement has spread to Asian countries. In Nepal, the government is promoting OVOP in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This training course was designed to support such initiatives and efforts made in particular by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative, Government of Nepal, and farmers involved in the commercial production of orchids which are designated as a target of OVOP promotion in the country. Through the course, conducted from 18 February to 14 March 2008 in Nagoya, Aichi Pref., which is enjoying the highest production value of horticulture in Japan, participants acquired the technical and marketing knowledge and skills as well as Japan's OVOP experience and know-how.

UNCRD/JICA Research on “The Contribution of UNCRD’s Training Programme to the Internationalization of Local Communities in the Field of Regional Development”

UNCRD conducted research on “The Contribution of UNCRD’s Training Programme to the Internationalization of Local Communities in the Field of Regional Development” in April 2008. In collaboration with JICA, UNCRD conducted surveys and interviews at the former Meiho Village, former Hachiman Town, and Shirakawa Town (Gifu Prefecture), and former Asuke Town (Aichi Prefecture), all of which have cooperated in UNCRD’s training projects and frequently accept field study visits by participants. It was concluded through the research that the direct exchange of views and opinions with government officials from developing countries had had a positive impact on these local communities and that they were interested in having more interaction and exposure to the participants. A detailed analysis was compiled into a report published in June 2008.

In addition to UNCRD core funding (see “Financial Statement” on p. 75), for the period 1 January to 31 December 2008 training activities received support totaling approximately US\$10,023 from CITYNET, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)/Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives, Government of Bangladesh; and the Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka (SASL). For the period 1 January to 31 December 2009, US\$9,597 was received from CITYNET, Toyota Transportation Research Institute (TTRI), and the Tokai Nagoya Branch of the Foundation for the Support of the United Nations.

Environment



During the period 2007-2009, UNCRD's Environment Unit continued its efforts towards addressing and mainstreaming environmental considerations in the overall policy-making, planning, and development processes at the local, regional, and national levels across countries in the Asian region. Over the past two years, increased activities were carried out in building the capacity of local and national governments to address specific environmental issues and concerns in areas of development that have significant relevance to, and implications for, sustainable regional development. UNCRD's Environmental Unit has continued to tailor its activities to respond to and complement ongoing international efforts to address emerging issues of concern, such as climate change and human health impacts, through strategic partnerships in the region. Moreover, in responding to the heightened global consciousness for the need to preserve natural resources, the Environmental Unit is determined to assist countries in the region to mobilize and foster community-based natural resource management in support of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In line with environmental priorities and international commitments reflected in the MDGs as well as in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), UNCRD's Environment Unit has focused on two emerging urban issues: transport and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/waste management, which have significant impacts on the socioeconomic and bio-physical environment. UNCRD has been providing necessary technical assistance to developing countries in effectively implementing the integrated EST (environmentally sustainable transport) approach and in promoting 3R measures at the local and national levels.

In the context of diverse regional differences, UNCRD's Environmental Unit is sensitive to the need to conduct its work in a participatory and consultative manner. While the actions and/or policies at the national level have regional (development) implications (top down), the awareness or responses and actions at the local and regional levels also have significant implications at the national level (bottom up) in achieving the goals targeted by the national development agenda or action plans. The importance of actively seeking participation from diverse audiences was exemplified in a series of national stakeholders meetings that took place during the 2007-2008 period in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. As a result of comprehensive discussions with both high-level delegations and expert panels, each of these countries

Staff involved:

Choudhury Rudra Charan
Mohanty,
Yukiko Yoshida,
Shiro Murai (from April 2007 to
March 2009),
and
Sayaka Iizuka.

moved closer towards achieving workable and acceptable national EST and 3R strategies.

Through its Environment Unit, UNCRD is collaborating with several national and international donors and organizations such as the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MoE-Japan); Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), Government of the Republic of Korea; Asian Development Bank (ADB); German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ); World Health Organization (WHO); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia); Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); and Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP). At the sub-regional level, UNCRD is also cooperating with the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC) and South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) in their activities to promote clean air, clean water, and clean land in Asia.

Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)

While developing nations in Asia were fast moving towards catching up with the motorization level of developed countries, only a small number of countries and cities had demonstrated practical and innovative ways or introduced effective policies to address sustainability issues in the urban transport sector, which is recognized as the fastest-growing source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The transport sector is responsible for approximately 23 per cent of fossil-fuel-based GHG emissions that cause global warming, and road transport alone is responsible for around 76 per cent of the total transport CO₂ emissions.

Rapid growth in Asian countries has resulted in significant transport-related socioeconomic and environmental problems. These include vehicular air pollution and associated public health and environment impacts, economic losses, noise pollution, traffic congestion, inefficient use of energy resources, greater use of non-renewable fossil fuels, and loss of potential natural habitats and land resources. Transport policy decisions made today or those to be made in the immediate future, will therefore have profound impacts on human and environmental security in the coming decades. Instituting effective policy guidelines is critical to ensuring effective responses to some of these problems; however, while many governments are taking steps to restructure their transport policies, social equity and gender priorities are often neglected. EST, however, offers more than an environmentally friendly alternative to uncontrolled motorization and its related problems. Its complementary and integrated package of efficient public transport, quality footpaths and cycle-ways, vehicle restriction measures, clean fuels, road safety programmes, and transport facilities for sensitive groups such as the poor, children, women, the elderly, and the physically challenged heralds a paradigm shift for urban mobility and the creation of more human urban environments in Asia.

In collaboration with the MoE-Japan, UNCRD initiated the Asian EST Initiative in 2004 to bring together government officials, experts, and other stakeholders in resolving transport and sustainable development issues. The Initiative aims to build a common understanding across Asia about the es-

sential elements of EST and the need for an integrated approach at the local and national levels to deal with multisectoral environment and transport issues, including reductions in GHG emissions. Currently, the participating countries include the member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka.

Under the Initiative, the First Regional EST Forum, held in Aichi, Japan, in 2005, resulted in the *Aichi Statement*, which articulated a comprehensive list of sustainable transport objectives based on twelve major thematic areas. This Statement provides a basis for the participating countries to regularly report upon their progress in reaching the objectives. Subsequently, in 2007 and 2008, over thirty Asian cities signed the *Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Cities*, endorsing the objectives underlined in the *Aichi Statement*.

In 2009, the Initiative produced the *Seoul Statement Towards the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) for a Low-Carbon Society and Green Growth in Asia*. This Statement particularly highlighted the need for regional efforts towards win-win solutions that capture co-benefit considerations in addressing sustainable transport and climate change (see <http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/est/>).

The EST National Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue held in Bangladesh and Indonesia was another endeavour to build capacity and foster stronger interagency collaboration and the Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2008 Special Event organized in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2008 culminated in twelve more countries making the commitment to promote EST in Asia by signing the *Kyoto Declaration*.

National-Level Activities

- (1) **National Stakeholders Meetings** (First round — Viet Nam: 30 October, Lao PDR: 5-6 November, Cambodia: 3-4 December 2007; Second round — Viet Nam: 20 May, Lao PDR: 23-24 June, Cambodia: 2-3 October 2008)



Over forty participants discussed the first draft national EST strategy in Cambodia

In response to the draft national EST strategy submissions from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam in 2007, UNCRD together with the governments of the respective countries organized the first National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting in each of the countries. The main aim of these discussions was to review and discuss the first draft national EST strategies in order to solicit feedback, comments, and suggestions from the relevant stakeholders. The consultations were attended by groups of about forty to fifty participants from relevant ministries of the central government, local governments,

academia, NGOs, and private sector. With such a wide spectrum of stakeholder participation, UNCRD was able to successfully facilitate relevant and diverse discussion points which maximized the potential for the national EST strategies to meet political, social, environmental, and scientific acceptance. In so doing, the draft national EST strategies were further refined to represent a more comprehensive and targeted strategy that sought to address the particular environmental needs of each of the three countries.

Following successful preliminary discussions in 2007, a Second National Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy was initiated for Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam, respectively, in 2008. The focus of these second-level discussions were to further refine the draft strategies and involved national and international experts who provided technical expertise to the participating countries, thereby moving them closer to finalizing the national EST strategies.

(2) EST National Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue (Indonesia: 21-23 April, Bangladesh: 26-28 April 2009)



Participants of EST training workshop in Indonesia

Under the overall framework of the Asian EST Initiative and in line with recommendations made in the *Aichi Statement* and *Kyoto Declaration*, UNCRD in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Environment, Government of Indonesia, GTZ, Sida, ITDP, United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), and MoE-Japan, organized in-country EST policy dialogue-cum-training workshops in Indonesia and Bangladesh with the objectives of: (a) building the capacity of relevant line ministries/departments/agencies to address multi-sectoral EST issues; (b) mainstreaming integrated EST approaches into overall transport decision making, planning, and development; (c) identifying priorities and devising strategic recommendations for consideration at the policy level, including those for national EST strategy development; and (d) creating the momentum for inter-agency coordination and support towards addressing multi-sectoral EST issues.

Over eighty official representatives from various line agencies and ministries working in areas related to EST participated in the workshops conducted in Indonesia and Bangladesh. The training workshop covered five important EST themes/modules, namely: (a) transport demand measures; (b) non-motorized transport (NMT) and environment and people-friendly urban transport infrastructures; (c) road safety issues and measures; (d) social equity and gender consideration in transport; and (e) vehicle emission control, I/M, fuel quality, and urban air quality.

Both of the workshops successfully heightened general awareness on the concept and elements of EST, increased capacity, and facilitated active

policy dialogue among the participants on selected EST themes underlined in the *Aichi Statement*. Additionally, the workshops provided an ideal opportunity to emphasize the importance of increased inter-agency coordination and collaboration at the national level for the implementation and consideration of EST-related policies in their work programmes.

Regional-Level EST Activities

- (1) **Third and Fourth Regional EST Forum Meetings** (Singapore, 17-19 March 2008 and Seoul, Republic of Korea, 24-26 February 2009)



Twenty-two Asian countries, including newly participating eight South Asian countries, joined the Third Forum

March 2008 saw the momentum created by the establishment of the Regional EST Forum continue to grow as participants met at the Third Regional EST Forum. The meeting, hosted in Singapore, was jointly organized by UNCRD, Land Transport Authority (LTA) of the Ministry of Transport of Singapore, National Environment Agency (NEA) of the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources of Singapore, and the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan.

The Third Regional EST Forum was supported by various international organizations such as WHO, Sida, JICA, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), GTZ, SACEP, and AWGESC. The Forum was attended by approximately 120 representatives from SACEP member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) for the first time, and members of ASEAN, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, and Mongolia).

The countries' initiatives, policies, best practices, and issues concerning twelve thematic areas of EST as defined in the *Aichi Statement* were shared and discussed. The meeting had a special session on co-benefit approaches in EST and addressed climate change and development issues concurrently.

The Regional EST Forum met a fourth time at a three-day meeting in Seoul from 24 to 26 February 2009. The meeting was jointly organized by the Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), Government of the Republic of Korea, MoE-Japan, and UNCRD. The meeting was attended by twenty-two countries as well as EST subsidiary expert group members

Seoul Declaration adopted at the Fourth Forum



and international organizations.

The UNCRD-commissioned study on “Win-Win Solutions for Transport and Climate Change” in relation to the recommendations outlined in the *Aichi Statement* and *Kyoto Declaration*, was introduced in the Forum, paving the way for policy discussions towards achieving co-benefits, low carbon society, and green growth in Asia. Overall, the Fourth EST Forum focused on NMT as well as win-win solutions for transport and climate change to achieve a low-carbon society and green growth in Asia.

The fourth meeting concluded with the adoption of the *Seoul Statement*. The Forum also witnessed increased interest from donor communities such as ADB, World Bank, and JICA to use the Regional EST Forum as a platform for future policy discussions.

(2) **Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2008 Special Event** (Bangkok, Thailand, November 2008)



Mayors and senior local government officials from twelve cities signed the *Kyoto Declaration*

In November 2008, twelve more Asian cities signed the *Kyoto Declaration* to promote environmentally sustainable transport in Asia during the Better Air Quality (BAQ) Workshop in Bangkok. The latest cities to endorse the campaign are Bangkok (Thailand), Baguio (Philippines), Cebu (Philippines), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Batam (Indonesia), Guwahati (India), Karachi (Pakistan), Kathmandu (Nepal), Makassar (Indonesia), Makati (Philippines), Palembang (Indonesia), and Surat (India). They join the twenty-two mayors and senior government officials from fourteen Asian countries who signed the Declaration in Kyoto, Japan, in April 2007 at the First Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Cities. The campaign aims to achieve more synergy among national, local, and city authorities in enhancing sustainability within the transport sector. The signing in Bangkok was organized by UNCRD, MoE-Japan, and CAI-Asia.

Thousands die prematurely in Asian cities every year due to the high level of suspended particulate matter which exceeds WHO standards. The *Kyoto Declaration* aims to motivate Asian cities to demonstrate effective leadership and initiate concrete measures to make cities clean, green, and environment-and-people friendly through integrated EST strategies and measures. Delivering the keynote address at the event, the Permanent Secretary of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), Dr. Pongsak Semson, flagged road transport as one of the main sources of GHG emissions, noting that “the large number of vehicles has had a severe impact on traffic congestion and air quality in Bangkok.” He added that “‘A Congestion-Free-City’ is one of the BMA’s top priorities.”

The meeting noted that measures for environmentally sustainable transport would not only improve human health by reducing urban air pollution, but would have other important benefits, including the reduction of GHG emissions, deaths and injuries from road accidents, harmful noise levels, and traffic congestion.

Sustainable Production and Consumption and Promotion of 3R

While increasing attention has been given to climate change mitigation measures to arrest global warming, the combined effects of industrialization, urbanization, and mass consumption has also led to an increase in the amount of waste generated in Asian countries. This creates local issues such as insufficient or incomplete collection of waste, dumping of waste into rivers and water bodies, illegal burning of waste, insufficient recovery and reuse of waste, and emergence of the informal recycling sector. Due to lack of sound 3R policies in the Asian region, the attainment of the MDGs as it relates to 3R is being compromised. UNCRD addresses this important aspect of 3R by providing technical assistance to Asian nations in their development of national 3R strategies which increases their capability to tackle the ever-growing demand that industrialization, urbanization, and mass consumption place on their cities and their people.

Towards this end, UNCRD has made an entry at the national level by assisting governments in formulating national 3R strategies, to ensure that the needed policy and legal framework is established for the practical implementation of 3R activities at the subnational/regional level.

3R is an area where UNCRD hopes to pave the way in the Asian region for consultative interaction between local and national levels of governance towards the promotion of reduction, re-use, and recycling of waste. UNCRD established the Regional 3R Forum in Asia in 2009 with the cooperation of the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, IGES, and other partners.

National-Level Activities

- (1) **National Stakeholders Consultation Meetings for the Formulation of a National 3R Strategy** (First round — Indonesia: 19-20 September, Viet Nam: 1 November 2007; Second round — Indonesia: 17-18 April, Viet Nam: 19 May 2008; Third round – Indonesia 22-23 October 2008, Viet Nam: 29 September to 1 October 2008)

During the period covered in this report, a substantial amount of progress was made in the formulation of national 3R strategies in Indonesia and Viet Nam. The First National Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy for Indonesia and Viet Nam was held in September and November 2007, respectively, with over fifty participants at each meeting, including those from relevant ministries of the central government, local government, NGOs, and private sector.

UNCRD participated as moderator and facilitator of the meeting discussions and used the opportunity to re-establish and strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the region. A common concern voiced by participants was related to the perceived lack of required capacity in Asian developing countries with regards to knowledge, technology, and policy frameworks in addressing fundamental issues related to climate change mitigation. There was some apprehension as to the practical application of 3R in developing Asian countries in light of the fact that not all of them had received adequate 3R orientation to environment and industrial policies, public and media aware-



Consultation meeting in Indonesia

ness was limited, corporate awareness among small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) was insufficient, and there was a lack of a robust 3R knowledge base.

In addressing such concerns, UNCRD pledged to continue to support the process and reiterated the importance of strong inter-agency coordination and cooperation. With many Asian developing countries struggling to forge ahead in the midst of similar challenges, it becomes paramount that they maximize on the existing capacities of regional development agencies, governments, and newly established regional initiatives (e.g., the 3R Initiative) to strengthen their efforts towards achieving practical, politically relevant, and technologically sound national strategies.

In Viet Nam, the waste management system is largely informal, relying predominantly on garbage collection. The main challenges for 3R application in Viet Nam are: (a) growing pressure from quantities, composition, diversity, and toxicity of waste; (b) poor waste treatment infrastructure and technology as well as weak 3R practices; (c) incomplete and weak legislation on waste management in general, and 3R in particular; and (d) low awareness and sense of responsibility of communities on waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. However, opportunities do exist as the Government is particularly interested in, and attentive to, providing environmental protection with a strong legal basis for 3R.

Indonesia faces challenges from existing laws, regulations, and programmes which may not be conducive to the desired application of 3R. One of the main goals for Indonesia will be to revisit such barriers in parallel with the development of the national 3R strategy, thus ensuring smoother application of the 3R strategy goals in the future. Amidst reasonable concerns echoed in both Indonesia and Viet Nam about the practical application of 3R, there remains a sense of hopeful optimism among the leadership.

On the back of the lively debate and discussion carried out in 2007, UNCRD continued its commitment to Indonesia and Viet Nam by organizing the Second National Consultation Meetings in April and May 2008. Over twenty-five participants in Indonesia and eighty participants in Viet Nam critically reviewed the second draft 3R strategy. In taking a step closer to the development of a national 3R strategy, UNCRD endeavoured to focus strategy discussions in Viet Nam and Indonesia towards the identification of two critical points; firstly, to ensure that the 3R strategy addressed key priorities and potential opportunities in the respective countries and, secondly, that it complemented and synergized with existing environmental initiatives. It was vitally important for UNCRD to facilitate discussions towards the development of national 3R strategies that would drive required actions towards: (a) introducing appropriate laws, regulations, and policies to mainstream 3R and resource efficiency; (b) strengthening institutional mechanisms and capacity; and (c) upgrading technology.

Subsequently, the Third National Consultation Meetings were organized in September and October 2008. While the previous two consultation meetings aimed at obtaining comments from a wide range of stakeholders (first consultation) and from Indonesian experts (second consultation), the main purpose of the third consultation was to get views and feedbacks from the local governments and experts. While Indonesia held a one-day meeting in

Jakarta to which about fifty central and local government officials were invited, Viet Nam had three consultations in the North Region (Hanoi), Central Region (Hue), and South Region (Ho Chi Minh City), inviting about seventy, fifty, and eighty participants, respectively. These meetings confirmed that differences of localities must be taken into consideration in setting up programmes in the strategy, and that the strategy must make reference to, and clarify, the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved, including local governments.



Consultation meeting in Ho Chi Minh City

In December 2008, Bangladesh also began the 3R development process at the Inception Meeting for the Formulation of the National 3R Strategy. The meeting gained the active participation of high-level government representatives, senior officials, and various stakeholders. Bangladesh is unique in the context that there is an emergence of informal waste management initiatives prompted by NGOs and other agencies in the country. Waste Concern is one such organization with whom UNCRD has partnered in attempting to expand the scope of 3R projects in the country. The inception meeting represented an opportunity for UNCRD and other stakeholders to further investigate the current 3R practices and management issues in Bangladesh and identify objectives for a comprehensive national 3R strategy.

(2) Completion of the Community Composting Plant of Kushtia Municipality (2009)



The Secretary of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives also participated

One of the goals of UNCRD is to promote 3R at the local and national levels in Asian countries and sensitize civil society, local/national governments, private sector, industry, small business groups, and NGOs about the need to balance environmental conservation and economic growth through the effective use of resources.

In 2007, UNCRD identified Waste Concern, a local research organization based in Dhaka, as already having a successful model of community-based composting, and engaged them to replicate their model in a pilot project in the Kushtia Municipality. The project is a joint venture between UNCRD, Waste Concern, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Kushtia Municipality, and the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative, with the financial support of IGES, Ichinomiya South Lion's Club in Japan, and ADB.

As a strong community-based composting plant firmly integrated with house-to-house waste collection, the Kushtia composting plant is strongly

reliant on close community partnership. The Kushtia plant now has a handling capacity of 1.5 tons/day and although originally designed to cover approximately 2,000 households, the number will hopefully be increased in the future. Such expansion would further benefit the community as it is anticipated that the composting plant will hire some of the local poor, thereby formalizing their livelihood activities.

Furthermore, with the support of UNCRD, IGES, and MoEF, Waste Concern is further promoting 3R initiatives in the Kushtia Municipality through several awareness and training activities which aim to sensitize the communities on 3R, source separation of waste, decentralized composting, and at the same time on the harmful impact of dirty agrochemicals on land and water resources.

The Kushtia community-based composting plant serves as a successful working model of how combined effort and partnership among the public, private, and civil sectors can lead to the successful implementation of 3R activities that have direct and far-reaching benefits for the environment, community, government, and small businesses.

(3) Donors Consultation (26 March 2009, Hanoi, Viet Nam)



Donor organizations based in Viet Nam actively discussed the draft national 3R strategy

As a follow-up to 3R activities in Viet Nam, a donor consultation on the fourth draft of Viet Nam's 3R Strategy was organized in March 2009 in Hanoi by UNCRD and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Government of Viet Nam. The Consultation was attended by a number of donor and international

organizations such as ADB, European Union, JICA, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), GTZ, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)-Viet Nam, ADB-Environment Operations Center (EOC), UNEP, World Bank, and Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, and several other line ministries such as the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Science and Technology (MOSTE) and NGOs such as the Viet Nam Association for Conservation of Nature and Environment (VACNE).

In addition to providing participants with an overview of the key issues in the application of 3R, the importance of the "reduce" component, its co-benefits, and other major global/regional initiatives were revisited. The structure and process of national 3R strategy formulation were presented to the donors, with special mention of forthcoming steps to be achieved in the immediate future. Overall, donors showed their support of the proposed strategy and discussions focused mainly on areas of the draft strategy that required further expansion. A few key points relating to interagency cooperation and the need for stronger policy guidelines were highlighted. The donor meeting was the appropriate platform for stakeholders to fully explore how the current draft strategy complemented and synergized with existing environmental initiatives.

Through active participation from the donors, UNCRD was able to summarize discussions and generate recommendations. It was considered appropriate for MONRE to liaise further with BTC to draw synergy with the long-term programme/project in the sanitation and water sector that BTC has plans for. To achieve greater synergy in the management of construction and solid waste management, it was deemed beneficial to include the Ministry of Construction's future activities in the national 3R strategy. Since 3R provides a complementary package of alternatives to address resource efficiency, it was suggested that the national 3R strategy should drive required actions for establishing sound institutional mechanisms or frameworks, in particular an effective collaboration among the three key stakeholders — government, research and development communities, and private/business community.

Regional Activities

(1) Preparatory Meeting for the Regional 3R Forum in Asia (Tokyo, Japan, 29-30 June 2009)

UNCRD participated in the Preparatory Meeting for the Inaugural Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, organized by the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, as the key supporting organization. The objective of the Preparatory Meeting was to: (a) identify and agree on the priorities in the area of 3R/Waste Management in Asia, to be addressed under the umbrella framework of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, which is scheduled to be inaugurated in late 2009; and (b) receive inputs from the countries on the draft *"Tokyo Statement Towards the Establishment of the Regional 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Forum in Asia"* which was to be adopted by the participating countries at the Inaugural Meeting of the Forum at the end of 2009. UNCRD played a key role in facilitating plenary sessions and working group discussions, and led discussions towards reviewing/revising the draft Statement. When formally launched, UNCRD is expected to lead the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and facilitate implementation of related activities, in cooperation with relevant national and international organizations, and bilateral/multilateral donor communities.

(2) JICA/UNCRD Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transport

In order to address the capacity-building needs of Asian countries to meet the challenges in the urban transport sector, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, launched a five-year programme of group training courses on "Urban Environment and Transport" in 2004. The fourth and fifth training courses were held in October and November in 2007 and 2008, respectively. These courses aimed to provide government officials with a better understanding of the concept of environmentally sustainable transport and offer an opportunity for participants to learn about international and Japanese experiences in dealing with a range of problems/cross-cutting issues associated with transport, environment, and health. The training consisted of lectures, field visits, group discussions, and preparation and presentation of action plans. The course curriculum comprised various key aspects of EST including: (a) roadside air



Participants visit the Toyota Transport Research Institute (TTRI)

quality monitoring and assessment; (b) vehicle emission control and standards; (c) inspection and maintenance (I&M); (d) fuel quality; (e) transport planning and demand management (TDM); (f) traffic noise management; (g) land-use planning; (h) urban infrastructures; and (i) road safety/maintenance.

The three-year second phase training course will begin in late 2009, targeting mainly Asian national government officers from either the transport or environment ministries.

The Environment Unit received additional support totaling approximately US\$121,923 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2008 from its partners/ collaborating agencies including the Government of Singapore; Ichinomiya South Lions Club, Lions International 334-A; and Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club, Lions International 334-A, and Lions Club International Fund; CAI-Asia Center; WHO; Sida; GTZ; and Chiryu Rotary Club, Rotary International District 2760. For the 1 January to 31 December 2009 period, this amount was approximately US\$772,619, which included support chiefly from the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of Japan; and the Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club, Lions International 334-A, and the Lions Club International Fund; GTZ, UNDP Bangladesh Office, WHO, Sida, Government of Indonesia; and Chiryu Rotary Club, Rotary International District 2760.

Human Security and Regional Development



UNCRD considers the human security concept to be an integral part of its activities and is firmly dedicated to doing its part in fulfilling the commitments of the Social Summit and the Social Summit +5 as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). The Centre's research and activities in the area of human security and regional development place emphasis on alleviating conflict- and development-related insecurities, as highlighted in the 2003 Report of the Commission on Human Security (CHS) "Human Security Now". Project activities are also designed to serve the UN mandates on social development, sustainable development, and attainment of the MDGs — particularly those addressing poverty reduction, sustainable environmental management, and building partnerships for development — and enhancing understanding of the human security concept.

During the reporting period, UNCRD's respective Offices conducted various activities as part of the Centre's Human Security and Regional Development Programme. In Nagoya, the Training Unit co-organized the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focusing on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries. The third and fourth of a series of training courses were held from 5 November to 8 December 2007 and from 7 July to 13 August 2008, respectively. The participants, who came from Lao PDR, Myanmar, and the Philippines, learned how they could improve regional development planning by integrating a human security approach.

The UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office conducts a broad range of activities with a human security emphasis. The Office has striven to build a niche on the theme of integrated regional development and human security. While promoting integrated regional development, the UNCRD LAC Office gives particular attention to human security in countries and regions where social and economic disparities are observed, and conflicts are experienced due to unresolved human security threats. Its human security and regional development-related projects are initiated with human security assessments to identify the critical human security problems.

As the UNCRD LAC Office continued its efforts to operationalize the concept of human security in an integrated manner with regional development, it formulated an approach which focuses on human rights and sustainable development. The training of various regional stakeholders in development



Field visit, Meiho, Gujyo City



Seminar on Human Security and Regional Development

planning and project formulation have proven to be effective tools for coordinating actions taken by them towards ensuring the security of the people and reducing regional disparities. The Office's project, Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, aims to forge cooperation in building institutional capacity of regional governments and regional development institutions to address critical threats to human security. Project components include action research; in-country and international training courses; human security assessments as inputs to local and regional development policy, planning, and projects; project formulation; and development of pilot community projects. The project's results during the reporting period include: (a) research in Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru which identified human security concerns and documented best practices, which were subsequently disseminated through forums, workshops, and publications; (b) training and promotion workshops conducted in Argentina, Colombia, and Guatemala for the purpose of diffusing the human security concept; (c) creation of a network of governmental and academic institutions; (d) updating of an "Auto-instructional e-Course on Human Security Concepts and Orientations," which has been used for training activities; (e) a Training Workshop on Project Formulation on Human Security and Regional Development in May 2008; (f) general assessment of human security in the metropolitan region of Guatemala, followed by multi-stakeholder workshops in April 2008; and (g) completion of Phases 1 and 2 of the human security project for Colombia, a project extensively funded by the Governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca.

Another UNCRD LAC Office project is Building Institutional and Technical Capacity for the Integrated Regional Development of Bogotá-Cundinamarca. From the outset of the project in 2001, the UNCRD LAC Office was invited by the B-C governments to join an initiative of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board (RPB) to strengthen the cooperative links between the B-C governments and to promote the social, environmental, and economic development of their territories as its technical secretariat. In order to build the leadership capabilities of local governments and key public and private stakeholders to work in cooperation with a shared vision of the region's future, this project comprises action research, a training programme complemented by technical assistance activities, formulation of strategic plans, projects, and inter-institutional agreements, and dissemination of information.

During the reporting period, activities included: (a) a training programme comprising five training courses which were aimed at the analysis and discussion of themes of common interest, four international forums, and strategic action planning workshops; (b) production of publications and didactic materials to respond to the increasing demand for information on the project, incorporation of new stakeholders, and project monitoring; (c) installation of a webpage containing a virtual documentation centre; (d) a Regional



Training Workshop on Capacity Building for Integrated Regional Development

Agenda being implemented by the BCRPD entities, with UNCRD's support, that focused on environmental sustainability, human security and access to basic social services, regional competitiveness, mobility, and institutional development/regional governance. A training workshop was also conducted in December 2008 in order to share information on current programmes and projects and discuss capacity-building requirements for the Agenda's implementation; and a series of workshops were begun in May 2009 for the joint development of guidelines for the formulation of regional territorial ordination plans in B-C, which address human security and climate change issues; (e) four forums held for the discussion and exchange of experiences and lessons on integrated regional development management experiences in Colombia and other Latin American countries; (f) establishment of a regional monitoring system; and (g) definition of environmental policy guidelines for the Central Region (refer to the section on the UNCRD LAC Office for further details).

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office initiated a new "Training Course on School Safety" with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Hyogo Office. This course was held from 27 October to 21 November 2008 and was designed to meet the needs of national and local governments in less developed countries by building the capacity of government officials and engineers in developing action plans and implementing school safety measures.

The current focus of the UNCRD Africa Office's research is human security and conflict in northern Kenya. The Office initiated this new research-cum-training programme in partnership with the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver and the University of Nairobi. This project is financed for the most part by the University of Denver, and the Dean of the Graduate School of Social Work visited Nairobi from 23 August to 1 September 2008 to hold consultative meetings and discussions.





Publications and Library

The UNCRD publications programme dates back to the Centre's 1971 founding and has reflected the changing areas of research and training activities throughout this period. The programme, however, has had the unchanging objective of informing scholars and policymakers, practitioners, and students of regional development of the results of UNCRD research activities. The output has also endeavoured to provide information of a more general nature to a wider audience.

The External Affairs Office (EAO) produces informational materials in Japanese to inform the local community of UNCRD activities and to assist in outreach activities and events in which UNCRD participates. Among the constituencies being reached through publications are central and local governments, research and training institutions, the academic community at large, and bilateral and multilateral agencies.

Regional Development Dialogue

Regional Development Dialogue (RDD) has been published since 1980 and is the Centre's longest-running publication. This journal enables the Centre to disseminate the results of its research and is intended to serve as a forum for critical discussion of local and regional development problems, issues, and experiences in both developed and developing countries. A major objective is to stimulate dialogue among scholars, practitioners, and policymakers on local and regional development. To this end, each article has one or more designated commentators to provide additional information, alternative viewpoints, or supplementary material. RDD is published twice-yearly with each issue focusing on a single topical theme related to output from one of UNCRD's research areas or regional offices.

RDD is available through subscription, direct sales, and on an exchange basis. The journal is promoted through periodicals indexing, exchange of advertisements, and through commercial booksellers. The UNCRD Homepage includes detailed content's lists and the Editorial Introduction of recent RDD issues. Appropriate articles appearing in past RDD issues are indexed and/or abstracted in periodical indexes such as the *Asian-Pacific Economic Literature*; *Ekistic Index of Periodicals*; *Geo Abstracts*; *GEODATA*; *Index to International Statistics*; *International Labour Documentation*; *International Regional Science Review*; *Monthly Bibliography*, Part II, issued by the United Nations Library in Geneva; *Rural Development Abstracts*; *Social Planning, Policy and Development*

Staff involved:
Lillian K. Tsuji,
Utako Watanabe,
and
Yasuko Fukuura.

(SOPODA); and *Sociological Abstracts (SA)*. A worldwide network of around 150 related institutions is maintained on the mailing lists, through which information and publications are exchanged. The network includes information centres and libraries in both developed and developing countries.

Regional Development Studies

UNCRD's second journal, *Regional Development Studies (RDS)*, now in its twelfth year of publication is an annual journal comprising solicited papers from scholars and practitioners of regional development, worldwide. Each issue contains refereed articles on a wide range of issues pertinent to ongoing research work at UNCRD and general topics of interest in the field of regional development. *RDS* is produced annually under a partnership arrangement with the University of Nairobi, Kenya.



Informational Materials

A separate type of publication is aimed at a general readership and designed to provide basic information on all programmes and activities at UNCRD. The *UNCRD Annual Report* and regular UNCRD brochure are produced for this purpose. To create a better understanding of its mission within the local community and within Japanese research and training institutions and government agencies, Japanese versions of the *UNCRD Annual Report* and UNCRD brochure are also published. The *UNCRD Highlights* newsletter is also available in Japanese at the UNCRD Homepage.

UNCRD Annual Report

The *UNCRD Annual Report* is published in both English and Japanese and presents the current status of the Centre's research and training programmes and describes both recent and forthcoming events. In addition to general information about the Centre, the *Annual Report* also contains a full staff list, financial statements, and calendar of events and is designed to present a concise summary of the year's activities to a wider audience of both specialist and nonspecialist readers.

UNCRD Brochure

The UNCRD brochure is an illustrated fold-out publication of eight pages designed to present a brief overview of UNCRD's organizational setup, ongoing activities, as well as general information and facilities. Published periodically in both English and Japanese, the UNCRD brochure, regularly updated, is freely available at all UNCRD Offices and distributed at workshops, meetings, seminars, and at all outreach events. It has the promotional function of introducing UNCRD to both the general public as well as a specialized readership.

General Publications Series

Another type of publication comprises Research Reports, Textbooks, and Training Materials. These are additional means to inform policymakers, researchers, planners, and the international development community at large of the results of the Centre's research projects. Textbooks have the objective of improving training in regional development and related fields and to assist trainers to improve their capacity.

The UNCRD Library

In May 2008, the UNCRD Library was streamlined for more compact and efficient operations. Due to space limitations, the library retained approximately 3,200 volumes out of its book collection, including UNCRD-produced materials as well as general publications issued in recent years. The bulk of the collection was donated to Kyoto University.

The library continues to support the Centre in fulfilling its mandate in conducting research and training, provide advisory services, and establish an information network in the field of regional development. Specifically, the library collects, organizes, and manages books, periodicals, and other materials relevant to regional development and related themes. It also provides reference, information search, circulation, and current awareness services to the staff, research fellows, and training participants currently involved or associated with the Centre's activities. The library also organizes and manages UNCRD-produced materials, including reports, journals, and public relations material as well as proceedings, textbooks, and other materials of the training courses, workshops, and conferences organized by the Centre.

Furthermore, the library facilitates a publications exchange programme with the libraries and information centres of relevant UN and international organizations, development and planning agencies, academic institutions, and research and training centres in both developed and developing countries. The exchange programme serves the purposes of enhancing the library collection, disseminating UNCRD's research and training results, and fostering cooperation with related organizations.

External Affairs



UNCRD's outreach activities to the local community in Nagoya and beyond are under the purview of the External Affairs Office (EAO) which seeks to increase awareness of UNCRD's operations among local citizens, local institutions, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and other UN organizations based in Japan. The EAO's activities are designed to promote a cooperative relationship with these bodies to enhance communications, thereby contributing to international understanding. In addition to maintaining the UNCRD Homepage and releasing informational materials in Japanese, EAO staff organize seminars and photo exhibitions, and school visits to UNCRD's Nagoya Office and school visits by UNCRD staff, while also undertaking a UNCRD volunteer programme and conducting the increasingly popular UNCRD annual Study Camp activities.



Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Global Partnership Programme

The objective of GPP is to raise the visibility of UNCRD and attract support for its activities from the surrounding community in the Chubu region, Japan. The GPP comprises approximately twenty research and training issues of central concern to UNCRD which could benefit from external assistance. The GPP is based on Article VIII of Resolution A/RES/55/2, adopted by the General Assembly as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which states "To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations

and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes."

Within the framework of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) activities by UNCRD's Environment Unit, the installation of twenty-five durable waste bins inside and around a secondary school was contributed by the Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club, Japan. Both the promotion of community participation in slum areas in waste management in Dhaka, and construction of a community-based composting plant in Kushtia Municipality, Bangladesh were

Staff involved:

Keiko Wakisaka,
Naoko Inoue,
Shigeru Tanaka (from April 2007 to March 2009),
Nori Takagi (from April 2007 to March 2009),
and
Yukari Iwahana (from June 2009).



Ground-breaking ceremony at Korat, Thailand

supported by the Ichinomiya South Lions Club, Japan, in consultation with the Environment Unit.

The installation of forty-four community-based wastewater treatment units in Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality, Thailand were supported by the Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club, Japan in collaboration with the Lions Club International Fund and Chiryu Rotary Club, Japan.

The Nagoya-Tokai Branch of the Foundation for Support of the United Nations lent its assistance to the cultural exchange programme for participants of UNCRD's 37th and 38th International Training Courses in Regional Development (ITC 37 and ITC 38).

The GPP has expanded its support from not only the Chubu region, but also to the Kansai region where the UNCRD Disaster Management and Planning Hyogo Office is located. In support of the School Project by the Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, a local labour union in Hyogo contributed to the retrofitting of a school in Indonesia.

During this reporting period, seven projects in developing countries were implemented through GPP with contributions totaling US\$7,700 directly received from local communities in Japan. Through GPP, UNCRD's visibility was enhanced in the Chubu and Kansai regions, especially among local organizations such as the Lions Club and Rotary Club.



Study Camp

Sixth and Seventh UNCRD Study Camps

The sixth and seventh in the series of annual UNCRD Study Camps continued investigating the theme of sustainable development with a view to broadening support and understanding of UNCRD's regional development activities at the grass-roots level.

For the Sixth Camp, the theme was: "Towards Sustainable Development — Our Future Perspectives in Asia," while the Seventh Study Camp, held a year later, was "Towards Sustainable Development: The Answer to Global Warming — Policies, Technology, or People Power?"

As in previous camps, selected participants from throughout Japan rather than just the local community in the Chubu region, were able to deepen their understanding of the above themes and conduct the mutual exchange through dialogue and discussion sessions with experienced and knowledgeable lecturers. Reports were later produced containing essays by each participant detailing what was gained from these camps.

The total number of alumni of UNCRD Study Camps surpassed 100 at the sixth camp. In commemoration of this achievement, a committee was formed to start planning for the UNCRD Study Camp: Advanced Course.

UNCRD Seminars

The EAO conducted the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Seminars for the purpose of raising the awareness of the local community on global issues and areas covered by UNCRD as follows.

Seminar No.	Theme	Lecturer
7th	Technical Cooperation in the Environment Area: Is it enough to transfer technology only?	Masahiro Ota Former JICA Specialist
8th	New Recognition of Asia Series 1: Future Position of Japan in Asia	Kazunobu Onogawa Director, UNCRD
9th	New Recognition of Asia Series 2: Dynamism of Asian Countries	Kazunobu Onogawa Director, UNCRD
10th	New Recognition of Asia Series 3: New Relationship between Japan and Other Asian Countries	Kazunobu Onogawa Director, UNCRD
11th	Global Warming and Economic Development	Takahiko Hiraishi Member of the Board of Directors and Senior Consultant, Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES), Japan, and Co-chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)



(Above) 7th UNCRD Seminar
(Below) 11th UNCRD Seminar

During the floor session, each lecturer responded to the various questions raised by the participants. Questionnaires distributed elicited positive and encouraging responses, which indicated that UNCRD Seminars are effective and highly appreciated.

Participated in by approximately 180 people, the Seminars were able to raise people's awareness of global issues and, as a consequence, increase their interest in UNCRD activities.

Participation in Outreach Events

TICAD IV

As part of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, TICAD IV, UNCRD in collaboration with other UN entities in Japan organized an exhibition at Yokohama, from 28 to 30 May 2008. Booklets entitled "Examples of UN Work in Africa" were prepared for distribution which included information on UNCRD, the objectives of the UNCRD Africa Office, and the Director's profile. At the "One UN" booth, copies of the "Completion Report of the Africa Training Course" and ATC Alumni Newsletter, and a panel of ATC field visits entitled "Capacity Development in Africa" were displayed.

UN Day at UN House, Tokyo

UNCRD participated in the UN Day event entitled "Climate Change: What We Can Do" at UN House, Tokyo on 24 October 2008 for the purpose of promoting public understanding of the UN as well as sending the message of "One UN".

UNCRD panel exhibition on UN Day

An exhibition of UNCRD's activities entitled "Developing Countries and Regional Development" was conducted at the World Collabo Festa 2008 in Nagoya as a commemorative event for UN Day on 27-28 November 2008. UNCRD staff explained issues being faced by developing countries, and UNCRD's activities implemented towards resolving them. Photos on the positive experiences of regional development in the Chubu region that have been applied to the projects of developing countries drew visitors' attention.



UN Day at UN House

Press Releases/Media Coverage

UNCRD has continued to disseminate information about its activities to the local media. During the reporting period, twelve press releases on ITC 36 and ITC 37, four on the First and Second UNCRD/JICA Training Courses on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia, and one on the Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security were issued. In particular, information on various activities of ITC 36, including field visits to Gifu Prefecture to study community development, and Nagano Prefecture to study private industries in collaboration with local governments were covered by twelve newspapers and four TV stations, including cable TV. Through this media coverage, UNCRD's activities have been widely reported to the general public, mainly in the Chubu region, and UNCRD's visibility has thereby been correspondingly enhanced.

Informational Materials and Dissemination

As part of UNCRD publication activities, the EAO is in charge of the preparation of the Japanese edition of the UNCRD *Annual Report* and UNCRD brochure. It also prepares the *UNCRD Highlights* newsletter for the UNCRD Homepage.

These Japanese materials are published with the support of the UNCRD Cooperation Association, which includes the Aichi Prefectural Government, Nagoya City Government, and local private enterprises. The Association also covers the costs for organizing UNCRD Seminars, Study Camps, and the UN Day event. For these purposes, in 2008 and 2009, UNCRD received US\$80,735 and US\$95,510, respectively. In addition, for 2008, US\$1,114 was received for ITC 36-related activities.

UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office



UNCRD initiated its Disaster Management Planning Programme in 1985 in Nagoya. After the establishment of the Hyogo Office in 1999, the Hyogo Office has been promoting effective disaster mitigation, focusing on the key elements of self-help, cooperation, and education through activities such as: (a) research projects; (b) training and capacity building; (c) series of international workshops; and (d) advisory services. Based on the five definitions that are closely related to the mandates of UNCRD on Regional Development, the key concepts on disaster management are “popular participation and broader distribution,” “less privileged groups,” and “integration of urban and rural development,” among others.

Since 1999, the Hyogo Office has been seeking to achieve the objectives of: (a) incorporating disaster management into regional sustainable development; and (b) developing and transferring regional disaster management planning and technologies. All the projects of the Hyogo Office include the following activities: (a) research, including action research; (b) capacity building; (c) raising awareness; and (d) knowledge dissemination at the regional level. In addition, the Hyogo Office is conducting field surveys immediately following a major disaster; short-term projects such as development of a training module for disaster recovery; and international events such as the series of international disaster management symposiums held in Kobe in January each year.

Fields of Disaster Management Covered by the UNCRD Hyogo Office



Staff involved:

Shoichi Ando,
Bishnu Hari Pandey (until
December 2007),
Yoko Saito,
Ayako Fujieda (until March
2009),
Edward Yutaka Sumoto,
Naoko Mishima
(until September 2008),
Yuka Yoshikawa,
Jishnu Subedi (from January
2008 to January 2009),
Phong Tran (from January to
September 2009),
and
Hayato Nakamura (from
October 2008).

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Gender in Urbanization and CBDM (HTF VII)



Women training for emergency management in Nepal

Following the research results from the previous project year, focus was placed on the theme of “gender,” which was identified as one of the key issues in CBDM in the context of urbanization. Training and workshops were also conducted in reflection of the local needs and situations to raise community awareness and disaster management capacity.

First, rapidly urbanizing Dhaka, Bangladesh has experienced a building rush of high-rise apartments with the increase in population density. In Dhaka, there is a pending risk of a large earthquake disaster which is expected to cause widespread damage. However, most disaster risks brought on by faulty construction can be easily avoided, especially because they result from the mistaken belief that structural safety and anti-seismic building measures are costly. Proper training of masons and engineers can help reduce disaster risks and, at the same time, raising the awareness of consumers of the choices in technology available to them when buying homes or of those in the community who build them on their own can help to establish a culture of safety and disaster management. With respect to these issues, masons were trained and a public shake-table demonstration was organized using the housing models that they constructed. Dissemination was achieved to a wide audience, including the media and development project stakeholders, security and emergency personnel, and community members, in addition through the community-based workshops and training that the partner organization organized in each target community.



Emergency drill

In Nepal, many old buildings and city blocks are designated as world heritages, but in the centre of the capital, Kathmandu, many of the unsafe buildings are densely occupied; therefore, there is the recognized risk of widespread destruction in the event of a large earthquake. In order to first raise the awareness of the residents about the weaknesses and strengths of their own community, emergency training and workshops were organized with Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVA) exercises and town-watching to create hazard maps. The maps indicated dangerous areas, evacuation points and open ground, and critical facilities during disasters, including shops, pharmacies, and wells, which were then digitized by specialists and posted in public areas within the community along with disaster management information.

In Sri Lanka, prevailing issues pertaining to occupational caste systems and slums arising from urbanization have led to economic disparities, raising the fundamental issue of communication. Therefore, in cooperation with a group of male former slumdweller who were working to raising awareness on communicable diseases and waste management issues in the capital using a street drama as a media of communication, collaboration was sought with women’s groups from the tsunami-affected areas and a children’s group conducted disaster- awareness plays. The three groups banded together for CVA exercises and disaster plays, and also exchanged ideas and opinions towards the application of CBDM.

Gender in CBDM (HTF IX)

In 2005, the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)* was adopted at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR), which was held in Kobe, Japan. The HFA reaffirmed that “A gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training.” Furthermore, it raised the need to “Ensure equal access to appropriate training and educational opportunities for women and vulnerable constituencies; promote gender and cultural sensitivity training as integral components of education and training for disaster risk reduction.”

The “Gender in Community-Based Disaster Management” project put additional focus on the issue of gender relations and gender-based disaster management considerations within the case communities. The project also sought to achieve the goals set forth under the HFA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to investigate strategies for sustainable development and disaster management that incorporates the viewpoints of gender equality and participation for effective long-term disaster risk reduction.

HTF IX was implemented in order to:

- (1) Evaluate the gender sensitivity of disaster management policies and statistical and social indicators in the target countries;
- (2) Raise the awareness of stakeholders, including governments, academic institutions, NGOs, and communities;
- (3) Disseminate effective and efficient educational materials through workshops and/or training, and policies related to gender sensitivities in the target countries; and
- (4) Build the capacity of stakeholders in the target countries for the evaluation and development of gender-sensitive policies.

To this end, further practical training and field surveys were conducted in select target communities. In Bangladesh, water-related hazards were investigated while conducting further CVA exercises and first-aid and disaster training. In Kaynasli of the Duzce region in Turkey, women, mainly widows and mothers who experienced the earthquake in 1999, were given training in collaboration with a local NGO on responding to daily hazards as well as disaster-related hazards. Extensive research was also made on case studies and good practices from post-disaster recovery and disaster management, culminating in the production of a first aid and disaster management booklet, CDs, and personal information cards in the local language based on local and international knowledge.

In Nepal, training for emergency response such as rescue and firefighting and non-structural disaster reduction measures such as securing furniture was given to women of the community. Follow-up research showed that the women utilized their social networks to disseminate their newly acquired capacities and that these were effectively applied within their communities. In Sri Lanka, further training and workshops determined the course for the next set of project activities, including water conservation.



CBDM with men's and women's groups in Bangladesh

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

School Earthquake Safety Initiative (SESI)

Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes (2005-2009)



Student drill

Realizing the importance of resilient schools, the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office initiated the School Earthquake Safety Initiative (SESI) in 1999. SESI aims at promoting self-help and education for disaster mitigation by building resilient and sustainable communities. The participatory approach to community development and capacity building among the local people is the key focus area of the initiative. SESI is based on the concept that intervention for resilient schools can be an effective medium for strengthening the resilience of communities against disasters.

The project on “Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquake” under SESI has been implemented by UNCRD in four project countries: Fiji, India, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan. The project has successfully completed many vulnerability assessments of school buildings as pilot projects, retrofitted selected model schools, provided training and raised the awareness of engineers, technicians, teachers, and members of the community, and published guidelines, manuals, and teachers’ handbooks. The project has been instrumental in demonstrating the success of the approach of integrating the components of structural safety and disaster awareness as a part of the school safety programme.

A summary of the project is provided below:

(1) Seismic retrofitting of school buildings



Uzbekistan

This project includes the seismic vulnerability analysis of about ten selected schools in the project city in each country and the retrofitting of some of them incorporating typical construction methods of the region. The outcome of the analysis will be the development of country-specific guidelines on earthquake-safe construction which will incorporate solutions to the practical problems experienced during school retrofitting. The following stepwise approach was adopted for the retrofitting of school buildings:

- (a) Criteria development for school selection;
- (b) Guideline development for preliminary assessment/evaluation;
- (c) School selection;
- (d) Preliminary evaluation of school buildings;
- (e) Detailed seismic analysis and retrofit design of selected schools;
- (f) Retrofitting of school buildings; and
- (g) Retrofitting guideline development.

(2) Capacity-building of communities

Retrofitting of schools in local communities can act as a demonstration of appropriate local earthquake technology for residents. Masons in these communities get on-the job training during the retrofitting of schools. In addition, technicians in each project city receive training on earthquake design and the construction of houses. Consideration is given to local practices, availability of material, indigenous knowledge, and affordability of

earthquake technology during training.

(3) Disaster education and raising awareness

The project includes the development and wide distribution of educational booklets, posters, and guidebooks on teachers' training and students' drills for earthquake disaster preparedness and response. The guidebooks are verified and updated through training and mock drills.

In order to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) education into the school curricula, the current curriculum is assessed. The integration modality and plan are then developed for the improvement of school curricula by taking the DRR measures into account. The project has also developed an interactive educational tool for awareness-raising on earthquake disasters and conducting a simple seismic risk assessment of buildings with the aim of motivating householders to seismically upgrade their houses.

(4) Knowledge and experience dissemination

Regional and international workshops on school seismic safety were held to disseminate lessons from the project cities to a wider audience. It is expected that distribution of guidelines on safe construction, training manuals for technicians, and education and awareness booklets will help to generate a sustainable demand for the seismic safety of schools and buildings. Educational interactive software on general awareness and risk assessment at the household level will be published in local languages to facilitate their application and distribution in 2009.



Community seminar for school safety in Uzbekistan

Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI)

In January 2007, the UNCRD Hyogo Office launched a project titled "Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI)". The project aims to improve the safety of houses and protect them from earthquake disaster through effective implementation of building codes. The project was implemented in Algeria, Indonesia, Nepal, and Peru. Although building codes are only a part of the larger dialogue of building safety, it is an important and key element.

Under this Initiative, UNCRD provides an international information exchange platform to share policy experiences as well as the cases of the school safety project. The activities included conducting a perception and implementation gap analysis of the target countries, raising awareness, developing policy recommendations on improving the safety of houses, and developing the capacity of national and local officials to implement building safety regulations effectively. One of the major activities envisaged in HESI is creation of a platform for networking, information exchange, and sharing of knowledge as well as good practices in mitigating earthquake risk throughout the world.

The project aims to improve the structural safety of houses and other buildings to reduce the impact of earthquakes on the life and livelihood of people through effective implementation of building safety regulations. Because the collapse of buildings and houses is the single largest cause of human deaths and economic losses resulting from earthquakes, anti-seismic building code dissemination (ABCD: the first year of HESI) and effective en-



Patan



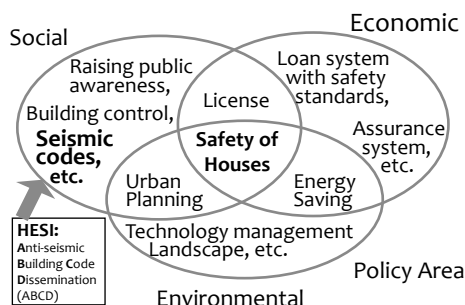
HESI Seminar in Peru

forcement of control systems can reduce such losses significantly. Though many earthquake-prone countries now have building codes, effective implementation of the codes faces a serious challenge because of lack of awareness, lack of an institutional mechanism for implementation, and insufficient capacity of the authorities.

There are several effective tools to reduce or prevent life and property losses during an earthquake. The experiences from past earthquakes show that effective enforcement of earthquake-resistant codes can reduce losses significantly. This is because the collapse of houses is often the single largest cause of human deaths and economic losses resulting from earthquakes. However, there are many vulnerable houses with structural deficiencies in developing countries situated in earthquake-prone regions in the world.

These vulnerable houses and buildings, including schools, are constructed using traditional techniques without the aid of an architect or engineer. The research seeks to tackle this situation and to protect the vulnerable population from possible future disasters. The first challenge is to define the process that is appropriate for each country's contexts. The second challenge is to disseminate the code to communities. It is recognized that effective building code implementation requires not only capable national institutions for strict enforcement, but also engagement of the local community through disseminating the information and involving professionals for community consultations.

Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI)



Recovery Assessment for Sustainable Cities (2008)

This joint research project conducted in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), International Recovery Platform (IRP), and Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute (DRI), is for the purpose of conceptualizing the assessment of post-disaster recovery. Since the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, there have been many recovery initiatives towards creating "safe and secure cities". In the thirteen years up to 2008, most of these projects have been completed and we are now at the stage of evaluation.

Disaster reduction organizations such as UNCRD, ADRC, IRP, and DRI have been seeking to collect and assess various recovery initiatives and apply them

internationally. However, there is no conceptualized methodology for disaster recovery assessment. This project therefore seeks to investigate cases from the recovery effort in Hyogo, and to use this data for research and development of a methodology for objectively assessing recovery for sustainable cities. Our partners in this effort will include Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe City, Urban Renaissance Agency, and Kobe University.

Assessment methodology has been the topic of research on a number of occasions, an example of which is the “Investigative Research for Assessment Methodology towards City Planning Based on Participatory Planning and Action” produced by the Department of Land Development of Hyogo Prefecture in 2004.

UNCRD/KIC/JICA Training Course: “Safer School against Disasters (Dissemination of Anti-seismic Building for Communities) in South West Asian Countries”

Conducted from 27 October to 21 November 2008 with five participants from Fiji, Nepal, Solomon Islands, and Tonga, this course aimed to build the capacity of government officials and engineers to develop action plans and implement school earthquake safety measures in their respective countries. Through introduction of the participatory approach in launching anti-seismic retrofitting works of school buildings and the culture of disaster prevention to school-based communities consisting of pupils, teachers, government officials, contractors, and parents, the training course also contributed not only to ensuring the safety of schools but also building safer communities. Such an approach has been applied in UNCRD’s project, “Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes (School Earthquake Safety Initiative: SESI),” conducted in Fiji, India, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan, as well as for advisory services using Hyogo Friendship funds in Nepal, Iran, and Indonesia. The course presented the details of those case studies. Also, the curriculum stressed field studies in various areas of Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City, which enabled the participants comprising local government officials as well as engineering experts from disaster-prone countries to learn how to mobilize local resources for disaster management and for establishing research facilities to enhance public awareness and apply earthquake engineering to disaster preparedness measures.

This course was conducted in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Kobe International Center for Cooperation and Communication (KIC).

Field Surveys

Wenchuan Earthquake (2008) in Sichuan Province

The Wenchuan Earthquake that occurred on the afternoon of 12 May 2008, resulted in more than 69,000 casualties, excluding the missing and the 1 million people who lost their homes. The first UNCRD mission was conducted in early June 2008 in order to verify the main damage and action taken in the community in relation to the implementation of national policy.

Temporary shelters in Dujiangyuan



Flood in Bangladesh: Cyclone Aila (2009)



Cyclone shelter in area affected by Cyclone Aila

Cyclone Aila caused severe damage and left hundreds of thousands homeless in the coastal area of Bangladesh and South-east India on 25 May 2009. Bangladesh is affected by cyclones every year, so the Government of Bangladesh enhanced disaster preparedness strategies in coastal areas in cooperation with NGO agencies. As a result, when the devastating Cyclone Sidr swept through Bangladesh in November 2007, it resulted in a significant lower mortality rate in comparison to past disasters. However, UNCRD observed that poorer people who suffer the most were still living in cyclone shelters and partially damaged houses half a year after the cyclone. Much of the land is still submerged due to the collapse of dikes. Therefore, women and children need to go to another area by small boats to fetch drinking water.

UNCRD conducted interviews with local government officials, NGO staff, and community members on the construction of cyclone shelters in the area and how they should be managed.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development (HTF X)

Disaster risk reduction aims to support the implementation of sustainable development, which is mutually linked to the successful achievement of the MDGs. Disasters threaten human security, the key element that embodies human beings' capability and knowledge to lead long and healthy lives, use resources, lead as best a life as possible, and participate in the policy decision-making process.

Thus, by reducing vulnerability and strengthening the capacity to create a disaster-resilient community, human security is a fundamental requirement for sustainable development through community participation. Gender equality, which refers to the equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of women and men, is one of the key elements to achieving the MDGs. Implementation of the project "Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development" under HTF X will promote gender perspectives and disaster preparedness in the context of regional development at both the government and community levels, empowering both women and men through decision making and planning as members of their communities.

Recognizing the intrinsic relationship between urban water-related disasters and securing safe water sources, water conservation and disaster prevention activities through sanitation initiatives were launched in target communities in Old Dhaka. Aside from a high earthquake risk, the lack of capacity and awareness to clear drains and properly manage sewerage has been a source of water-borne diseases, water logging, and contaminated drinking water. The open water sources which provide non-revenue water

for low-income slumdweller have also been a source of constant waste accumulation as water flows freely from them, while the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) has been reluctant to upgrade them as they are financial drains. As such, the ward commissioner, ward disaster management committee volunteers, and community members took the initiative to implement affordable water conservation measures and installed wooden pegs to reduce wastes. The volume saved and value in *Thaka* were calculated and presented to the authorities. Impressed by the initiative and surprised by the potential of community mobilization, other counterparts such as WASA and the Disaster Management Bureau also agreed to constructively engage in disaster management and sustainable development initiatives with the communities.

In Sri Lanka, a gender-segregated community disaster management plan was created in the targeted communities and, based on the plan, community model water-harvesting tanks were constructed in the schools. The tanks were constructed with community participation and awareness-raising workshops were also conducted. The initiative was supported at both the community and local government levels and this led to fostering awareness and capacity building towards sustainable development and disaster risk reduction.

In Nepal, further training also strengthened the capacity of community members and ongoing partnerships with the communities have led to a set of concrete disaster management strategies. Currently, this has been elevated to national policy-level discussion.

During the 1 January to 31 December 2008 period, the UNCRD Hyogo Office's activities received additional support from the Hyogo Prefectural Government through its rental contributions of US\$155,046; and for the 1 January to 31 December 2009 period it was US\$151,834. NTT/Neomate Hyogo's support for personnel on loan during the same periods was US\$53,452 and US\$52,345, respectively. A total of US\$22,272 was also received from the Hyogo Prefectural Government and *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper towards the International Disaster Management Symposium held in Kobe, and US\$21,715 from the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRD) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2008. For the 1 January to 31 December 2009 period, the Hyogo Prefectural Government, and *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper contributed US\$21,810 towards the International Disaster Management Symposium in Kobe, and ADRC contributed US\$5,316.



Rainwater-harvesting tank at a school in Sri Lanka



UNCRD Africa Office

INTRODUCTION

The recent slowdown in world economic growth, which was triggered by the financial market turmoil, housing market downturn, and high commodity prices, has adversely affected the African economy. The crisis has reduced the economic growth of the world economy from 3.7 per cent in 2007 to 2.5 per cent in 2008, and is expected to shrink growth to 1.0 per cent in 2009. This economic crisis will affect the African economy, both directly and indirectly. Given the relatively weak integration of the African economy into the world economy, the direct effects of the economic crisis on the African economy will likely be moderate. The major effects will be the indirect effects that will adversely affect the African economy through a decline in foreign investment and foreign aid, falling commodity prices, decline in foreign aid, decreasing demand for African commodities, decline in tourism, among others.

According to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as a consequence of the world economic crisis, African economic growth will slow down from 6 per cent in 2007 to 5.1 per cent in 2008, and is expected to decline even further in 2009. The world economic crisis and its adverse impacts on the African economy will make it very difficult for most African countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the growth rate that is required to achieve the goals is 7 per cent or above. Already, in the last three decades, Africa has become significantly poorer while its population has doubled and the number of people living in poverty has increased. In order for Africa to meet the MDGs, they have to improve their macroeconomic and public sector management, enhance good governance, and address the problem of corruption. At the same time, it is also important for industrialized countries to support African countries' reform agenda and increase foreign investment as well as aid to enable African countries achieve sustainable development and meet the MDGs.

In this regard, global interest to support Africa has broadened and strengthened. In May 2008, the fourth Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD IV) was held in Yokohama City and was attended by fifty-one African countries. Representatives of international organizations as well as several Asian countries attended the conference. Japan pledged to double its official development assistance to Africa to support agriculture

Staff involved:
Asfaw Kumssa
and
Isaac K. Mwangi.

and infrastructure development.

Poverty reduction should be the primary and ultimate goal of African countries and the international community, as is expressed in the MDGs. Empirical studies show that poverty is closely connected to the inadequate capacity to design and implement effective poverty alleviation projects and programmes. It is also correlated to the conflicts that disrupt normal life as well as lack of access to basic services and infrastructure such as public health, water and sanitation, education, roads, and electricity. It is in this context that the UNCRD Africa Office supports capacity-building and poverty alleviation programmes because the capacity to plan, implement, and manage development projects and programmes is one of the key factors to achieving the MDGs and alleviate poverty. In this regard, the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with its national and international partners, has been at the forefront in vigorously pursuing the Agenda for Action of the MDGs through its research and capacity-building programmes. Since 1992, the UNCRD Africa Office has been supporting African countries' capacity to design and implement effective decentralization and poverty alleviation policies as well as regional development plans and policies by undertaking training, comparative research, and senior policy seminars for information exchange and dissemination.

FOCUS OF ACTIVITIES

Research Programme

The UNCRD Africa Office conducts research not for the sake of research per se, but to support the training programmes of the Office. Through research, the UNCRD Africa Office identifies current and emerging issues in regional development and incorporates them into its training programmes. The Office also prepares training materials and case studies, which are used during the Office's international and in-country training courses. Research is also conducted to identify and propose solutions to emerging problems and challenges facing African countries, and thereby contribute to policy design and training programmes. Currently, the UNCRD Africa Office conducts research in the field of human security and conflict in northern Kenya.

■ Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya

This project aims to reduce vulnerability and increase human security of communities affected by conflict in northern Kenya. The strategy is to build the capacity of the community and empower vulnerable groups affected by conflict through identification and promotion of sustainable livelihood and conflict management strategies. The rationale for capacity building and conflict management is to improve the livelihoods of the community and to enable them to deal with conflicts in a sustainable manner through exchange of information, promotion of knowledge, and building of conflict management skills. Through identification and promotion of both sustainable livelihood and conflict management strategies, the project attempts to address the two aspects of human security: freedom from fear (conflict) and freedom from want (creation of sustainable livelihoods).



The project is a research-cum-training programme initiated by the UNCRD Africa Office in partnership with the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver and the University of Nairobi. The project is financed mainly by the University of Denver. During the reporting period, the Dean of the Graduate School of Social Work visited Nairobi from 23 August to 1 September 2008 and held consultative meetings and discussions with all partners about the modalities of implementing the project. He held meetings with UNCRD Africa Office staff, resource persons from University of Nairobi, representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and various government institutions.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The major achievement of the project, at this stage, is the successful preparation of a fine project proposal and obtaining the financial support of the University of Denver. The UNCRD Africa Office has also managed to assemble qualified researchers and partners to implement the project.

Senior Policy Seminar

One of the other activities of the UNCRD Africa Office is organizing senior policy seminars on emerging local and regional development issues. The policy seminars are organized to provide opportunities for senior policymakers, planners, and scholars to discuss and exchange information and experiences on current regional development strategies, policies, and programmes. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office organized two senior policy seminars: (a) Regional Seminar on Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa; and (b) Climate Change, Livable Cities, and Housing in Africa and Asia.

■ Regional Seminar on Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa



Seminar on Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa

The common feature of the ongoing decentralization programmes in African countries is weak local democratic process for popular participation at the local level, absence or weak local service delivery, lack of transparency, and poor accountability in public policy formulation and implementation. Ineffective financial decentralization and lack of personnel with requisite skills to steward implementation of local social and economic development policies are also evident. Effective local governance and local service delivery are constrained by weak local institutions, and lack of empowerment of local communities. To achieve meaningful decentralization and effective local service delivery, African countries must relentlessly endeavour to deepen democratic culture in local governance. The key prerequisite to effective decentralized policy and local service delivery entails devolving fiscal and administrative power to local and regional authorities. Among others, these will have several advantages, including: (a) improving service delivery by shifting responsibility for policy implementation to the local beneficiaries; (b) promoting good governance by putting emphasis on transparency and accountability in public sector management; (c) empowering local communities by directly involving them in the planning and implementation process of development programmes; (d) increasing popular participation by creating a

conducive environment for people to participate in the political process that affects their lives; and (e) alleviating poverty by forging partnership between the central and local governments.

African countries are lacking these advantages although decentralization programmes have been in place for many years. That is why the UNCRD Africa Office, in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), organized a regional seminar on “Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa” on 14 November 2007 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. About sixty participants invited from Japan, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda attended the seminar. The main objective of the Regional Seminar was to explore the decentralization process in the three East African countries (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda), particularly how it has been designed and implemented, and its impact on service delivery at the local level. Country case studies that were commissioned by JICA were presented and discussed at the seminar. The outcome of these studies will be used for policy guidance since decentralization is a key tool for reduction of poverty and achieving sustainable development. Some of the papers presented at the Seminar, with additional articles from other African countries, were later published in *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)*, Vol. 29, No. 2, Autumn 2008 to widely disseminate the findings and recommendations of the Seminar.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The role of decentralization on local service delivery in the three African countries were discussed. The outputs of the seminar were published in RDD, and the findings and recommendations of the Seminar were disseminated to a wider audience. The participants of the Seminar noted that African countries have different social and political structures and each has a unique history; therefore, one should avoid the temptation of generalization about decentralization in African countries. The preliminary results of the studies presented at the Seminar indicate that decentralization has improved local service delivery, both in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. However, local communities lack the capacity to effectively implement decentralization programmes; and their capacity to absorb resources is constrained by institutional and human resources problems at the local level.

■ Climate Change, Livable Cities, and Housing in Africa and Asia

Climate change is an emerging threat to humanity. The phenomenon has become a major national, regional, and international problem cutting across developed and developing countries. Marked variations in average annual rainfall, daily temperatures, and drought are some of the common features of climate change that have emerged recently. Consequently, there has been an increase in incidences of natural disasters and diseases caused by climate change. Climate change impacts all sectors of the economy, including agriculture and forestry, water resources, coastal areas and settlements, and health.

Unfortunately, climate change disproportionately affects the poor and those living in island states. This is mainly because climate change adversely affects the very things the poor depend on most: dry-land agriculture, tropical forest, and subsistence fishing. It also causes extreme warming of the ocean and leads to sea level rise, thereby adversely affecting those living in island



states and coastal areas.

To foster better understanding of the effects of climate change on Asia and Africa, the UNCRD Africa Office and the Singapore Institute of Planners (SIP) organized the Senior Policy Seminar on Climate Change, Livable Cities, and Housing in Africa and Asia, from 25 to 27 June 2009 in Singapore. The main objective of the seminar was to enable African and Asian policymakers and city managers to examine the impact of climate change and to learn from each other's and also other continents' experiences. The seminar also aimed at highlighting good practices of adaptation to climate change and design strategies to create effective policies and strategies for livable cities. In this regard, the seminar offered a forum to discuss cities' resilience to climate change and its impact on urban poverty and vulnerable populations. About 100 senior policymakers and scholars from six Asian countries (Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) and seven African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, and Uganda) attended.



Achievements and Lessons Learned

The participants of the seminar managed to discuss the impacts of climate change on African and Asian countries, and exchanged experiences about best practices of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The proceedings of the seminar are being edited and will be published. The lessons learned include: climate change affects all aspects of our life including health, settlements, rural-urban migration, agriculture, and the general ecosystem. Greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions are responsible for the global climatic change. As a result of climate change, temperatures are rising all over the world and in the surrounding oceans. Some experts estimate that in today's globalized economy, climate change alone will reduce the global GDP by 5 per cent. Unfortunately, climate change affects the poor people and poor countries disproportionately. For instance, many experts argue that although Africa contributes the least to GHGs, it is the continent most adversely affected by climate change. This is mainly because climate change adversely impacts the very things that the poor depend on such as subsistence agriculture, forests, rivers, and lakes. The participants called on all countries to do their part to tackle this global challenge and reduce GHGs.

Training

Training is the transfer of new knowledge, skills, and attitudes to improve the participants' competencies to perform certain specific tasks effectively and efficiently. Unlike education, which is concerned more with the general acquisition of knowledge, training is about improving the skills and competency of individuals for clearly specified tasks and activities. The UNCRD Africa Office conducts two types of training: (a) the Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC); and (b) in-country training courses organized as part of a country programme for technical assistance.

■ Africa Training Course

Since 1995, the UNCRD Africa Office has been organizing the Africa Training Course, a unique programme that is adapted to meet the decentralization and regional planning needs of African countries through its distinctive innovative methodological design, and custom-made training materials and case studies. Until 2007, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and African Institute for Capacity Development had supported this training programme. However, this partnership came to an end in 2007 and the UNCRD Africa Office therefore had to seek out possible donors, thus moving the training course to Singapore. Since 2008, the Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management has been organized in Singapore in partnership with the Government of Singapore and JICA. The UNCRD Africa Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, in partnership with the Civil Service College of Singapore, conducted the first training course from 15 to 28 April 2008 in Singapore. The training course was designed and implemented to support African planners and urban managers in learning and drawing relevant lessons from Singapore's successful urban and regional development planning and management. Fourteen regional planners and urban managers from seven African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda) participated in the



Group photo of participants



first training course. The training course was well received by the participants, as indicated in the evaluation of the course and the emails UNCRD later received from the course participants. The second phase of the training course was organized from 20 to 30 April 2009 in Singapore,

in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Government of Singapore and JICA. Twenty participants from ten African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) took part in the second phase of the training course. The third phase of the training course will be organized in 2010 under similar financial and administrative arrangements.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

A number of African planners were trained on urban and regional development issues and they managed to draw lessons from the successful urban and regional development experiences of Singapore. The participants also took note of the differences that exist between Singapore and Africa in the field of economic history, culture, geography, and physical patterns. Therefore, they noted that Singapore's successful urban and regional development policy cannot be generalized and mechanically replicated in African countries because of these differences.

■ Training Workshop on Development Indicators for Performance Monitoring



Participants of Training Workshop

The UNCRD Africa Office and Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kenya, organized a training workshop on development of indicators for performance monitoring from 15 to 17 December 2008 at the UN Gigiri Complex in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop targeted government agencies and institutions, both central and local governments, and key actors including the NGOs involved in monitoring and evaluation.

More specifically, the workshop focused on the following: (a) introduction to the concepts of results-based monitoring and evaluation (RBME) and Strategic Results Framework (SRF) for institutions; (b) developing indicators for performance monitoring at the institutional level; (c) developing indicators for performance monitoring at the project and programme levels; and (d) methodological issues in RBME.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

Twenty participants from various African countries (Burundi, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe) participated in the training course and acquired requisite skills in developing, monitoring, and evaluating indicators of both individual and institutional competency. The participants were also introduced to SRF for institutions and developing indicators for performance monitoring at the project and programme levels. The participants were also trained on techniques of translating MDGs' macro indicators into national and local targets and introduced to the methodologies of linking progress made in MDGs' targets with the outcome, impact, and results of agencies and institutions.

■ In-Country Training Programme

The ICT programme of the UNCRD Africa Office focuses on Eastern and Southern African countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia. Each ICT programme is designed to meet the specific training needs of the country and its participants, allowing the project to respond effectively to the immediate concerns of the beneficiaries. In addition to providing the participants with requisite skills and knowledge, the project has significant multiplier effects and potential sustainability. To date, a number professional planners and administrators have been trained through in-country programmes in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia.

Botswana ICT



Botswana. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office expanded its ICT to Botswana. The in-country training programme in Botswana is designed to assist the Government of Botswana in its endeavour to train the critical mass of regional planners at the district levels as districts are faced with a shortage of trained manpower, particularly in the area of project planning and management and data collection and analysis. All planners who work for the government at the ministerial and district levels, have only a first degree or equivalent level of education

in planning. Beyond this, only a few have had the opportunity to acquire new planning skills by attending specialized training courses where their planning capacity is improved. Cognizant of this problem and the need to improve district development planning, implementation, and monitoring, the Ministry of Local Government requested the UNCRD Africa Office to provide technical support and train its planners to enhance their competency in district planning. Towards this objective, the UNCRD Africa Office initiated an in-country training programme in Botswana and conducted the first training course from 17 to 29 November 2008. The training course targeted district planning officers responsible for district development planning and district projects' implementation and management as well as officials responsible for the coordination of planning and implementation of development projects. The main objective of the training workshop is to train the planners and government officials in effective district development planning and project planning and management, towards supporting the decentralization programme of the Government of Botswana. Thirty-two participants drawn from various districts and local government institutions attended the first course, which was organized on a cost-sharing basis between UNCRD, Government of Botswana, and UNDP.



Ethiopia. The in-country training programme in Ethiopia aims at supporting the Regional State of Oromia in its human resource development capabilities and to ensure the availability of skilled manpower and training materials in the region. A major challenge facing the regional governments of Ethiopia is the severe lack of trained manpower in the area of local and regional development planning and management. In most of these regional states, regional development planners are in short supply, and therefore personnel who lack the necessary skills and expertise in regional development planning often undertake regional planning activities. In this respect, capacity building is required at all levels of the administrative hierarchy, including at the national, regional, and sub-regional levels. Oromia Regional State is the largest region both in terms of population and geographical size. Like any other region in Ethiopia, the regional state is faced with a growing demand for qualified regional planners with requisite skills in project planning and management as well as techniques of data collection and analysis. The technical assistance of the UNCRD Africa Office in Ethiopia is designed to fill this gap and provide the planners of the Regional State of Oromia with requisite knowledge and technical know-how to design, implement, and manage effective regional development projects and programmes. The training course is also designed to provide the planners and development managers of the Regional State of Oromia with appropriate and effective data collection and analysis techniques. Since the ICT course was launched, over 300 planners have been trained and the institutional capacity of the Regional State of Oromia has been



Ethiopia Training Workshop



Field trip

Field trip

strengthened. This is indicated in the two evaluations conducted by the regional government of Oromia to assess the impact of the training course, both on individual planners as well as the institutions where they are working. During the reporting period, two ICT courses were conducted, from 12 May to 7 June 2008 and from 11 May to 5 June 2009 in Adama (Nazareth), respectively, and about sixty planners were trained.

Namibia. The current state of decentralization in Namibia, although on the



Namibia TOT Workshop

right track, leaves a lot to be desired. Determined, concerted, and premeditated efforts are called for to gear the whole process in favour of devolution. The process of decentralization has now been in operation for many years with a range of functions already decentralized by delegation to regional and local authorities. However, the real function is more of a deconcentrated and sector approach-type. Despite the establishment of local planning institutional structures, inter-sectoral coordination between sectors and other development partners (including NGOs, CBOs, traditional authorities, etc.) is low and somewhat

nonexistent. The policy framework in place is still to be internalized by many government agencies for it to function fully. Inadequacy of manpower and institutional capacities, especially at the regional and local levels, still continues to be the major challenge of effective decentralization. Since 1993, the UNCRD Africa Office has been providing technical assistance to the Government of Namibia to enhance the human and institutional capacity of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development to effectively implement the country's decentralization policy as well as local and regional development programmes. The overall aim of the technical assistance programme is to strengthen the capacity of the government in the areas of decentralization and regional development programmes. Towards these objectives, the past technical assistance programme focused on human resource development for capacity building by targeting regional officials, and regional councillors and governors. The programme also attempted to build the institutional capacity of local and regional authorities by enhancing their capacity to carry out effective policy analysis and identify alternative and complementary strategies for effective local and regional development, project planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Since 2006, the technical assistance programme has been undertaken with the financial support and in partnership with the Finnish Government. Following this new arrangement, the UNCRD Africa Office conducted the first and second phases of a Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Windhoek, Namibia in 2006 and 2007, respectively. Seventy-five participants drawn from various regions of Namibia and other line ministries were trained through these two training courses. The third phase of the in-country training was successfully conducted from 23 February to 7 March 2009 in Oshakati, Namibia. Twenty-eight planners and councillors from various regions of Namibia and different line ministries attended the course.

Kenya. The technical assistance in Kenya focuses on building the capacity of Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA) and the Physical Planning Department with the preparation of an integrated regional development plan for ENNDA, and Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South. UNCRD's technical assistance programme to ENNDA has focused on knowledge and skills development as well as institutional building to enable ENNDA to effectively address the problems and challenges of development in the region as a whole. The programme is organized around two intertwined components, namely: (a) training; and (b) regional plan preparation. In the training component, the planners and development managers are trained in emerging concepts and techniques of regional development planning, including data collection and management; environmental issues and natural resource analysis and appraisal; and ecological protection of watershed regions, etc. Similarly, policymakers, including local politicians and community civil leaders are sensitized on the regional framework and approaches to river basin development and sustainable utilization of the natural resources and protecting the environment. In the regional plan preparation component, the UNCRD Africa Office provides technical support to the planners and development managers in regional plan preparation, including the administrative and legal processes of plan approval. The policymakers are also sensitized on a regional approach to development and contribute their inputs into the draft regional plan at appropriate stages and phases of the plan preparation process. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office, jointly with ENNDA and in collaboration with the University of Nairobi, conducted several workshops and seminars to train the planners of ENNDA and sensitize the community towards preparation of an integrated master plan for ENNDA. The necessary data for plan preparation has been collected and analysed and the draft plan has been prepared and will be launched in early 2010.

During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office closely worked with the Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Lands to finalize the regional plan for the Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South. A number of consultative meetings were held and the draft plan was prepared and circulated among partners for their comments and suggestions. It is envisaged that the plan will be printed and launched in December 2009.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office expanded its ICT to Botswana. The UNCRD Africa Office also collaborated with UN/DESA and organized a training workshop on development of indicators for performance monitoring. Through ICTs, the Office has trained a number of planners in the target African countries. ICTs are cost-effective and enable the Office to train a large number of planners with a relatively small budget. While implementing an ICT, the curriculum has to take into account the differences that exist in each country as well as its socioeconomic development. That is why each in-country training programme is unique in terms of its focus and objectives and is tailor-made to respond to the specific needs of each country. In this regard, its impact in enhancing the planning capabilities of the participants is tremendous and it has also enormous diffusion and multiplier



ENNDA Workshop

effects as the trained planners train more people when they return to their workstations. The feedback the Office has received so far is positive and ICTs have contributed to creating a critical mass of trained regional and local planners at a relatively lower cost. The challenge for the coming years is how to expand in-country training programmes to other African countries.

RDD, Vol. 29, No. 2, Autumn 2008 and RDS Vol. 12

The UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Information Services Unit at Nagoya, was responsible for compiling the papers for *Regional Development Dialogue* (RDD), Vol. 29, No. 2, Autumn 2008 titled “Decentralization in Africa”. This issue reported on the outcome of the decentralization workshop UNCRD jointly organized with JICA. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office has also closely worked with the University of Nairobi and facilitated the submission and compilation of papers for *Regional Development Studies* (RDS), Vol. 12, 2008. The UNCRD Africa Office staff and the other Editorial Committee Members internally reviewed the papers submitted by the authors, and later forwarded them to referees for final review and approval. They were then submitted to the Publications section at Nagoya for final editing work and publication.

The UNCRD Africa Office received support for its activities amounting to approximately US\$287,658 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2008, of which approximately US\$100,000 was extended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore for the ATC; US\$64,500 from ENNDA; US\$49,158 from UN/DESA; US\$32,000 from the Government of Finland, US\$30,000 from UNDP Botswana and the Ministry of Local Government, Botswana, and US\$12,000 from UNICEF Ethiopia. For the period 1 January to 31 December 2009, additional support totaled approximately US\$289,532, with US\$122,798 from ENNDA and UNICEF Ethiopia for the Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, Data Collection and Analysis; US\$83,506 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore, and JICA for ATC; approximately US\$41,805 from UNDP Botswana and the Government of Finland for training courses in Botswana and Namibia; and US\$41,423 from the University of Denver (US) for the Human Security Conflict in Northern Kenya project.

UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office



The UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (hereinafter, UNCRD LAC Office), established in 1997, promotes sustainable regional development in LAC countries, with emphasis on development planning and management in the context of decentralization and globalization trends. The Office:

- Assists in building effective approaches to sustainable regional development within the institutional capability of the target countries;
- Advocates increased awareness on the key issues to be addressed for sustainable development vis-à-vis priority concerns in these countries;
- Promotes the development of strategies to attain equity, human security, and sustainability, enabling cooperation and alliances among regional/territorial government stakeholders, and between different levels of government and the private sector and civil society to implement sustainable development agendas; and
- Promotes partnerships for exchanging ideas and knowledge, and networking of information among institutions and regions of the hemisphere.

ORIENTATION OF OPERATIONS

In the 2007-2009 period, the UNCRD LAC Office concentrated its activities on: (a) capacity building for integrated regional/territorial development planning and management under a human security framework, and promoting consensus building and concerted action among regional stakeholders; (b) human security assessments as inputs to local and regional development planning and policy making; and (c) South-South cooperation.

The UNCRD LAC Office has striven to build a niche on the theme of integrated regional development and human security, which is currently the principal focus of the Office's training and research work. The Office promotes integrated regional development, giving particular attention to human security in countries and regions where serious social and economic disparities are observed, and conflicts are experienced due to unresolved human security threats, including the impacts caused by global climate change. Human security and regional development-related projects are initiated with human security assessments in the targeted regions to identify the critical human security problems, and are implemented in close collaboration with and

Staff involved:
Claudia Hoshino
and
Maria Helena Rodriguez.

participation of, relevant interested authorities. The Office provides institutional and technical capacity-building assistance to central, regional, and local government officials.

The Office has made continued efforts to operationalize the concept of human security in an integrated manner with regional development. Human rights and sustainable development are intrinsic components of human security in the UNCRD LAC Office's approach. In the past two years, the number and variety of activities implemented under this approach saw a marked increase. Training methodologies, which focus on development planning and project formulation, have proven to be effective tools to coordinate actions of various regional stakeholders (public and private), placing the security of the people and the reduction of regional disparities at the core of developmental objectives. This approach has attracted the interest of a variety of governmental and academic institutions in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and the US.

Human security assessments undertaken in LAC have widely capitalized on the case material and methodologies developed by the Human Security Group in Nagoya in 2004 while implementing the project in Asian countries. These assessments are undertaken to identify human security threats and the factors causing the vulnerability of communities, as well as existing gaps at the local and regional levels of governments and in the communities in dealing with them.

Training activities have been diversified on the subject of integrated regional development management and human security, which involve an international training course, in-country training, and a virtual training module on concepts and orientations on human security. Training has a practical and results-based approach, always aimed at supporting actual planning, an approach that has attracted the interest of many organizations. The UNCRD LAC Office also encourages the development of pilot experiences on selected project areas (in partnership with interested governments/organizations), a practice that adds to the Office's experience and depth of knowledge on capacity building for integrated regional development management and human security.

Following is a description of the specific activities implemented in the reported period under the projects, with the corresponding achievements and status of implementation.

Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Background, Objectives, and Components

This project is aimed at forging cooperation in building institutional capacity of regional governments and regional development institutions to address critical threats to human security. Latin America is a region in the world with the highest income disparities between the rich and the poor, which has resulted in increasing social exclusion, threatening democratic systems in many countries. Many local and regional governments and regional development agencies are facing an increasing number of human security threats in their territories related to increasing poverty and unemployment; the results of a

deficient provision of basic services; degradation of natural resources; civil conflict and violence; population displacement; the effects of climate change, and regional disparities. Women and the youth are especially vulnerable to human security threats.

Building organizational and institutional capacity for an efficient and integrated management of human security issues is one of the most important challenges of local and regional governments and regional development institutions in Latin American countries. It is particularly so in the context of the decentralization policy implemented in most countries of the region over the past two decades. While human security concerns are critical in the LAC region, initiatives to incorporate a human security orientation in regional and local development policies and planning are still few. A human security orientation demands that the needs of the vulnerable be addressed and integrated into development strategies.

Project components include action research; in-country and international training courses; human security assessments as inputs to local and regional development policy, planning, and projects; project formulation; and development of pilot community projects.

Achievements and Status of Implementation

- (1) **Research was undertaken in four countries** (Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru) which identified the main human security concerns as well as documented best practices in five regions of these countries. Documentation of the experience (undertaken in three countries) has been widely disseminated through forums, workshops, and publications.
- (2) **Training and promotion workshops** implemented in Argentina, Colombia, and Guatemala aimed at diffusing the human security concept, expanding project outreach, and mobilizing resources for its expansion to other Latin American countries. As a result, the UNCRD LAC Office initiated projects in the three countries to identify human security threats and the factors causing the vulnerability of communities, as well as existing gaps at the local and regional levels of governments and in the communities in dealing with them.
- (3) **Creation of a sound network of governmental and academic institutions**, through which a variety of training and diffusion workshops have been implemented, thus promoting project outreach. The network has enabled the implementation of a semi-virtual Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects in Human Security, initiated in 2006, of which the first phase was successfully completed in 2008, resulting in twenty-four graduated professionals of municipal and regional governments. The second phase of the programme is planned to be launched in October 2009 in Valparaíso, Chile, in collaboration with the United Nations Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN/ECLAC) and the Catholic University of Valparaíso. The UNCRD LAC Office is scheduled to conduct the introductory training module on human security in November 2009, and support the distance-training modules throughout the entire programme. The programme is supported by UN/ECLAC;



Capacity-building Training Workshop



Human Security Project Formulation Workshop



Workshop on Human Security Assessments

Municipality of Milan, Italy; University of Blas Pascal (UBP) of Córdoba, Argentina; University of Viña del Mar (first phase); and Catholic University of Valparaíso of Chile (second phase); and governmental institutions of Chile and Colombia. The training course targets government officials from the national and subnational levels of government, practitioners, and officials of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) interested and/or responsible for human security issues. Training methodologies designed by the Office have

aimed at providing clear frameworks to incorporate the human security focus in the planning processes and the formulation and implementation of specific projects (including the identification of threats and vulnerabilities in the specific regions) and define a strategy for local and inter-jurisdictional action through stakeholders' collaboration. A main challenge continues to be the efficient use of distance learning technologies for training. Lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase of the programme will be used for the implementation of the second phase.

- (4) **Continued updating of an "Auto-instructional e-Course on Human Security Concepts and Orientations"** to respond to the demand of diffusion of the human security concept in the region, which together with the case material have been used for a variety of training activities. The aim of this e-Course is to provide training on the human security concept, assessment methods, and tools for vulnerability analysis and case analysis. Through the use of information technologies, the activities have been successfully expanded to other countries. The e-Course, mainly promoted through UNCRD-LAC's webpage and its collaboration network, has been taken by participants in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Guatemala.

- (5) **The Training Workshop on Project Formulation on Human Security and Regional Development** was conducted in Argentina, in collaboration with the Central Region of Argentina, implemented a Training Workshop on Project Formulation on Human Security and Regional Development in May 2008, in continuation of the



Seminar on Human Security and Regional Development

activities carried out in 2007. The 2008 workshop counted on the active participation of fifty-seven representatives of governmental entities, civil society, and academia of the provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos, the three of which constitute the Central Region of Argentina. The outcomes of the workshop have served as relevant inputs to the reformulation of the Regional Plan, streamlining human security as the focus of developmental objectives in the projects and action plan. The training programme will be held on a continued basis in cooperation with the Central Region and the University of Blas Pascal.

- (6) **Desk research** was undertaken for a general assessment of human security in the metropolitan region of Guatemala. This study served as the basis for the development of multi-stakeholder workshops in April 2008 (with the participation of representatives of governmental institutions, development councils, local committees, civil society, and academia), aimed at the dissemination of research findings, and programming of training activities for the continuation of the human security assessment project. In continuation of the programme, in November 2008, UNCRD implemented a Training Workshop on Participatory Project Formulation under the Human Security and Regional Development Framework for the Districts of the Metropolitan Region of Guatemala, which counted on the active participation of forty-five representatives of governmental entities, civil society of four districts, and academia.
- (7) In Colombia, **Phases 1 and 2 of the human security assessment project** (extensively funded by the Governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca) were completed in 2008. Activities included the development of a comprehensive analysis of the human security situation in the 116 municipalities of Cundinamarca and twenty-one localities of Bogotá. In 2007-2008, activities involved field surveys in six selected municipalities of Cundinamarca and three localities of Bogotá (3,424 households were applied), workshops for community and public officials and surveys in the nine territories; development of a tool kit; and definition of a preliminary capacity-building agenda. In 2008-2009, UNCRD assisted in the development of Phase 3 of the project, which focused on an in-depth vulnerability analysis and study of the migratory trends in the region; eight local/municipal workshops for dissemination of results of the project (held in July 2008 for 120 participants in total comprising community leaders and local public officials); training workshop for local officials on human security assessments and project formulation (held in December 2008 for sixty-one public officials and in March 2009 for thirty-two public officials of B-C); and preparation of a report of the project's outputs, which will be published in November 2009. The project developed in Colombia has had important outcomes in project planning and policy making.



Second Workshop for the Central Region of Argentina

Building Institutional and Technical Capacity for the Integrated Regional Development of Bogotá-Cundinamarca

Background, Objectives, and Components

The Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board (RPB) was established in 2001 to strengthen the cooperative links between the Governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca and to promote the social, environmental, and economic development of their territories. From the outset, UNCRD was invited by the B-C governments to join this initiative as its technical secretariat. The central government also participates in the RPB, where it is represented by the National Planning



Forum on Environmental Policy Guidelines for the Central Region



Department (DNP, Spanish acronym). Bogotá is the capital city of Colombia, with a population of around 7 million; and Cundinamarca has a population of some 2 million, living in 116 municipalities. All are territorial entities with autonomous jurisdictions and administrations, and there is no regional authority responsible for managing cross-jurisdictional and cross-sectoral issues.

The governments of the region are facing an increasing number of economic, environmental, and human security threats, such as the concentration of high rates of population and poverty, violence and insecurity, wide existing disparities between socioeconomic groups in terms of income, employment, and basic social services; and wide existing disparities between the provinces, municipalities, and urban and rural sectors in terms of income, and of the institutional capacity to face state-wide problems. There is a clear need for cooperative management between different levels of government (national, regional, and local) and the private sector and civil society to resolve existing threats and problems.

Regional governance in B-C requires a new type of leadership, one which is capable of serving as a catalyst of the needs and demands of public and private interest groups and of directing them in their search of common objectives. The main objective of this project is to support the RPB in building technical and institutional capacity in regional government and key public and private stakeholders to work in cooperation and with a shared vision of the future of the region, and to develop strategic actions and projects that address critical threats and obstacles the region is being faced with. The ultimate goal is that all the population — especially the most vulnerable groups — should have access to the social services required for development. The region will have to become more productive, with a higher and more equitable income per capita if it is to attain this objective.

To achieve the project's objective, its strategy is centred on promoting and supporting the organization, participation, training, and technical assistance of key governmental institutions and private sector stakeholders, so that they themselves can develop an institutional and a strategic regional development plan, which comprises the articulation of the set of activities and priorities from which the different entities and instances will be coordinated.

Project components include: action research; a training programme complemented by technical assistance activities; formulation of strategic plans, projects, and inter-institutional agreements; and dissemination of information to the wide array of public and private stakeholders involved, and affected by, the progress made and results of the process in all its stages, through public events, the media, and mainly a webpage of the project.

Achievements and Status of Implementation

- (1) **The training programme has been developed in conjunction with research and technical assistance activities**, comprising five training courses aimed at the analysis and discussion of themes of common interest (including regional productivity, environmental resource protection and development, human security, and institutional development) and developing appropriate skills and attitudes in the diversity of stake-

holders that act in the study area to work in collaboration; four international forums for the exchange of exchange of experiences and discussion of key aspects of the regional agenda; and 142 strategic action planning workshops with the main stakeholders. Training and diffusion activities (from 2002 to 2009) have had the participation of approximately 3,870 participants and 265 institutions.

- (2) **Various publications and didactic materials produced** to respond to the increasing demand for information about the project (national and international), socialization of project activities, and incorporation of new stakeholders and project monitoring. The publications have been diffused through a variety of forums and workshops, and used for training activities. In January 2008, a publication on the Balance of the Integrated Regional Development Policy of Bogota 2001-2007 was prepared, which contains an analysis of the B-C integration process and gives particular attention to institutional arrangements and policy recommendations for future action in this regard.
- (3) **A webpage**, which contains a virtual documentation centre, comprising all the studies, reports, presentations, and related documents developed under the project.
- (4) **A Regional Agenda**, implemented by the BCRPB entities, supported by UNCRD, focused on environmental sustainability (particularly water resource management and climate change), human security and access to basic social services, regional competitiveness, mobility, and institutional development/regional governance. In 2008-2009, UNCRD focused its support to training new public officials (who took office in 2008) engaged in activities connected to implementation of the Regional Agenda. A training workshop was implemented in December 2008, focused on the joint management of projects of the Regional Agenda, aimed at the sharing of information on current programmes and projects and discussion of capacity-building requirements for the Agenda's implementation. The workshop had the participation of sixty-four public officials and consultants of the B-C region. A series of workshops were initiated in May 2009, for the joint development of guidelines for the formulation of regional territorial ordination plans in B-C, which address human security and climate change issues.
- (5) **Forums** for discussion and exchange of experiences and lessons learned on integrated regional development management experiences in Colombia and other Latin American countries (see South-South Cooperation Programme).
- (6) **A regional monitoring system**, including the definition of relevant indicators and sources of information. In 2008-2009, UNCRD supported the documentation of experiences in follow-up/monitoring of regional development processes, and the development of a comprehensive proposal for the operation of a regional monitoring system based on selected indicators for Bogotá-Cundinamarca. The first draft was completed in June 2009.
- (7) **Definition of environmental policy guidelines for the Central Region**, aimed at the participatory definition of these guidelines for the region comprising Bogotá-Cundinamarca and its three adjacent states (i.e., the

departments of Boyacá, Meta, and Tolima, and their capital cities). The project was initiated in response to the need of harmonizing the diverse information, studies, plans, policies, and management instruments, developed by different entities responsible for environmental management within the region, including local, regional, and national levels of government. The project's first phase was implemented from April to August 2008, which included desk research, meetings and four workshops, including a forum for the diffusion and discussion of the outcomes to interested regional stakeholders. Main project outcomes include: (a) the preliminary definition of a regional ecological structure for the Central Region created with the consensus of participating stakeholders, and (b) a shared vision of the future regional ecological structure and a shared definition of objectives for its consolidation.

Horizontal/South-South Cooperation Programme on Capacity Building for Integrated Regional Development Management in LAC



Training on Regional Development, Cartagena

Background and Objective

This programme was launched in 2004 to respond to the increasing demand from governments and regional development institutions in Latin America for capacity building for integrated regional development management. The programme is centred on the creation of a network of collaboration and exchange among Latin American regions interested in integrated regional development management, with multi-stakeholder participation.

The overall objective is to enable and support the organization, participation, training, and technical assistance of key governmental and private sector stakeholders, so that they themselves can jointly identify common issues and problems, and develop action plans to articulate the set of activities and priorities from which the various entities will be coordinated.

Project Components

- (1) **Interregional workshops**, aimed at the exchange of information, knowledge, and experiences among participating countries and lessons learned from practical experiences; identification of demands and priorities, and possibilities of technical cooperation support.
- (2) **An international training programme** on integrated regional development management through the network of collaboration, to efficiently respond to the increasing demand of the regions to support capacity building for integrated regional development management, which can be offered to all interested countries.
- (3) **City/region-specific workshop**, custom-tailored to the specific needs of each participating region, based on the particular set of issues. The workshops are aimed at generating concrete action plans for integrated regional sustainable programmes, including strengthening the capacity of planning and management institutions.
- (4) **Interactive webpage** aimed at catering to the broad need of information dissemination and sharing among interested and/or participating regions. Essential learning materials are made available through a docu-

mentation centre that forms part of the website.

- (5) **International initiatives** to ensure that Latin American regions benefit from the global (i.e., Asian, African) experience on integrated regional development management and human security, and that the perspective of Latin American regions is taken into account at global forums where similar challenges are being discussed.

Achievements and Status of Implementation

- (1) **Establishment of a sound network of collaboration** for the design and implementation of an international training programme. This network has been built through expert meetings and promotion activities, and involves representatives of national and international academic institutions and governmental organizations, and interested regional/local institutions in LAC, who have maintained a regular relationship through the network (e.g., ECLAC, UNDP-Colombia, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN/Habitat), Ministry of Housing and Environment of Colombia, and Colombian, Chilean, Guatemalan, American, and Argentinean universities are current members of the network).
- (2) **Region-specific workshops** in the Central Region of Argentina, and the Metropolitan Region of Guatemala, and three Colombian regions (coffee-growing region, Caribbean region, and Medellin-Antioquia region).
- (3) **Operation of an interactive webpage** aimed at the documentation of experiences, information about activities of the participating 'nodes,' and compilation of training documents and selected learning materials prepared for, and resulting from, the training programme. (Note: The webpage was transferred to the newly built UNCRD LAC Office webpage in June 2009).
- (4) **Promotion and programming workshop** held in November 2007 for the Central Region (comprising the provinces of Cordoba, Entre Rios, and Santa Fe), which had the participation of approximately twenty representatives of the Secretariat of the Central Region, and a **training workshop** implemented in May 2008, aimed at the integrated formulation of specific selected projects of the strategic plan of the region under a human security and regional development framework, and for the definition of relevant follow-up indicators (sixty participants).
- (5) **Implementation of a Training Course on Integrated Regional Development Management** in July 2008, which involved the participation of four regions, approximately forty municipalities and fifty participants (supported by members of the cooperation network), which served to test training contents and methodologies to implement the course on a regular basis annually.
- (6) **Forums** for the exchange of experiences, knowledge, and information on capacity building for integrated regional development management and regional governance, involving lessons learned in four Colombian regions (held in May 2008 with 260 participants).
- (7) **Support in the initiation of Phase 2 the agreement of the "Tripartite Commission"** (between the Mayor of Medellín, Governor of Antioquia, and Director of the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Aburrá) to continue the capacity-building programme for the integrated management of the region, in a public forum (scheduled to be held in September 2009)

which expects the participation of the three administrators.

- (8) **Support in the implementation of the International Public Forum on “Social Construction of the Territory”** (November 2008) in conjunction with the City Government of Bogotá, during which international and national experiences on urban and regional planning and management, and the efficacy of planning instruments to attain sustainable development were presented and discussed. Case experiences involved Buenos Aires, Paris, Madrid, Barcelona, Milan, Los Angeles, Montreal, and Bogotá.
- (9) **Training module** conducted at the Latin American School for Cooperation and Development based at the University of San Buenaventura in Cartagena, on Human Security and Regional Development for thirty-five LAC students from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela (March 2009).
- (10) **Initiation of a cooperation programme on capacity building for the integrated management of the Metropolitan Region of the Colombian Caribbean**, which involved a meeting with the mayors of the cities of Santa Marta, Barranquilla, and Cartagena (November 2008), and organization of a training workshop to analyse the role of each organization, importance and interrelationships of these roles, and capacity of each organization to carry out its assigned role and, hence, training needs (to be implemented in the second semester of 2009).
- (11) **Organization of the Forum and Workshop on Regional Integration and Territorial Planning**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development of Colombia (scheduled to be held in the second semester of 2009), with the participation of experts from Argentina, Colombia, Spain, and the US.
- (12) **Initiation of cooperation with the Africa Office in launching the Human Security Project in Africa** (July 2009), and with the Division of Sustainable Development (DSD) Security Group in the identification of relevant Latin American experts for the Expert Group Meeting on National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) in countries emerging from conflict.

PROPOSED FUTURE DIRECTION OF ACTIVITIES

Based on past experience and client demands, the UNCRD LAC Office’s strategy for future activities will be based on:

- (1) **Sharpening the Office’s niche on capacity building** in the areas of human security, sustainable development, and integrated regional development management, by articulating aspects of human security, territorial development, and adaptation to climate change. Based on the Office’s progress in establishing a sound niche in training, research, and technical assistance for capacity building on human security, sustainable development, and integrated regional development management, activities will be directed to enhancing the UNCRD LAC Office’s research and training activities on the theme. Emphasis will be placed on defining a conceptual framework and guidelines to articulate human security, climate change adaptation, and territorial/regional development, and

developing a capacity-building framework and methodological guidelines.

- (2) **Enhancing the use of e-learning tools** (including the UNCRD LAC Office's Website) to increase the Office's capacity to respond to the diverse demands for training and technical assistance. The Office will capitalize on its experience of implementing the e-Training Programme conducted in conjunction with UN/ECLAC and LAC universities, in association with strategic specialized training centres and relevant organizations such as the University of Blas Pascal in Argentina.
- (3) **Strengthening the Office's cooperation network and synergies with other organizations** for implementation of capacity-building activities, and enhancing South-South cooperation. The Office has established a sound network of collaboration with international organizations, national, regional, and local governments as well as NGOs and academia in project formulation, implementation, and funding. Continued efforts will be placed in the enhancement of the Office's collaborative network by seeking relevant partners (such as the Local Governments for Sustainability, or ICLEI, UNDP, UN-Habitat), and promoting continued cooperation with DSD/DESA and other UNCRD Offices.
- (4) **Establishing sound mechanisms and indicators to monitor the attainment of human security** at the regional level, in collaboration with partner institutions. This involves activities involving the follow-up and monitoring of the attainment of sustainable development and human security goals according to defined targets and selected indicators.
- (5) Enhancing the Office's website and publications focusing on regional development and human security, integrated regional development, and South-South cooperation. This will involve enhancing its website to incorporate relevant information produced and resulting from the Office's research and training activities, and a space for information exchange among the nodes of the network of partners.

The UNCRD LAC Office received additional support from various institutions and agencies amounting to US\$186,888 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2008. This includes a total of US\$106,000, chiefly from the District of Bogotá and State of Cundinamarca, and contributions from UNECLAC, the Municipality of Milan, and the La Guardia Foundation; US\$42,888 from Agustín Coddazzi Geographic Institute, Tripartite Commission, Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Rosario University, UNECLAC, University of Blas Pascal, and the La Guardia Foundation. The Office also received US\$38,000 from the Governments of the City and the Province of Córdoba, Central Region Argentina, UNECLAC, Municipality of Milan, University of Blas Pascal, Minetti, and the Municipality of Guatemala. For the period 1 January to 31 December 2009, the UNCRD LAC Office received additional support of US\$608,600. For human security and regional development-related activities, it received US\$589,700 with contributions mainly from the Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP, Spanish acronym) (US\$200,000), SUBDERE (Subsecretariat of Administrative and Regional Development of Chile) (US\$164,000), UNECLAC (US\$120,000), and the Catholic University of Valparaíso (US\$70,000), in addition to the Central

Region of Argentina, University of Blas Pascal, Government of the Province of Santa Fe, PROSOL (Rural Economic Development Project of the Department of Sololá), and Minetti. A total of US\$11,800 was received from the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Caribbean Region of Colombia, and the Latin American School for Cooperation and Development for the Horizontal South-South Cooperation Programme. The District of Bogotá and State of Cundinamarca, Association of Municipalities of Sabana-Centro, and Association of Municipalities of Sabana-Occidente contributed US\$7,100 towards the B-C project.

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

■ Publications Unit

Informational Material

UNCRD Annual Reports 2006/2007; and UNCRD Annual Reports 2008/2009
(free of charge)

Periodicals

Regional Development Dialogue (RDD) (semiannual journal)

(US\$40 for developed countries; US\$30 for developing countries)

Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring 2010 ("Assessing Human Security," guest editor, John F. Jones) (forthcoming)

Vol. 30, No. 2, Autumn 2009 ("Human Security, Territorial Security, and Regional Development Management in Latin America," guest Editor, Patrick D'Addario) (forthcoming)

Vol. 30, No. 1, Spring 2009 ("Gender and Disaster Management," guest editor, Maureen Fordham)

Vol. 29, No. 2, Autumn 2008 ("Decentralization in Africa," guest editor, Walter O. Oyugi)

Vol. 29, No. 1, Spring 2008 ("New Regional Development Perspectives," guest editor, Tae Myung Kim)

Vol. 28, No. 2, Autumn 2007 ("Earthquake Safety of Schoolchildren," guest editor, Ilan Kelman)

Vol. 28, No. 1, Spring 2007 ("Regional Development Policy and Practice in Africa," guest editor, Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher)

Regional Development Studies (RDS)

(a refereed journal published annually in collaboration with the University of Nairobi)

(US\$20 for developed countries; US\$15 for developing countries)

Vol. 14, 2010 (forthcoming)

Vol. 13, 2009 (forthcoming)

Vol. 12, 2008

■ Training Unit

Report

"Chiiki Kaihatsubunya ni okeru Kenshu Jigyo no Chiiki Kokusaika Koukendo Chosa" ("Research on the Contribution of UNCRD's Training Programme to the Internationalization of Local Communities in the Field of Regional Development"), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)/Chubu International Center, Nagoya, Japan, June 2008. (in Japanese)

In-house Training and Seminar Reports

"Completion Report on ITC 37"

"Completion Report on ITC 36"

"Evaluation Report on the 37th International Training Course in Regional Development"

"Evaluation Report on the 36th International Training Course in Regional Development"

■ Environment Unit

"Non-Motorized Transport in Urban Area"

"Win-Win Solutions to Climate Change and Transport"

"Third Meeting of the Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia (June 2008)"

■ UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office

“10th Anniversary Report (1999-2009)” (forthcoming)

Proceedings

“Disaster-Resilient Regional Development Strategies in the World” (in English and Japanese) (2009)

“Building Earthquake Resistant Houses: Safer Non-Engineered Construction for All” (2009)

“From Code to Practice” (2008)

“Proceedings of Central Asian Regional Conference on School Earthquake Safety” (2008) (in Spanish)

“International Disaster Management Symposium: “Towards Sustainable Communities” (2008) (in English and Japanese)

“Wider Application of Building Code for Safer Housing — Proceedings of National Workshop 23 August 2007/ Lima, Peru” (2007) (in English and Spanish)

Project Report

“Joint Research on the Assessment Methodology for Recovery Community Development” (2009) (in English and Japanese)

“Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action through Gendered CBDM” (2009)

“Report on 2008 Great Sichuan Earthquake” (in English, Japanese, and Chinese) (2009)

“Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes” (2009) (in English, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, and Indonesian)

“Gender Perspectives in Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)” (2008)

“School Earthquake Safety Initiatives (SESI) Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes” (2007)

User's Guide

“Handbook on Building Code Implementation: Learning from the Experience of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Nepal” (2008)

“Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) Training Workshop in Nepal; Framework for Building Code Implementation” (2008)

■ UNCRD Africa Office

UNCRD Research Report Series

Human Security and Conflict Resolution and Management in Northern Kenya (forthcoming)

UNCRD Textbook Series

ENNDA Regional Master Plan (forthcoming)

Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Regional Physical Development Plan, 2004-2034 (forthcoming)

Regional Policy and Practices in Africa (forthcoming)

Conference Proceedings

Proceedings of the Training Course on Development of Indicators for Performance Monitoring (forthcoming)

Proceedings of the Senior Policy Seminar on Climate Change, Livable Cities, and Housing in Africa and Asia (forthcoming)

Newsletter

UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter, Issue Nos. 12 and 13, July 2005-June 2006; and Issue Nos. 14 and 15, July 2007-June 2008

Financial Statement

Figure 1-1. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2007

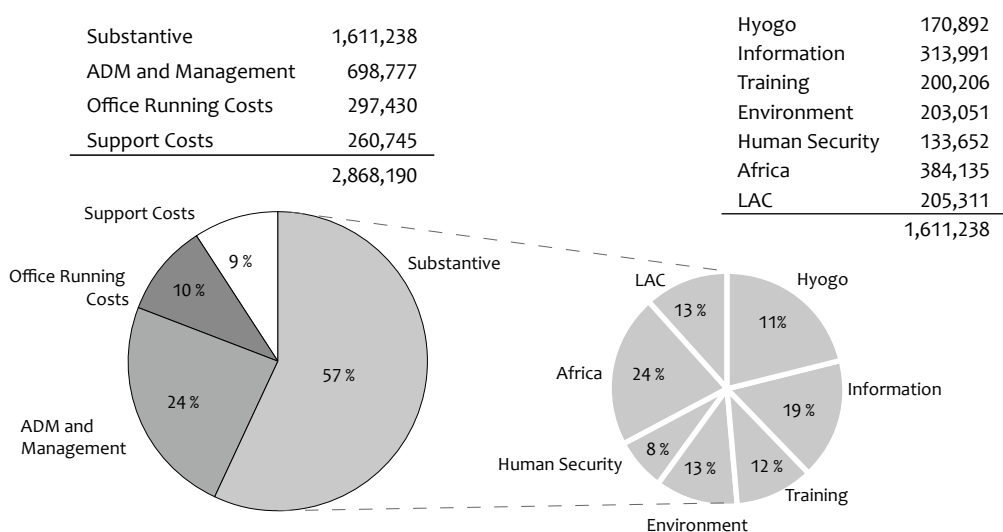
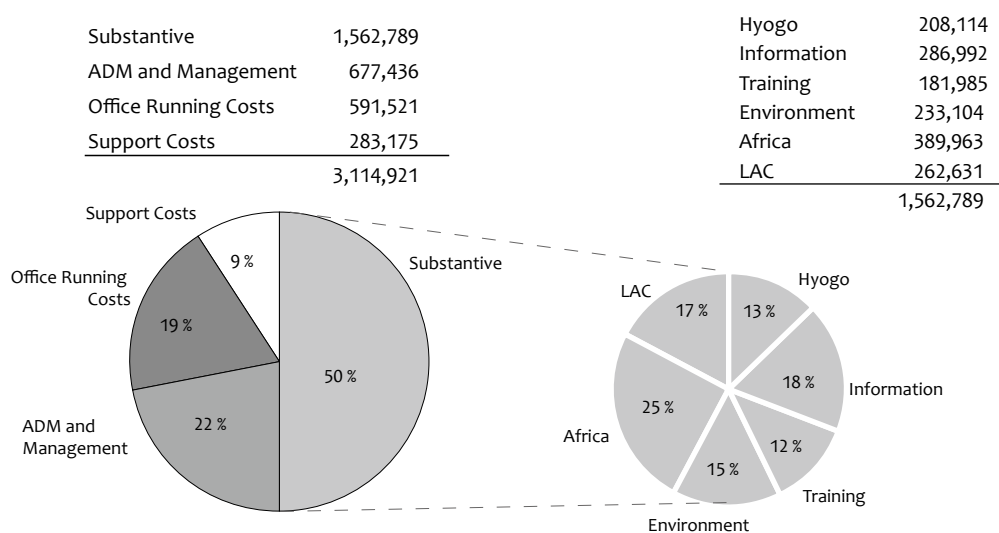


Figure 1-2. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2008



STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007 ¹		1 January-31 December 2008 ²	
Fund balance at beginning of period		4,967,798.77		5,242,310.00
Add: Receipts/Income				
Cash Remittances	2,826,611.91		3,183,748.22	
Investment income	293,158.19		207,864.88	
Miscellaneous income	22,071.13		46,700.92	
Sale of publications	3,780.00		4,582.74	
Transfers from undistributed fund			28,372.48	
	<u>3,145,621.23</u>		<u>3,471,269.24</u>	
Less adjustments:				
Loss on foreign exchange	2,920.36		1,214.95	
Total Receipts/Income	<u>3,142,700.87</u>		<u>3,470,054.29</u>	
Less: Expenditure				
Project personnel	1,984,173.65		1,996,512.62	
Official travel	108,042.31		53,144.80	
Subcontracts	(1,965.90)		189,708.99	
Fellowship	120,802.16		112,274.48	
Equipment and supplies	297,537.72		340,373.62	
Miscellaneous	<u>98,855.27</u>		<u>139,736.52</u>	
	2,607,445.21		2,831,751.03	
Programme support costs	<u>260,744.43</u>		<u>283,175.16</u>	
Total expenditures	<u>2,868,189.64</u>		<u>3,114,926.19</u>	
Net increase in Fund Balance		<u>274,511.23</u>		<u>355,128.10</u>
Fund balance at end of period		<u>5,242,310.00</u>		<u>5,597,438.10</u>

Notes: These contributions are afforded from the Government of Japan: UNCRD Core Fund.

¹ They represent US dollar equivalents of Yen 344,140,000 received on 29 May 2007; and

² Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 2 June 2008.

TABLE 2. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in US dollars)

	As of 31 December 2007		As of 31 December 2008	
Assets				
Cash at bank and cash holdings	5,430,452.26		5,748,325.04	
Advances recoverable locally	<u>28,254.08</u>		<u>15,625.26</u>	
Total Assets		5,458,706.34		5,763,950.30
Liabilities				
Unliquidated obligations - current year	<u>216,396.34</u>		<u>166,512.20</u>	
Total Liabilities		216,396.34		166,512.20
Fund balance				
Initial balance	4,967,798.77		5,242,310.00	
Net increase in fund balance	<u>274,511.23</u>		<u>355,128.10</u>	
Closing balance		5,242,310.00		5,597,438.10
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance		5,458,706.34		5,763,950.30

TABLE 3-1. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD ENVIRONMENT UNIT

Active Project Name

National EST Strategies and Capacity Building for Socio-Economic Concerns (Project Code: RAS05X03)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007		1 January-31 December 2008	
Opening Fund Balance		432,076.84		680,211.61
Receipts/Income:				
Receipts and Adjustment	270,264.66		304,374.68	
Total Receipts/Income	270,264.66		304,374.68	
Expenditures:				
Disbursements	(15,803.31)		281,013.76	
Unliquidated Obligations	35,921.39		165,699.43	
Programme Support Costs	2,011.81		44,671.34	
Total Expenditures	22,129.89		491,384.53	
Closing Fund Balance		680,211.61		493,201.76

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Government of Japan.

TABLE 3-2. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD ENVIRONMENT UNIT

Active Project Names

2007:

- Towards the Promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in Asia (Project Code: RAS06X03)

2008:

- Towards the Promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in Asia 2nd Phase (Project Code: RAS08X03)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007		1 January-31 December 2008	
Opening Fund Balance		-		-
Receipts/Income:				
Receipts and Adjustment	61,347.01		76,675.12	
Total Receipts/Income	61,347.01		76,675.12	
Expenditures:				
Disbursements	46,540.41		12,815.42	
Unliquidated Obligations	9,229.60		14,040.36	
Programme Support Costs	5,577.00		2,685.59	
Total Expenditures	61,347.01		29,541.37	
Closing Fund Balance		-		47,133.75

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Government of Japan.

TABLE 4-1. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE

Active Project Names

2007:

- Gender in Community-Based Disaster Management (Project Code: INT07X28)
- Gendered Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (Project Code: RAS06X04)

2008:

- Gender in Community-Based Disaster Management (Project Code: INT07X28)
- Gendered Community Based Disaster Management in the Context of Regional Development (Project Code: RAS08X10)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007		1 January-31 December 2008	
Opening Fund Balance		230,185.95		203,483.99
Receipts/Income:				
Receipts and Adjustment	240,703.08		275,558.44	
Total Receipts/Income	240,703.08		275,558.44	
Expenditures:				
Disbursements	202,886.42		213,341.48	
Unliquidated Obligations	40,209.09		15,950.31	
Programme Support Costs	24,309.53		22,929.20	
Total Expenditures	267,405.04		252,220.99	
Closing Fund Balance		203,483.99		226,821.44

TABLE 4-2. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE

Active Project Name

The Anti-Seismic Building Code Dissemination Project (Project Code: INT06X44)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007		1 January-31 December 2008	
Opening Fund Balance		130,134.18		124,300.87
Receipts/Income:				
Receipts and Adjustments	138,194.93		137,198.61	
Total Receipts/Income	138,194.93		137,198.61	
Expenditures:				
Disbursements	125,517.08		169,924.46	
Unliquidated Obligations	5,417.68		15,851.73	
Programme Support Costs	13,093.48		18,577.65	
Total Expenditures	144,028.24		204,353.84	
Closing Fund Balance		124,300.87		57,145.64

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Government of Japan.

TABLE 5-1. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN OFFICE

Active Project Names

2007:

- Research and Training Programme on Capacity Building of Regional Development Planning (Project Code: INT97X71)
- Research and Training Programme on Capacity Building of Regional and Urban Development Planning and Management in Latin America (Project Code: INT08X01)

2008:

- Research and Training Programme on Capacity Building of Regional and Urban Development Planning and Management in Latin America (Project Code: INT08X01)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007		1 January-31 December 2008	
Opening Fund Balance		147,926.91		298,804.62
Receipts/Income:				
Receipts and Adjustments as INT97X71	4,771.19			
Receipts and Adjustments as INT08X01	298,804.62		77,493.65	
Total Receipts/Income	303,575.81		77,493.65	
Expenditures:				
Disbursements	66,876.35		55,510.28	
Unliquidated Obligations	15,301.12		49.52	
Programme Support Costs	8,217.74		5,555.98	
Total Expenditures	90,395.21		61,115.78	
Closing Fund Balance		361,107.51		315,182.49

Note: This contribution is afforded from the City Government of Bogotá and the Water and Sewer Company of Bogotá for operation of the UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office.

TABLE 5-2. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN OFFICE

Active Project Name

Building Institutional and Technical Capacity for Regional Development Planning and Management of Bogotá-Cundinamarca (Project Code: RLA04X01)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2007		1 January-31 December 2008	
Opening Fund Balance		39,080.96		39,705.41
Receipts/Income:				
Receipts and Adjustments	2,570.57		370.40	
Total Receipts/Income	2,570.57		370.40	
Expenditures:				
Disbursements	(5,218.78)		29,406.01	
Unliquidated Obligations	6,988.00		2,181.15	
Programme Support Costs	176.90		3,158.71	
Total Expenditures	1,946.12		34,745.87	
Closing Fund Balance		39,705.41		5,329.94

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board for operation of the UNCRD LAC Office.

UNCRD Staff

(as of 30 June 2009)

UNCRD NAGOYA OFFICE

ONOGAWA, Kazunobu	Director
POOLE, Julian	Administrative Officer
MOHANTY, Choudhury Rudra Charan	Environment Programme Officer
TSUJI, Lillian K.	Editor
SUZUKI, Hideyo	Administrative Assistant
TAKAI, Katsuaki	Sr. Researcher
MIZUNO, Yukiko	Researcher
WAKISAKA, Keiko	Operations Officer
SHAMOTO, Utako	Operations Officer
FUKUURA, Yasuko	Operations Officer
HIROKAWA, Mitsugu	Operations Officer
URAKAMI, Nana	Operations Officer
ITO, Ayumi	Operations Officer
IWAHANA, Yukari	Researcher (from Aichi Prefectural Government)
SAKAI, Mari	Researcher (from Gifu Prefectural Government)*
INOUE, Naoko	Operations Assistant
IIZUKA, Sayaka	Operations Assistant

Note: * From July 2009.

UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE

ANDO, Shoichi	Disaster Management Planner
SAITO, Yoko	Researcher
TRAN, Phong	Researcher
SUMOTO, Edward Yutaka	Research Assistant
NAKAMURA, Hayato	Research Assistant
YOSHIKAWA, Yuka	Seconded Personnel (Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) Group)

UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE

KUMSSA, Asfaw	Regional Economic Development Planner
MWANGI, Isaac K.	National Expert
ODERO, Francesca A.	Secretary

UNCRD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN OFFICE

HOSHINO, Claudia

RODRIGUEZ, Maria Helena

ACERO, Jose Luis

PEREZ, Blanca

SIERRA, Jorge Enrique

Regional Development Planner

National Expert

Operations Assistant

Cleaner

Driver/Messenger

UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2007-June 2009

2007

8-10 July	Yogyakarta	International Seminar “Post-Disaster Reconstruction”
22-25 July	Kerman, Iran	ADPC National Workshop on Improvement of Building Permit Process
2-4 August	Kathmandu	HESI National Workshop on Effective Enforcement/ Dissemination of Building Code
23 August	Lima, Peru	HESI National Workshop on Wider Application of Building Code for Safer Housing
17-29 September	Windhoek, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practice in Namibia — Phase 2
17 September- 1 October	Bishkek, Kyrgyz, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, Tashkent, and Uzbekistan	Training Needs Assessment Survey of UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia
19-20 September	Indonesia	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy
25 September	Suva	SESI Training Workshop on School Safety
1 October- 10 November	Nagoya	Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transport
8-10 October	Bangkok	SESI Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on School Education and Disaster Risk Reduction
16, 25, and 31 October	Bogotá	Workshops for the Balance of the Regional and International Integration Policy of the City of Bogotá
30 October	Viet Nam	First National Stakeholders Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy
1 November	Viet Nam	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy
5-6 November	Lao PDR	First National Stakeholders Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy
5 November- 8 December	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries
13-16 November	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Regional Seminar on Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa
3-4 December	Cambodia	First National Stakeholders Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy
13-15 December	Isiolo, Kenya	Training Workshop on Data Review, Analysis, and Plan Preparation for ENNDA
13-15 December	Bogotá	Concepts and Orientations on Human Security

2008

17-18 January	Kobe	CBDM Expert Meeting on CBDM
18 January	Kobe	CBDM International Symposium 2008
22 January- 20 February	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development Management for Indonesia
3 March-5 April	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia
17-19 March	Singapore	Third Regional EST Forum Meeting
24-27 March	Kathmandu	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
29 March and 1 April	Ratnapura, Sri Lanka	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
10 April	Turkey	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
18-19 March	Dhaka, Bangladesh	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
15 April	Dhaka, Bangladesh	ITC Follow-up Seminar on Improvement of Housing and Living Environment
15-19 April	Guatemala City	Multi-stakeholder Meetings Associated to the Implementation of Human Security Assessments in Guatemala
15-28 April	Singapore	Singapore-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
17-18 April	Indonesia	Second National Stakeholders Consultation Meetings for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy
7-9 May	Córdoba, Argentina	Training Workshop on Human Security for the Central Region of Argentina
12-14 May	Ratnapura/Sri Lanka	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
12 May-7 June	Nazareth, Ethiopia	Ethiopia Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis: Training of Planning Experts for Oromia Regional Government of Ethiopia – Phase X
14-16 May	Islamabad	SESI International Conference on School Earthquake Safety
14-19 May	Kathmandu	HESI Training for the Action Plan of Building Code for Safer Housing
15 May-25 June	Nagoya	Thirty-sixth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 36)
19 May	Viet Nam	Second National Stakeholders Consultation Meetings for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy
20 May	Viet Nam	Second National Stakeholders Meetings for the Formulation of National EST Strategy
20 May	Bogotá	First Participatory Workshop for the Definition of Environmental Policy Guidelines for the Central Region
26 May-2 June	Dhaka	CBDM Follow-up Training on Gendered CBDM
29 May	Turkey	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
29 May	Bogotá	First Forum on Regional Governance — Lessons Learnt from Experiences of Integrated Regional Development Processes in Colombia
1-10 June	Kathmandu	CBDM Workshop on First Aid Trainer Training

9-10 June	Bogotá	Training of Trainers Workshop — on Capacity Building for Integrated Regional Development Management
11-14 June	Kathmandu	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM
17-19 June	Nanyuki, Kenya	Training Workshop on Harmonization of Spatial and Sectoral Data and Data Analysis for Preparing a Regional Plan for ENNDA
17-24 June	Bogotá-Cundinamarca	Community Workshop Series (9) on Human Security in Bogotá and Cundinamarca
20 June	Bogotá	Second Participatory Workshop for the Definition of Environmental Policy Guidelines for the Central Region
23-24 June	Lao PDR	Second National Stakeholders Meetings for the Formulation of National EST Strategy
June	Aichi and Gifu Prefectures	UNCRD/JICA Research on the “Contribution of UNCRD’s Training Programme to the Internationalization of Local Communities in the Field of Regional Development”
7 July-13 August	Nagoya	Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries
10-13 July	Tenjo, Cundinamarca, Colombia	Training Workshop on Capacity Building for Integrated Regional Development Management for Five Colombian Regions
18 July	Bogotá	Third Workshops on the Environmental Policy Guidelines for the Central Region of Colombia
23 August-1 September	Nairobi	Human Security in Northern Kenya: Consultative Meetings with Partners
22 August	Bogotá	Fourth Workshops on the Environmental Policy Guidelines for the Central Region of Colombia
9-10 September	Suva, Fiji	SESI Workshop on School Earthquake Safety and Disaster Education
12 September	Manila	Inception Meeting for the Formulation of the National EST Strategy
18-19 September	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	SESI Workshop on School Earthquake Safety and Disaster Education
23 September	Colombo, Sri Lanka	ITC Follow-up Seminar on Sustainable Regional Development and Human Security in Sri Lanka
26 September	Medellín, Colombia	Second Forum on Regional Governance “From Shared Visions to Institutional Agreements”
29 September-1 October	Viet Nam	Third National Stakeholders Consultation Meetings for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy
29 September-7 November	Nagoya	Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transport
2-3 October	Cambodia	Second National Stakeholders Meetings for the Formulation of National EST Strategy
13-16 October	Banda Aceh, Indonesia	HESI Training/Workshop on Seismic-Resistant Houses
22-23 October	Indonesia	Third National Stakeholders Consultation Meetings for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy
28 October-21 November	Kobe	SESI Training on School Earthquake Safety

5-7 November	Kobe	SESI Expert Meeting on School Earthquake Safety
6 November	Kobe	SESI Symposium on School Earthquake Safety
6-8 November	Guatemala City, Guatemala	Training Workshop on Project Formulation and Planning under the Human Security and Regional Approach for the Districts of the Municipality of Guatemala
10 November-13 December	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia
12 November	Bangkok	Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2008 Special Event
17-29 November	Gaborone, Botswana	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana
24 November	Bogotá	High-level Meeting of the International Cooperation Programme on Human Security and Urban and Regional Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Defense of Climate Balance in the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region
28 November	Tokyo	HESI International Symposium on the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative
29 November	Tokyo	HESI Expert Meeting on the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative
1-2 December	Paipa, Cundinamarca, Colombia	Training Workshop on Human Security Assessments for the Public Officials of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region engaged in Poverty Reduction Policies
15-16 December	Chinauta, Colombia	Seminar on the Joint Management of Projects of the Agenda of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Capital Region 2009-2011
15-17 December	Nairobi	Training Workshop on Development of Indicators for Performance Monitoring, in partnership with UN/DESA
24-25 December	Bangladesh	Inception Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy

2009

17-20 January	Kobe	CBDM International Disaster Management Symposium 2009
4-6 February	Nanyuki, Kenya	Training Workshop on Development of Vision, Strategy and Programme for Plan Preparation in ENNDA Region
18 February-14 March	Nagoya	UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Floriculture Production and Marketing under the OVOP Concept in Nepal
23 February-7 March	Oshakati, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia: Phase 2
24-26 February	Seoul	Fourth Regional EST Forum Meeting
5-6 March	Cartagena	Training Module on Regional Development and UNCRD's Regional Development Mandate and Activities
6 March	Barranquilla	High-level Meeting of the Caribbean Region of Colombia
9-10 March	Tenjo, Cundinamarca, Colombia	Seminar on Human Security and Regional Development for Bogotá-Cundinamarca
22-30 March	Isiolo, Laikipia, Nanyuki, Nakuru	Field trip to Northern Kenya: Human Security in Northern Kenya: Assessment, Capacity-building and Operational Tools to Promote Sustainable Livelihoods and Conflict Management
25-26 March	Anuradapura, Sri Lanka	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development

26 March	Hanoi	Donor Consultation Meeting
29 March	Dhaka	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development
7 April	Bandung, Indonesia	CBDM Workshop on Strategy for Disseminating Good Practice of School Safety
20-30 April	Singapore	Singapore-JICA-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management: Phase 2
21-23 April	Indonesia	In-country EST Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue
26-28 April	Bangladesh	In-country EST Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue
27-28 April	Santa Fe, Argentina	Second Training Workshop on Participatory Project Formulation under the Human Security and Regional Development Approach for the Central Region of Argentina
29 April	Kobe	Public Reporting Session on the Great Sichuan Earthquake
11 May-6 June	Nazareth, Ethiopia	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management for Oromia, with Emphasis on Project Planning and Management, Data Collection and Analysis
14 May-24 June	Nagoya	Thirty-seventh International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 37)
20 May	Dhaka	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development
22 May	Davao, Philippines	Regional Consultation Meeting on the Draft National EST Strategy
28 May and 4-18 June	Cajicá, Mosquera, and Chia, Colombia	Workshop Series (3) for Articulation of the Territorial Organization Plans of the Municipalities comprising the Bogotá-Sabana Region
4-6 June	Kathmandu	CBDM Workshop on Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development
25-27 June	Singapore	UNCRD-SIP Senior Policy Seminar on Climate Change, Housing, and Liveable Cities in Africa and Asia
29-30 June	Tokyo	Preparatory Meeting for the Regional 3R Forum in Asia

UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2009-June 2010

2009

2 July and 17-18 September	Mosquera, Chia and Bogotá, Colombia	Continuation of the Series of Workshops for Articulation of the Territorial Organization Plans of the Municipalities comprising the Bogotá-Sabana Region
6 July-12 August	Nagoya	Fifth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries
21 July	Beijing	SESI-HESI Workshop on School and Housing Earthquake Safety
27-28 August	Bogotá	Forum/Workshop on Integrated Regional Development Management and Territorial Planning
August-December	Bogotá	Events/Workshop Series (13) under the Human Security Assessment Project as Input to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Open Waste Disposal Dump of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
7-23 September	Gaborone, Botswana	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana: Phase 2
5-6 October	Nagoya	Meeting on Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Healthy Urban Transport (ESHUT) in Asian Cities
5-7 October	Yogyakarta	HESI Workshop on Safer School and Disaster Education
13 October	Santa Marta and Barranquilla, Colombia	High-Level Expert Meetings in the Metropolitan Area of the Caribbean Region
15 October	Kobe	HESI Symposium on Disaster Management in Historical Cities
16 October, 26 November, and 1 December	Bogotá	Preparatory Workshops Series on Integrated Regional Development Management
28 October	Padang, Indonesia	HESI Safe Building and Earthquake Recovery
2-5 November	Santiago, Chile	Introductory Training Module on Human Security and Regional Development of the Postgraduate Training Course on Urban and Regional Projects in Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Defense of Climate Change for Latin American Countries
9-11 November	Panajachel, Guatemala	Workshop on Sustainable Tourism, Human Security and Integrated Territorial Organization for the Municipalities of the Department of Sololá, Guatemala
9 November-12 December	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia
10 November	Kobe	Public Reporting Session: Recent Disasters in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Taiwan due to Earthquakes and Typhoons
11-12 November	Tokyo	Inaugural Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum

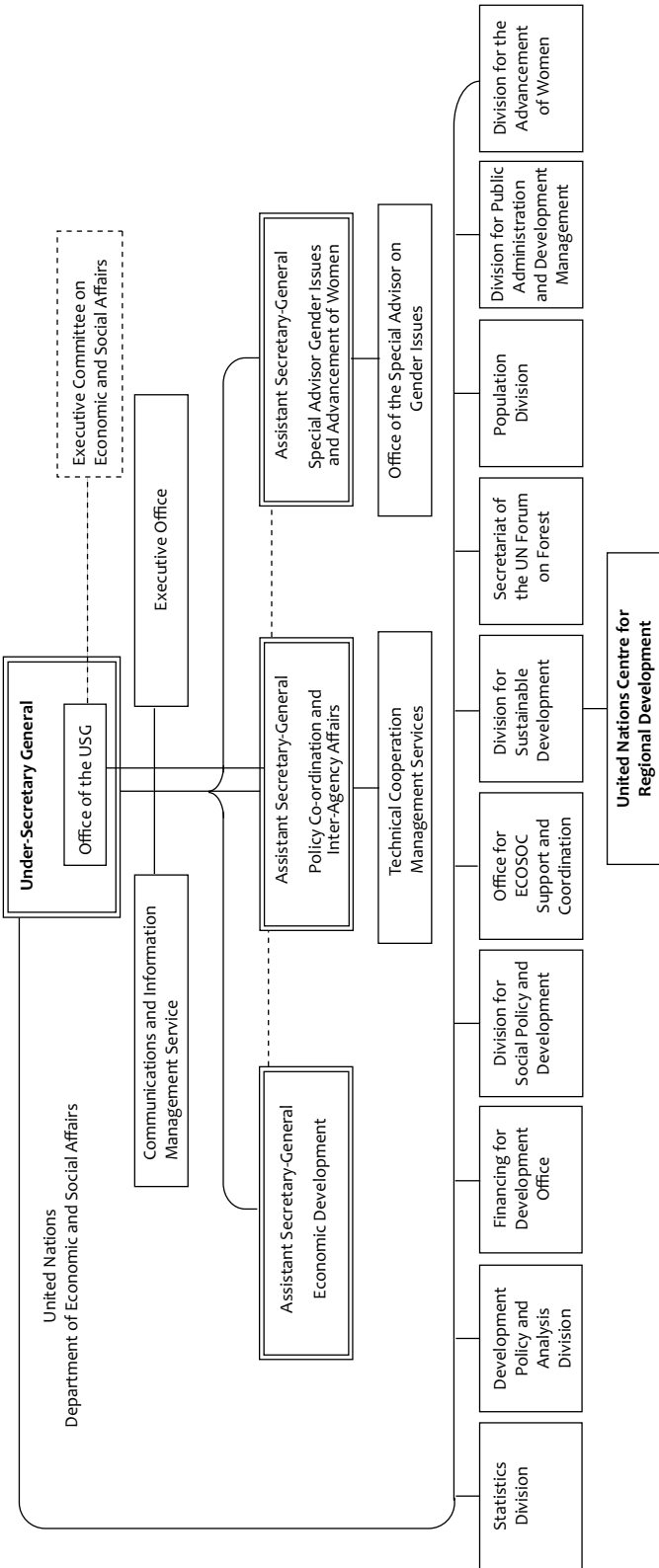
18-19 November	Nairobi	Expert Group Meeting on Strengthening National Capacity for the Integration of Sustainable Development Principles into Development Strategies of Countries Emerging from Conflict, in partnership with DSD, UN/DESA
27-28 November	Kobe	SESI-CBDM 10th Anniversary International Symposium
2-4 December	Nyahururu, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Workshop on Problem and Project Validation by Stakeholders and Vulnerable Groups
8-14 December	Sichuan, China	UNICEF/UNCRD Training for Gender in CBDM in China
15-17 December	China	Ministry of Education Training in China on School Safety
16-18 December	Nanyuki, Kenya	Training Workshop on Stakeholders Consultation on Regional Development Plan Preparation for the ENNDA Region

2010

11 January- 13 February	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for South and Central America (A)
17-20 January	Kobe	APEC CEO Forum (co-hosted by UNCRD and MOFA GOJ (HESI))
18 January	Kobe	10th International Symposium on Urban and Climate Risk Management for Sustainable Development
18, 20, and 22 January	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshop Series (3) under the Human Security Assessment Project as Input to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Open Waste Disposal Dump of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
8-9 February	Garissa, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Report Launching Workshop and Consultative Meeting on Capacity Building Programme
15-18 February	Bangladesh	CBDM Training for Cyclone Shelter Management
15 February-20 March	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for South and Central America (B)
17, 19, and 22 February	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshop series (3) under the Human Security Assessment project as Input to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Open Waste Disposal Dump of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
18 February	Bogotá	Forum on Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca
22 February-6 March	Karas Region, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia: Phase 4
1-3 March	Kathmandu	CBDM Workshop for National Government Officials in Nepal
12-16 March	Lima	HESI Workshop in Peru on Earthquake Safety of Regional Vital Facilities
16-17 March	Seoul	Special Event of Asian Mayors on the Signing of the Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Cities (as an associated event of the United Nations Forum on Climate Change Mitigation, Fuel Efficiency and Sustainable Development of Urban Transport)

17 and 19 March	Bogotá	Training Workshops (2) under the Project on Human Security Assessments as Inputs to the Formulation of the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Open Waste Disposal Dump of the City of Bogotá “Doña Juana”
18-19 March	Tokyo	International Consultative Meeting on Expanding Waste Management Services in Developing Countries
5-16 April	Singapore	Singapore-JICA-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
April/May	Bogotá	Workshop on Integrated Regional Development Management and Territorial Planning
10 May-5 June	Nazareth, Ethiopia	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management for Oromia, with emphasis on Project Planning and Management, Data Collection and Analysis
10 June	Bangkok	Fifth Regional EST Forum Meeting
16-18 June	Nairobi	Expert Group Meeting on Redefining Regional Development in the Era of Globalization
24 May-25 June	Nagoya	Thirty-eighth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 38)
28-30 June	Nairobi	Senior Policy Seminar on Climate Change and Urban Poverty in Africa and Asia
June	Entre Ríos, Argentina	Third Training Workshop on Participatory Project Formulation under the Human Security and Regional Development Approach for the Central Region of Argentina
June	Panajachel, Guatemala	Second Workshop on Sustainable Tourism, Human Security and Integrated Territorial Organization for the Municipalities of the Department of Sololá, Guatemala

Annex 1 . Relationship between UNCRD and UN/DESA





United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Nagono 1-47-1, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya 450-0001, JAPAN

Tel: (+81-52) 561-9377

Fax: (+81-52) 561-9375

E-mail: rep@uncrd.or.jp

Homepage: <http://www.uncrd.or.jp/>

UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office

East Building 5th Floor

1-5-2 Wakihamakaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe 651-0073, JAPAN

Tel: (+81-78) 262-5560

Fax: (+81-78) 262-5568

E-mail: rep@hyogo.uncrd.or.jp

Homepage: <http://www.hyogo.uncrd.or.jp/>

UNCRD Africa Office

UN Complex, Gigiri, Block A-125

P.O. Box 30218, Nairobi, KENYA

Tel: (+254-20) 7624374/7624375

Fax: (+254-20) 7624480

E-mail: admin.uncrd@undp.org

UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office

Calle 113 No. 7-45, Edificio Teleport Business Park

Torre B, Of. 1001, Bogotá, COLOMBIA

Tel: (+57-1) 629-2808/2819

Fax: (+57-1) 629-2785

E-mail: uncrdla@uncrdlac.org