

# UNCRD annual report 2001



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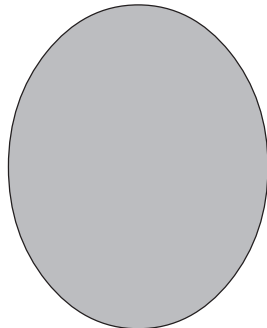
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## DIRECTOR'S NOTE



This issue of the *UNCRD Annual Report* commemorates the 30th anniversary of the Centre's establishment in 1971. For this reason, a special UNCRD Chronology has been incorporated (see pp. 93-96) outlining the major events and developments of the last three decades from which readers may glean some idea of the Centre's scope of activities and achievements.

During the period from July 2000 to June 2001, UNCRD has continued to implement its consolidated training and research activities in line with its policy of transmitting examples of best practices in regional development. Reflecting UNCRD's stronger emphasis on training, a Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (TTC) was conducted, in addition to the two major annual training courses — the International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC), and the Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development (ATC). The theme of this inaugural TTC, held in November 2000, was "environmental planning and management". With the addition of the TTC series, UNCRD will now be providing truly comprehensive training in its areas of principal concern.

Tailor-made in-country training courses (ICTs) for a specific country, on specific subjects, further supplement the above-mentioned courses. Most recently, UNCRD has conducted ICTs in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia. Emphasis was placed on the training of trainers (TOT) and strengthening institutional capability for training. Separately, two country-specific training courses were held in partnership with JICA for participants from Viet Nam and Chile. Part of the Africa Office's programme has also been supported by JICA.

In order to determine the long-term impact of the ITCs, a comprehensive evaluation of courses

conducted from 1995 to 2000 has begun in order to examine not only their usefulness, relevance, and effectiveness in responding to the participants' individual needs but also their value in relation to the host organizations. The results of the evaluation will lead to more sustained institutional partnerships and networking for UNCRD.

Research on the Centre's two focus areas — human security and environment — is fully linked to our training and development support operations. To cite a few examples, the Human Security and Regional Development Project aims to build up regional capacity to address critical threats to human security with public, private, and civil society participation, while the Human Security and Urban Environmental Management Project has the objective of documenting the recent experiences in partnerships between local governments and community-based organizations (CBOs) in the equitable provision of social services. Our intention is to both respond to the needs of our target countries based on the results of field surveys and hold workshops to expedite the dissemination of our survey findings.

Various in-house training programmes have been initiated covering such topics as applied research techniques, case method, Internet research techniques, and the conduct of field visits. English writing skills among researchers are also being upgraded through a tutorial programme. As part of our ongoing efforts to cultivate each staff member's full potential, a periodic staff rotation programme has also been established.

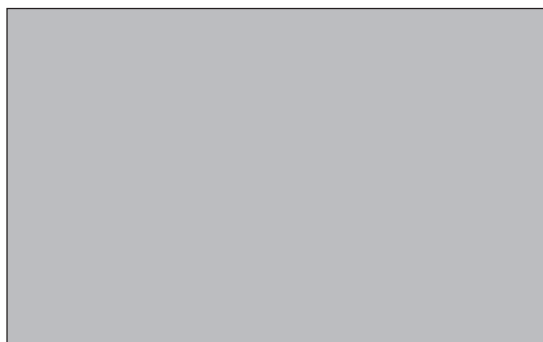
In carrying out our mandate, we sincerely express our appreciation for the cooperation of all parties concerned, and would like to request their continued support and advice.

Yo Kimura  
Director



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# UNCRD IN ACTION: JULY 2000-JUNE 2001



The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) is a United Nations (UN) field project created in 1971 by an agreement between the UN and the Government of Japan. Its substantive programmes include training and research in regional development, and information dissemination through publications and workshops.

UNCRD's organization has been streamlined to better fulfill its objectives (figure 1). The Centre is directly linked with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA) (figure 2).

## TRAINING

### International Training Courses

- Twenty-Ninth International Training Course in Regional Development, 10 May-20 June 2001, in Nagoya, Japan (attended by eighteen mid-career participants from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America).
- Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management, 11-23 December 2000, in Shanghai, under the joint auspices of UNCRD and the Shanghai Municipal Government (attended by thirty participants from twelve Asian countries as well as Taiwan Province of China).
- First Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (Theme: "Environmental Management"), 1-30 November 2000, in Nagoya (attended by twenty mid-career professionals from thirteen countries in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East).

- Sixth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management, 4 October-15 November 2000, in Nairobi, Kenya (attended by thirty-three participants from fourteen African countries).

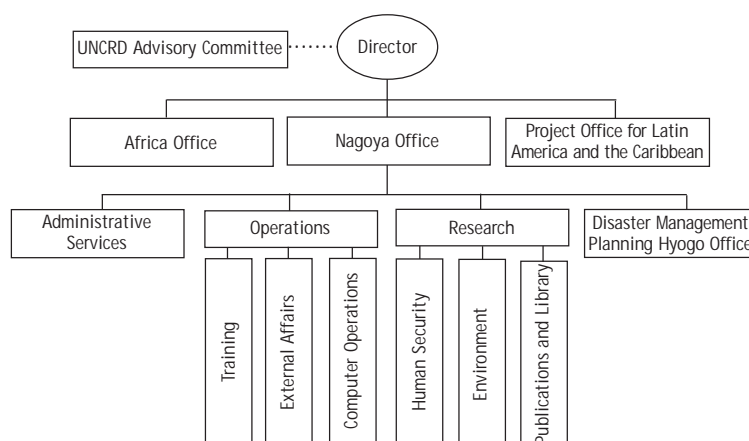
### JICA/UNCRD Country-Specific Training Courses

- Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course on Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, 1 February-10 March 2001, in Nagoya (attended by eight mid-level central and local government officials from Hanoi, Kanto, Lao Cai, and Thai Hoa).
- Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course on Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization: Sustainable Urban Transportation System, 28 September-28 October 2000, in Nagoya (attended by fourteen participants).

### In-Country Training Courses and Workshops

- Third UNCRD-China Training Course on Sustainable Regional Development, 4-9 June 2001, in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, People's Republic of China (attended by fifty participants from seven provinces).
- Training Workshop on Vulnerability Assessments for Human Security and Local Development, 27-28 April 2001, in Vientiane, Lao PDR (attended by eighteen national, provincial, and district officials from the Department of Planning and Luang Prabang, Vientiane, and Savannakhet Provinces).
- Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis, 1-25 April 2001, in Oromia, Ethiopia (attended by twenty-five participants from the Regional State of Oromia, Ethiopia).
- Third Training Workshop on Provincial Development Planning and Management, 22 Janu-

**Figure 1. UNCRD Organizational Structure**



ary-2 February 2001, in Thalat, Vientiane Province, Lao PDR (attended by twenty-five mid-career planners from the State Planning Committee, line ministries, and provincial and district authorities).

- Third Training Workshop on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management, 6-7 November 2000, in Nyandarua District, Kenya (attended by thirty-four participants).
- Second Training Workshop on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management, 4-7 September 2000, in Nyandarua District (attended by forty-nine planners and officials).

#### **Asia-Africa Exchange Programme**

- Singapore-UNCRD Africa Office Joint Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management, 4-16 June 2001, in Singapore, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore and the National University of Singapore (with nine participants from five African countries).
- International Forum on Inter- and Intraregional Cooperation to Promote Effective

Development Policy and Practice, 20-24 February 2001, in Nairobi, jointly organized by the UNCRD Africa Office and UN/DESA (attended by forty senior policymakers and scholars from Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America).

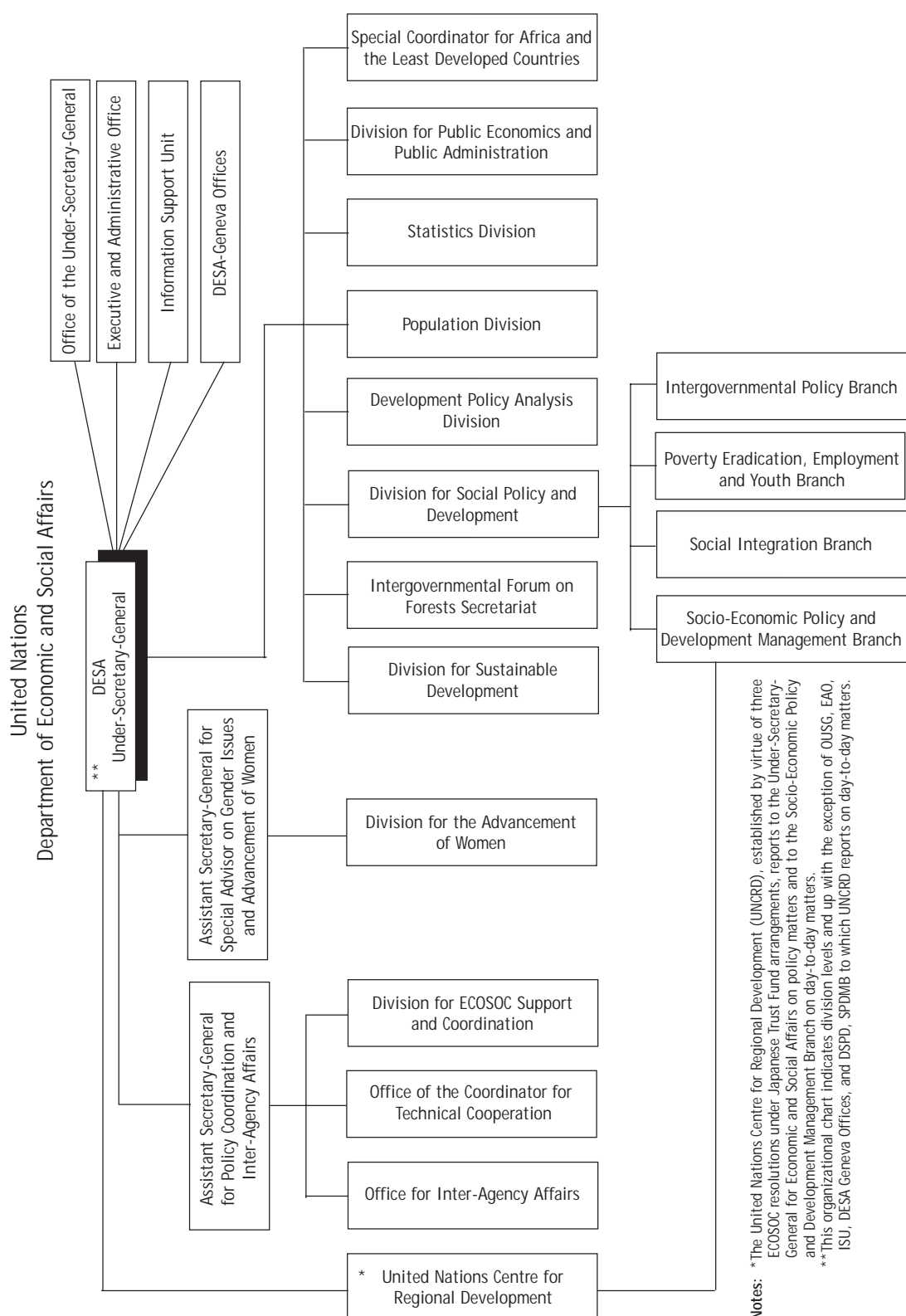
#### **RESEARCH (NAGOYA OFFICE)**

##### **Human Security and Regional Development Project**

- Phase 1 was concerned with the preparation of regional profiles and case studies in Bicol Region in the Philippines, Nakhon Ratchasima Province and Northeast Region in Thailand, and Yogyakarta Special Province in Indonesia.
- A workshop was held from 5 to 8 December 2000, in Nagoya, to present the findings of Phase 1 of the project.
- Phase 2 (ongoing) deals with vulnerability analysis of village households and capacity assessment of local governments in Cambodia and Lao PDR.



Figure 2. Relationship between UNCRD and UN/DESA



### Environment Project

- Urban Environmental Management in Asia: Strengthening Capabilities at the Local Level (with case studies on Cebu City in the Philippines, Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality in Thailand, and Surabaya City in Indonesia).
- A Joint Learning Workshop on Community-Based Environmental Improvement and Capacity-Building was held from 19 to 23 February 2001, in Nagoya, to exchange project experiences on community-based environmental improvement.

### RESEARCH (PROJECT OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN)

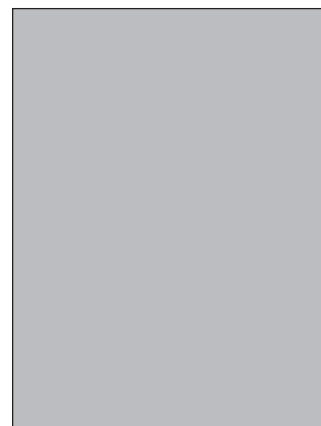
- Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on the State of Cundinamarca, Colombia; Santiago Metropolitan Region and the Bío-Bío Region, Chile; and Lima Metropolitan Region, Peru (ongoing).

### INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

- International Workshop on an Earthquake-Safer World in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, 29-31 January 2001, in Kobe, Japan, jointly organized by the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, RADIUS Japan Team, GeoHazards International, Hyogo Prefectural Government, Kobe City Government, and *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

### UNCRD PERIODICALS

UNCRD continued to improve the quality of its periodicals — *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)*, published semiannually, and *Regional Development Studies (RDS)*, published annually. The highest demand for *RDD* and *RDS* came from uni-



versities, research and training institutions, development and planning agencies, and libraries and information centres.

### INCREASED LOCAL COMMUNITY FOCUS

Consistent with UNCRD's renewal effort, the External Affairs Office (EAO) focused more closely on facilitating greater community involvement in the Centre's activities. The EAO's choice of methods and tools included arranging home visits and homestays for training course participants, special lectures at elementary and junior high schools, quizzes, guided tours of UNCRD premises, photo exhibitions, and videos.

### UNCRD HOMEPAGE

To serve the majority of UNCRD's constituencies better — those who access the Centre's homepage through the Internet — the UNCRD website was reorganized and improved and its search capability upgraded in ongoing efforts to be more user-friendly and responsive.

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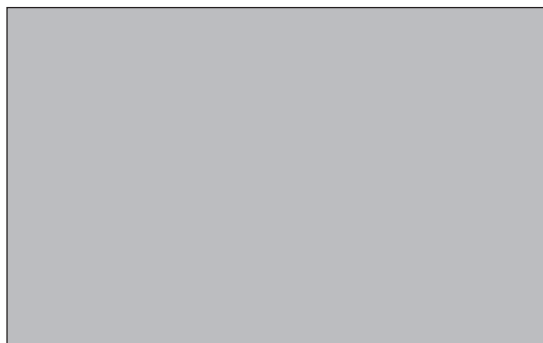
## OPERATIONS

- Training
- External Affairs
- Computer Operations



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# TRAINING



Three training courses were organized as part of UNCRD research and training projects — the annual International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC), the new Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (TTC), and the International Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management — from which there were a total of seventy participants (of which forty-five were supported by UNCRD from twenty-six countries). On-demand training courses were tailor-made for the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), in which 204 professionals and government administrators from the People's Republic of China (hereinafter, China), Chile, and Viet Nam were trained in regional development and given exposure to Japan's development experience.

The main training activities carried out under research and training projects and on-demand courses are listed in table 1. UNCRD also cooperated with Japan-based institutions in conducting training courses for JICA.

## COMPLETED PROJECTS

### **TRA/229/01: Twenty-Ninth International Training Course in Regional Development**

Eighteen mid-level career administrators and professionals from government agencies and an academic institution in seventeen countries completed the Twenty-Ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC29). The

annual training course, this year held from 10 May to 20 June 2001, is for mid-level professional staff from central and local governments (provincial, district, state, and municipal authorities) and public autonomous bodies (local and regional development boards and authorities) in developing countries who wish to explore alternative approaches to local and regional development. The countries represented were Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Viet Nam.

With the completion of this course, the total number of ITC alumni has risen to 823 while the number of countries served has increased to sixty-eight, with Ecuador as the new addition. Of the total number of participants, the largest percentage has come from Southeast Asia (32.6 per cent), followed by South Asia with 25.9 per cent. Eighty-eight participants have come from Africa and forty-five from Latin America and the Caribbean (see figure 1).

ITC29 emphasized collaborative management among stakeholders in development, and was structured into six modules: 0. Orientation; 1. Regional Development Issues and Strategies; 2. Human Security and Regional Development; 3. Japan's Regional Development Experience; 4. Local Capacity-Building through Collaborative Management; and 5. Synthesis.

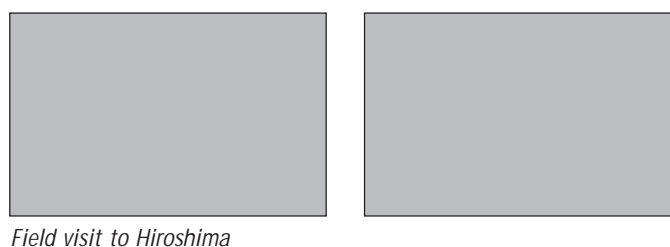
The course constituted a venue for sharing and learning from country experiences (Modules 1 and 2), maximizing the learning potential from being in Japan (Modules 3 and 4), and increasing awareness about human security and environmental management (Modules 1 to 5).

Consisting of lectures, workshops, seminars, group discussions, and field visits, the course received positive evaluation from participants, particularly a three-day Special Tokoname Programme. The latter was organized in cooperation with the Tokoname International Association, a citizens' organization that promotes international friendship. This programme included

TABLE 1. TRAINING ACTIVITIES, JULY 2000-JUNE 2001

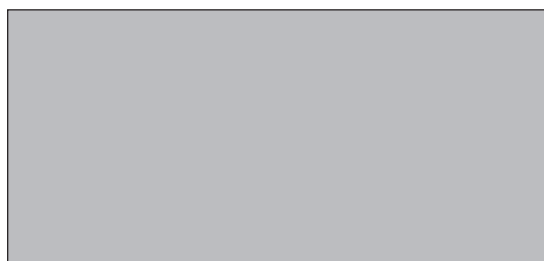
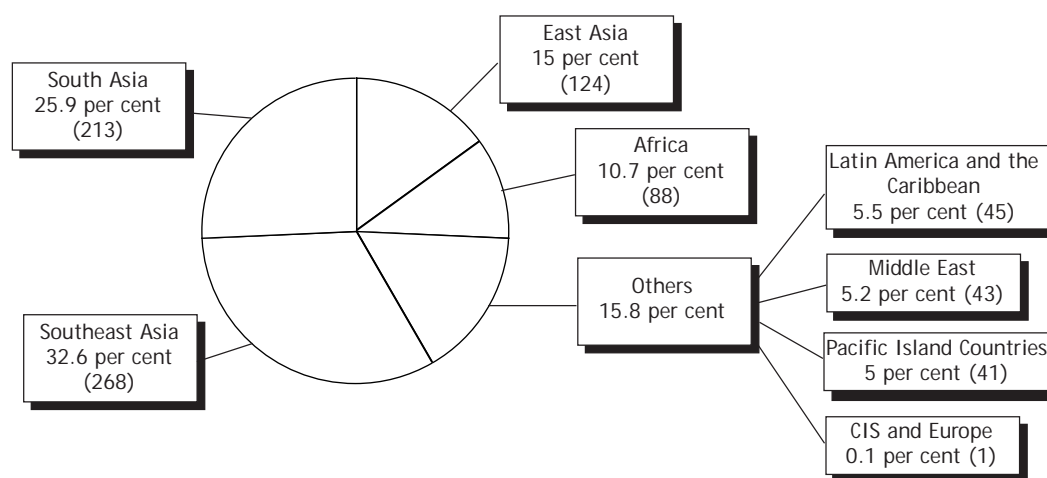
	Dates	Course	Venue	No. of Participants by Type of Course		Countries Involved
				Training/ Research <sup>1/</sup>	On- Demand <sup>2/</sup>	
1	3-6 July 2000	Training Course on Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, and International Cooperation, co-organized with CAST	Chengdu, China	(104) *		China
2	28 September-28 October	Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course on the Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile, organized by JICA	Nagoya, Japan		(14)	China
3	1-30 November	First Thematic Training Course in Regional Development	Nagoya, Japan	20 (1)		Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Palestine, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, and Viet Nam
4	11-23 December	International Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management, 11 to 24 December 2000, Shanghai, China, co-organized with the Shanghai Municipal Government, and the Shanghai Seismological Bureau	Shanghai, China	8 (22)		Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Lao PDR, Mongolia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam
5	1 February-10 March 2001	Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course in Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, organized by JICA	Nagoya, Japan		(8)	Viet Nam
6	10 May-20 June	Twenty-Ninth International Training Course in Regional Development	Nagoya, Japan	18 (2)		Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Viet Nam
7	4-9 June	Third UNCRD-China International Training Course on Sustainable Regional Development, co-organized with the Development Planning Commission of Shanxi Province, and CAST	Taiyuan, China	(50)		China
		<b>Total</b>	(26 (178)	(22)	0	

**Notes:** \*Numbers in parentheses indicate numbers of participants sponsored by other organizations; <sup>1/</sup> course designed under UNCRD regular research/training activities; and <sup>2/</sup> tailor-made courses.



Field visit to Hiroshima

Figure 1. ITC Participants by Region



ITC29 participants and UNCRD staff

visits to learn about the traditional local ceramic industry that made the city (near Nagoya) famous as a ceramic pottery centre and a visit to a leading modern sanitary ware manufacturer in the Chukyo region. The sixteen overseas participants experienced a two-night homestay with local residents. Other fields visits included Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, and Hiroshima in western Japan. In Asukecho, Aichi Prefecture, a town revitalization project being undertaken through citizens' initiatives was observed, a car assembly plant in Toyota City inspected, and the city of Yokkaichi in Mie Prefecture visited.

For the synthesis module, participants drew up individual action plans on the basis of inputs

received from the course and UNCRD senior staff members, and presented them for open discussion.

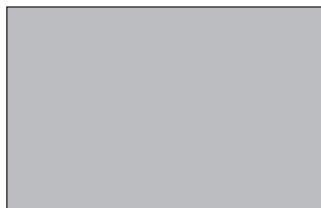
The course was designed to reflect the Centre's emphasis on the focus areas of human security and the environment.

#### **TRA/501/00: First Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (Theme: Environmental Planning and Management)**

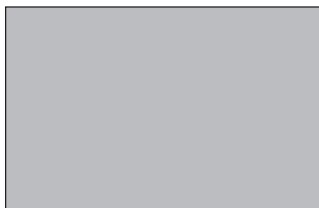
In UNCRD's first thematic training course (TTC), an ongoing series to be held annually each autumn, twenty mid-level career administrators and professionals from national and subnational governments of thirteen countries underwent training from 1 to 30 November 2000 in Nagoya and other locations in Japan. Participants were from Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Palestine, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, and Viet Nam. The initial training course was conducted under the theme of environmental planning and management.

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## TRAINING



*Investigation of water quality*



*At Hichifuku soy sauce company*

The four-week course consisted of seven modules which focused on topics such as urban environmental management (part A: waste management, part B: industrial pollution control), land use and transportation, valuing the environment, rural development and natural resources, human security and the environment, and an action planning workshop to conclude.

The course was designed to familiarize the participants with approaches and methods of environmental policy development and implementation from a regional perspective, and to devise ways to integrate better environmental considerations into development programmes and projects. Participants were also trained to understand their roles in policy preparation and implementation for environmental planning and management, and to develop the skills and attitudes necessary to facilitate active participation among stakeholders.

To enable participants to work in teams on action plans that can strengthen collaboration among the offices they represent, two participants from the same office were invited from the following countries: the Philippines, Ghana, Thailand, China (Guangcai Programme and Sichuan Provincial Government), and Malawi. Participants were asked to formulate individual or group action plans which could become part of their job responsibilities and provide stimulus to integrating environmental considerations into the development process. The single participants from Uganda and Viet Nam worked together on preparing an action plan on environmental valuation, a concern of some importance to both countries. Follow-up activities to individual and team action plans are currently underway.

As a result of such follow-up action, two requests for in-country training courses (ICTs) related to TTC1 have so far been received and are being viewed favourably.

### **TRA/314/95: Training on Urban Planning and Management for Chinese Government Officials and Experts: Focus on Sustainable Regional Development**

#### **Background**

Since 1992, UNCRD and CAST have collaborated in consecutive joint projects on urban planning, regional planning, and regional integrated planning for disaster management in three phases — 1992-94, 1995-97, and 1998-2000 — to the satisfaction of both parties.

According to the agreement between UN/DESA and CAST, the theme of the third year of the current phase of the joint research and training project focuses on sustainable regional development and environmental protection.

In 2002, China's *Tenth Five-Year Plan for National and Local Economic and Social Development (2001-2005)* will begin implementation. Local governments are beginning to formulate local five-year plans which will require changes in theory, policy, and methods of regional development planning in order to achieve more sustainable development.

A major project during the period of the Tenth Five-Year Plan is the development of the inland region in western China, which must integrate environmental protection measures into its economic development in order to achieve more sustainable development.

#### **Objectives**

Among the main objectives are to conduct research on methods and policies to integrate environmental protection and economic development into regional development; organize and conduct training courses to promote personnel development for sustainable regional development at the local level; help local governments to plan and realize Local Agenda 21, and promote the exchange of experiences on Local Agenda 21



*Training course**Field visit to Minamata City*

through various case studies; and improve the cooperation and information exchange between eastern and western China on sustainable development and ecological revitalization, and promote cooperation in western China among the government, NGOs, and the private sector.

### **Achievements**

#### **Training Course on Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, and International Cooperation**

As the second UNCRD-China training course held under the collaborative project with CAST, this training course, held from 3 to 6 July 2000 in Chengdu, Sichuan Province focused on the challenges and prospects for sustainable development, environmental protection, and international cooperation in western China. Organized jointly with CAST, the Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA21), and the Sichuan Provincial Government, the course was cosponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Government of China; the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC); and the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), Japan.

The course explored ways and means to integrate environmental goals into economic development in western China, review the ongoing effects on institution-building at the central and local levels for promoting sustainable and integrated regional development, and identify priority areas of concern to be addressed in the context of capacity-building for provincial- and prefectural-level officials.

Attended by 104 officials from various government institutions at the central and provincial levels, all twelve provinces in western China sent personnel to attend the course. Resource persons came from both international and local institutions and shared the emerging policy concepts, strategies, and approaches to regional development and environmental management as well as their views and experiences.

On the basis of the encouraging results from the training courses so far conducted under the project, it is planned to initiate a more sharply-focused training programme in future to meet the specific needs and requirements of selected provinces. Meanwhile, the scope of the project will be expanded to include workshops designed to share the Chinese experiences in regional development and environmental management with practitioners and administrators from neighbouring Southeast Asian countries.

#### **Short Study Tour on Regional Environmental Planning and Sustainable Development**

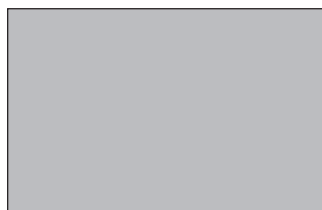
As part of the collaborative project on "Sustainable Regional Development Planning: Integrated Disaster Preparedness and Environmental Management" between CAST and UNCRD, CAST sent a mission to Japan to study the topic of Regional Planning and Environmental Protection from 11 to 25 October 2000. Mission members comprised experts, professors, and officials involved in such fields as regional planning, regional economics, and ecological geography. The team visited the National Land Agency (NLA), Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan Society of Environment, Nagoya City Government, Asahi-cho in Aichi Prefecture, Okinawa Prefectural Government, and Minamata City and Omuta City in Fukuoka Prefecture, among others.

#### **Symposium on Local-level Environmental Management in China**

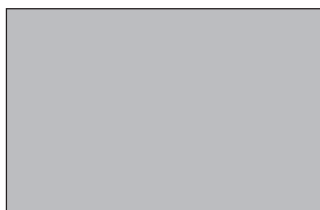
As part of the above study tour, a symposium on "Environmental Management at the Local Level in China towards the 21st Century" was held in Tokyo on 13 October 2000. It was co-organized by FASID, CAST, and UNCRD. Among the forty-two participants who attended the symposium were researchers, experts, and officials from governments and national environmental research institutes, and international environmental consulting organizations in Japan. The symposium was not only part of the collaborative project between UNCRD and CAST on regional environmental planning and sustainable development, but also an outcome of a collaborative project

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## TRAINING



*Discussion with symposium participants*



*3rd UNCRD-China training course*

between UNCRD and FASID entitled “Central Governmental Organization Reform, Environment, and Development”.

### **Third UNCRD-China Training Course on Sustainable Regional Development**

This course was held under the joint auspices of UNCRD and the Development Planning Commission of Shanxi Province, with the support of CAST, from 4 to 9 June 2001, in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

UNCRD invited thirteen national resource persons and training consultants from the Chinese central and local governments. The Ministry of Land and Resources, MOST, Development Planning Commission of Shanghai Municipal Government, and Taiyuan City Government were among those represented in addition to national research institutes and universities such as the Development Research Center of the State Council of China, Institute of Geographical Science and Resources, and Nankai University, Tianjin. One international resource person invited by UNCRD was from Omuda City, Japan while two UNCRD staff members also delivered lectures.

Fifty participants attended the course from seven provinces, including officials from various offices and institutions relating to sustainable regional development, land management, and the ecological environment.

The training course comprised seven modules which covered, among others, theories, approaches, and new views on sustainable regional development and the trends in regional development at the beginning of the twenty-first century in the European Union (EU), the US, and Japan; sustainable development and the tenth five-year plan for economic and social development in Shanxi; and the importance of community-based action and capacity-building for sustainable regional development. A final module saw four groups conducting separate discussions on the adjustment of industrial structure, capacity-building, integrated land management, and interregional cooperation.

### **Future Activity**

In fiscal year 2000, two training courses, a short study visit programme, and a symposium were conducted and achieved the following results:

- (1) The joint training course became the first of a series of UNCRD-China training courses which will eventually total three meetings; and
- (2) Integrated research, field visits, and training were components of this project. This approach will be used for the next three-year joint project with CAST.

UNCRD and CAST will continue its cooperative relationship and undertake a fourth three-year cooperative project (from July 2001 to June 2003) focusing on integrated rural planning and sustainable development. In order to support the Western China Development Strategy, the next project will focus on this part of China.

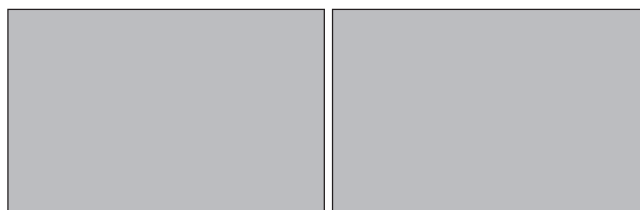
**Staff involved:** Kenji Oya, Ivy Cheng, Gu Linsheng, Chen Xiaoyang, and Satoko Nadamoto.

### **RES/579/94: Natural Disaster Risk Management in a Mega-city: International Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management**

#### **Background**

The vision of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) strategy for a “Safer World in the 21st Century: Disaster and Risk Reduction” is to move from protection against hazards to the management of risk through the integration of risk prevention into sustainable development. The strategy aims to increase public awareness, obtain policy commitment from public authorities, engage public participation, and reduce economic and social losses.

Four points summarized in this strategy and the UN/ECOSOC Resolution are helpful to UNCRD



*Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management*

in its undertaking of a joint cooperative programme with the same objectives. It is considered worthwhile to complete a comprehensive and integrated regional and urban strategy, and plan and devise a mechanism for disaster prevention and environmental protection while integrating sustainable regional and urban development considerations into disaster planning and strategy with risk management and disaster reduction becoming essential components of regional and urban sustainable development policies. Disaster prevention efforts should also be linked more closely with the Agenda 21 implementation process for enhanced synergy with environmental protection, and the disaster planning and strategy should be integrated with UNCRD's Human Security and Regional Development Project.

With regard to the first three points, UNCRD and CAST cosponsored the First UNCRD-China Joint Training Course on Sustainable Regional Development, entitled "Sustainable Regional Development, Disaster Management and Territorial Protection in China towards the 21st Century," held from 19 to 29 July 1999 in Beijing and Yunnan.

UNCRD is now developing a training and capacity-building programme to integrate disaster management into UNCRD's training courses.

UNCRD has received a request from the Shanghai Municipal Government and Shanghai Seismological Bureau to organize and conduct training courses on urban disaster management and increasing public awareness. Shanghai is to assume a pilot role for disaster management in major cities and regions in China as well as other developing countries. The country is striving to maintain a balance between modernizing economic development and disaster prevention. As earthquakes and floods are common disasters in China and in other parts of Southeast Asia, it is important to promote the exchange of experiences in the mitigation of these types of disasters among these countries.

### **Achievement**

The Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management was held in Shanghai from 11 to 23 December 2000 under the joint auspices of UNCRD and Shanghai Municipal Government. The Shanghai Seismological Bureau was in charge of the organization and arrangement of the course in China. Chinese central and local governments and other agencies such as the China Seismological Bureau, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Jiangsu Provincial Planning and Economic Commission, and Institute of Disaster Preparedness (Beijing) also participated, in addition to a number of UN organizations and other international agencies.

Thirty participants, who are involved in work related to sustainable development planning and disaster management, from twelve Asian developing countries (as well as Taiwan Province of China) attended the course. The following countries were represented: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Iran, Lao PDR, Mongolia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. UNDP Hanoi and other international agencies also sent staff members responsible for disaster management or sustainable development programmes to participate in the training course.

The course was divided into seven sessions covering such topics as disaster preparedness planning and management at the national and local levels; economic development and environmental management for completion of Local Agenda 21; capacity-building for sustainable urban development and disaster management; and action planning and international cooperation in disaster preparedness among developing countries of Asia.

Eleven Chinese resource persons were invited from central and local governments and research institutes to present and discuss the above subjects. Three resource persons from Japan and two UNCRD staff members introduced their experiences and know-how on disaster management with ref-

erence to the Japanese system. Participants from various participating countries delivered presentations detailing the disaster management systems and urban development in their countries. Group discussions and exercises on participation and partnership in urban disaster management at the community level were conducted with the involvement of the resource persons.

Participants visited the Pudong New District of Shanghai, the fastest growing urban area in the world, and Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibition Hall to study the sustainable urban planning system and the redevelopment of the old city in Shanghai. Field trips to Wuxi City and Kunshan City, located in Jiangsu Province near Shanghai were undertaken, to observe development policies in action and resulting urban and regional development experiences.

### **Future Activities**

Through this training course, UNCRD attempted to implement and reinforce a programme for co-operation among developing countries in regional development and disaster management. It also had the purpose of promoting a significant role for China in the field of international cooperation in the twenty-first century, under Shanghai's leadership. Following a meeting between Han Zhang, Vice Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Government and UNCRD Director Kimura, an agreement was reached to continue this type of training course in 2001 and beyond.

**Staff involved:** Kenji Oya, Ivy Cheng, Gu Linsheng, Teruhiko Yoshimura, Chen Xiaoyang, Naomi Kosaka, and Satoko Nadamoto.

## **RES/603/98: China's Mission on Human Settlements and Infrastructure Planning: Focus on the Preservation of Historical Cities and Urban Environmental Management**

### **Background**

Based on a Memorandum of Intent agreed upon by the United Nations and the Urban Planning Department, Ministry of Construction, Government of China, a cooperative programme on research and development in the field of urban/city planning has been underway since 1991.

The programme is designed to contribute not only to the promotion of capacity-building for urban planning and management and legal systems concerning urban/regional development, but also to HRD such as the training of central and local government officials, and researchers from universities and research establishments in the field of urban/city planning. In order to provide useful input to the urban planning systems in a large number of cities in China, UNCRD has accommodated a considerable number of study tours on urban planning from Chinese local governments. In response to requests from the Ministry of Construction, the UN signed a third memorandum with the ministry for the three-year period from 1998 to 2000.

### **Objectives**

The programme's objectives are designed to improve and strengthen the capacity for community-based sustainable urban planning including urban disasters, urban environmental protection, and historical and cultural heritage preservation while helping the Government of China to establish effective legal and administrative systems to improve the capacity of community-based urban planning and urban environmental management by learning from Japan and other countries. In addition, the programme aims to improve the capacity of both government and citi-

zens to integrate historical and cultural heritage preservation into urban environmental protection and management, train large numbers of individuals to enable them to undertake sustainable urban development and urban environmental protection, and establish an effective system for promoting improved management performance together with citizens' participation in urban environmental protection.

### Methodology

UNCRD staff members and Chinese participants worked together in undertaking field research on urban environmental management and planning in large-, medium-, and small-sized cities and towns in China, formulated a programme based on the field research, and reviewed the research materials on urban environmental management and planning and cultural heritage preservation in Japan. In November 2000, they jointly conducted a study tour on community-based urban planning for environmental management and historical and cultural heritage preservation in Japan, and summarized and compiled the results of the field research. A research report on community-based urban planning of environmental management is being edited.

### Achievement

#### Short-term Study Tour by Ministry of Construction Officials

Based on the results of the investigations made in advance by UNCRD researchers, the Centre invited four executive officers for central and local urban planning from the Ministry of Construction, Government of China, Anhui, Inner-Mongolia, and Zhejiang Province to conduct training and research on urban environmental management in Japan and city-building through citizens' participation from 19 November to 3 December 2000. Among the examples observed were regeneration of housing development at the Kansai Branch of the Urban Development Corporation,

the preservation and use of the historical environment and community-based activities in Kyoto; and a land readjustment programme and *machizukuri* (community revitalization and promotion) through citizens' participation in Nagoya.

### Future Activity

A research report on community-based urban planning for environmental management will be produced. After reviewing and summarizing the project, UNCRD will decide on the feasibility of conducting a Training Workshop on Community-based Approach and Partnership-Building for Environmental Management and Sustainable Urban Development during the next fiscal year. With regard to cooperation with the Ministry of Construction, support of the Western China Development Strategy will be next year's focus.

**Staff involved:** Kenji Oya, Ivy Cheng, Gu Linsheng, Wang Yu, Teruhiko Yoshimura, and Chen Xiaoyang.

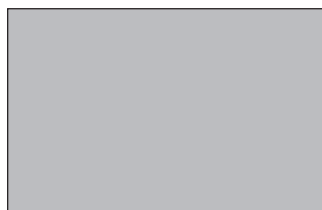
### Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile

#### Background

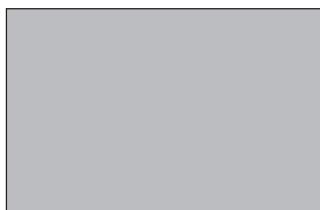
In Chile, about 40 per cent of the total population lives either in provincial capitals or the capital city of Santiago. Population concentration in these cities has created traffic congestion, air pollution, surplus solid waste, and drainage, sewage treatment, and disposal problems. Furthermore, in dealing with issues related to urban sprawl, the cooperation and co-administration among neighbouring cities for urban control and management are far from adequate. Also, the country faces the same type of transportation problems resulting from economic growth as many other countries: rapid motorization due to in-

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## TRAINING



*Courtesy visit to Musashino City*



*Visit to Chiba monorail  
maintenance factory*

creasing levels of income, urban sprawl, traffic congestion, traffic accidents, air and noise pollution, waste of energy, deterioration of the public transportation network, lack of mobility of the poor, and lack of accessibility to transportation for the aged and the handicapped. These worldwide problems in urban transportation prove that a “car-oriented urban transportation policy” is no longer sustainable, both physically and financially. To overcome the current critical situation, it is necessary to build an environmentally- and people-friendly urban transportation system such as the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) in many European countries and Japan.

The initial training course, which was held in 1999, covered general topics such as public transportation, traffic control systems, and pollution control. The theme of the second training course was more issue-specific, focusing on transportation issues which require immediate attention in Chile.

### Objective

The objective of the second UNCRD/JICA training course on strategic management of urban systems and metropolitanization was to contribute to capacity-building for urban development and management, particularly in dealing with the urban transportation issue. To achieve this objective, through lectures, field visits, and discussions, participants were required to define the main problems occurring within their job purviews and devise appropriate means to solve them; understand the Japanese experience in urban transportation, compare these experiences with those of Chile, and discuss the feasibility of applying specific measures to Chile's context; and prepare an action plan related to their jobs, in the areas of urban transportation.

### Achievement

UNCRD conducted the second of a series of training courses for Chile from 28 September to 28

October 2000, as part of its five-year project. Fourteen mid-level government officials from Chile completed the course, which consisted of the following modules: 1. Introduction; 2. Urban Transportation Planning; 3. Urban Transportation Facilities and Tools; 4. Transportation Administration and Management; 5. Human Friendly Transportation; 6. Transportation and Environmental Management; and 7. Conclusion. Topics and specific cases covered included Japan's model for development, urban planning and urban transportation policy, development and management of urban transportation facilities, people-friendly transportation, Asian transportation and its environmental problems, and sustainable urban formation.

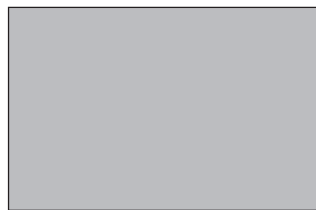
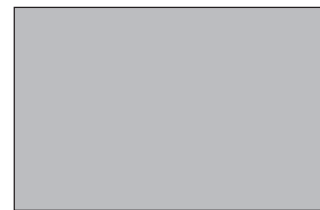
Participants reflected upon what they had learned from lectures, field visits, and discussions and discussed how to adapt Japanese examples in order to apply them to the Chilean context. Each participant formulated an action plan on the basis of inputs received from the course, most of which suggested introducing the railway-oriented public transportation system of Japan, the system of designating priority lanes for buses and “collective” taxis with large passenger capacity, development of eco-friendly engines, and Transportation Demand Management (TDM).

### Future Activity

To continue the five-year programme, UNCRD dispatched a follow-up mission in April 2001 to the previous two training courses — particularly regarding the action plans submitted by the participants — and to investigate further training needs. The themes of subsequent courses will be issue-specific, focusing on topics such as environmental management and human security.

**Staff involved:** Katsuaki Takai, Maki Hattori, Hiroyuki Ozaki, and Yuriko Kawaguchi.



*Model of a new waterfront city**In Ozone Urban Renewal Office*

## **Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course in Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam**

### **Background**

As part of Japan's bilateral technical cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, JICA subcontracted UNCRD to organize a training course entitled "Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam" beginning in 1999 as a five-year project. The initial course was held from 20 September to 20 October 2000 and covered general issues of urban development in the country's growing urban centres. The theme of the second training course, conducted from 1 February to 10 March 2001, was more issue-specific and focused on living environment issues.

### **Objective**

The objective of the second course was to contribute to capacity-building for the planning and management of urban development in dealing with issues concerning the urban living environment. It was designed for mid-level central and local government officials dealing with urban development. Participants were required to define the main problems occurring within their job purviews and devise appropriate means to solve them; understand the Japanese experience in living environment improvement; compare these experiences with those of Viet Nam and discuss the feasibility of applying specific measures to Viet Nam's context; and prepare an action plan related to their jobs, in the area of living environment improvement.

### **Achievement**

Eight government officials from central and local government units of Viet Nam attended the second JICA/UNCRD training course in planning and

management of urban development. Hanoi, Lao Cai Province, Thanh Hoa Province, and Can Tho Province were represented. The course consisted of six modules: 1. Introduction; 2. Living Environment Enhancement; 3. *Machizukuri* and Public Participation; 4. Housing Finance; 5. Human Security and Urban Environmental Management; and 6. Conclusion. Some of the topics and specific cases covered were: the "Japanese model" in the field of urban development, Japanese national and local autonomy systems, housing finance schemes of Japan and Singapore, Aichi Prefecture's development plan, village revitalization activities in Asuke-cho, the participatory town planning approach in Kobe, the project for living environment improvement in Yokohama City, and the community development promotion system in Kyojima district, Sumida Ward, Tokyo.

Participants formulated group action plans for their provinces based on inputs derived from the course, which could be realistically implemented upon return to their workplaces. Each action plan included proposals to improve the living environment in the respective provinces by applying Japanese examples.

### **Future Activities**

To continue the five-year programme, UNCRD intends to reassess training needs and review the proposed training agenda based on the action plans submitted by each participant. A mission is scheduled for September 2001 as a follow-up to the previous two training courses and to investigate further training needs.

**Staff involved:** Katsuaki Takai, Maki Hattori, Tomonori Kusumi, Hiroyuki Ozaki, and Yuriko Kawaguchi.

## **ONGOING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES**

### **TRA/230/02: Thirtieth International Training Course in Regional Development**

#### **Background**

UNCRD's major annual event since 1972, the six-week training course will be held in May-June 2002 for mid-level professional staff from central and local governments and public autonomous bodies in developing countries for the purpose of contributing to capacity-building in regional development. With emphasis on current issues, the course will focus on human security and environmental management.

#### **Training Objectives and Expected Outcome**

The course objectives are to provide a venue for the sharing and learning from various country experiences; maximize learning potential from being located in Japan; and increase awareness of human security and environmental management in regional development.

The subject areas covered in the course curriculum are Regional Development Issues and Strategies, Human Security and Regional Development, Japan's Regional Development Experiences, and Local Capacity-Building through Collaborative Management.

### **TRA/502/01: Second Thematic Training Course (Theme: "Human Security and Regional Development")**

#### **Introduction**

UNCRD will be holding its second TTC — a one-month programme designed to broaden the participants' knowledge of human security and ability to deal with related critical issues.

Human security is people-centred and is concerned with human survival, well-being, and dignity. Human security consists of a package of interdependent and mutually reinforcing components: economic, food, health, educational, cultural, environmental, personal, community, and political security. TTC2 seeks to explore the significance of some of these components and their implications on a country's, region's, or community's ability to adopt the concept and thus, its capacity to address human security concerns.

#### **Focus**

TTC2 focuses on human security at the regional (subnational) level, giving attention to the important components and strategies of human security, examining case studies relevant to developing and transitional economies, and learning from the Japanese experience through field study visits.

#### **Learning Objectives**

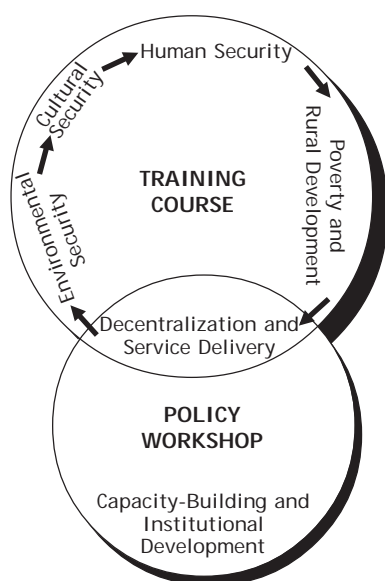
Upon completion of the programme, participants should have: (a) gained a wider appreciation of human security issues and practical tools for identifying and analysing the root causes of human insecurity and vulnerability; (b) analysed their capacity-building and institutional development needs; (c) prepared an action plan on human security; and (d) planned a strategy to move from plan to actual implementation towards the achievement of human security goals.

#### **Programme Structure**

The programme will consist of two parts: Part I, the training course; and Part II, the policy workshop (see figure 1). The training course, to be held from 1 to 23 November 2001, will be attended by mid-level career professionals. The policy workshop, which will take place from 26 to 30 November 2001, will be attended by policymakers or senior officers and mid-level ca-



Figure 1. Programme Structure for TTC2



reer professionals from their respective central ministries or local governments.

### Part I: Training Course for Mid-Level Career Professionals

The training course is organized around five modules: 1. Human Security: A People-Centred Strategy of Regional Development; 2. Poverty and Rural Development; 3. Decentralization and Delivery of Human Security Services; 4. Environmental Security; and 5. Cultural Security. Governance, capacity-building, gender, and citizen participation are cross-cutting issues in the five modules.

The training course will include thematic paper presentations by resource persons, presentation of participants' country reports, case studies, group discussions, participants' forums, and field study visits. Active contributions are expected from participants who are encouraged to bring case studies or to highlight specific human security problems for discussion.

Participants' papers will focus on any of the above module topics in the context of the situa-

tions and circumstances in their respective countries, regions, or communities.

### Part II. Policy Workshop for Policymakers or Senior Officers

The theme of the policy workshop is: "Capacity-Building and Institutional Development for Promoting Human Security". The workshop will feature discussions of policies on human security, and of viable approaches in capacity-building, institutional development, citizen participation, and implementation of human security programmes. The workshop will also provide an opportunity to present the participants' action plans and their implementation.

### Follow-up Project to the JICA/UNCRD Training Course in Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

#### Objectives

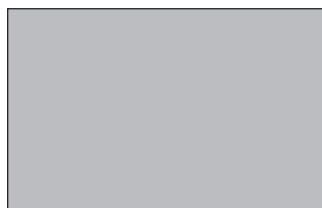
This follow-up project was designed to examine the training courses already implemented in order to devise improvements and improve results over the next three courses and evaluate the degree of practical application of the knowledge acquired by the participants, to assess the effectiveness of the courses already held. New areas of interest and additional demands for further courses will also be sought.

#### Achievement

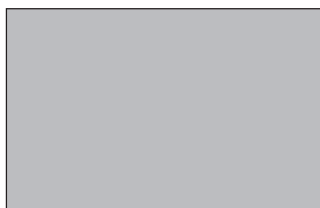
A mission was dispatched from 21 August to 3 September 2000, which visited Hanoi, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh City. Mission members visited various government institutions and conducted on-site investigations with the object of identifying major problems. Discussions were held through which problems in the "Planning and Management of Urban Development" in Viet Nam were identified. Among the major problems identified were the following:

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## TRAINING



*Discussion at Development  
Strategy Institute*



*Old hotel and housing in central  
Hanoi*

- (1) There are no authorized data available regarding such topics as population, municipal area, and housing. Each project, or each responsible department, uses different sets of data. Instead of collecting specific data for each project, independent data for general use should be generated, which can be made widely available. In many cases, estimated future values are little more than speculative;
- (2) Master plans with target dates of either 2010 or 2020, depending on the region, have been formulated at both the central and local government levels in the absence of reliable available data, so new data must be prepared immediately. The real master plan will not merely be a "plan for planning," and should be modified according to accurate data (the master plan itself does fulfill its purpose by bringing forward problems and indicating a clear sense of direction for the future);
- (3) Since the master plan is formulated without a system to implement it, there is a great deal of confusion as to how it should be put into action. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the plan, it is essential to improve the legal system and develop a mechanism for carrying it out;
- (4) During the first training course, the legislation of urban planning laws was proposed as part of the action plan as there was a clear lack of any legal systems relating to urban planning. The Ministry of Construction now recognizes the necessity for legal improvements and will begin preparations; and
- (5) Considerable problems result from the vertical divisions in the administrative system. It is therefore necessary to develop an efficient mechanism, remove vertical divisional obstacles, and enhance links among departments dealing with similar themes.

### Future Activities

In direct relation to the selected points listed above, the theme of the second training course was planning and management of urban development focusing on improvement of the living environment. The course was held from 1 February to 10 March 2001. To continue the five-year programme, UNCRD intends to follow up on the action plans submitted by the course participants and reassess training needs. The next mission is scheduled for September 2001 to follow up on the previous courses and to make the third training course even more beneficial.

**Staff involved:** Katsuaki Takai, Maki Hattori, and Yuriko Kawaguchi.

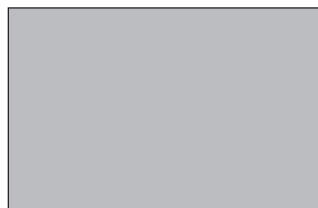
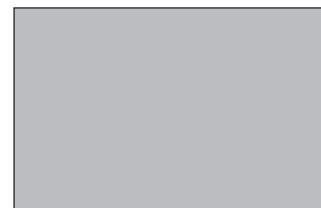
### Follow-up Project for the JICA/UNCRD Training Course on Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile

#### Objectives

This project had broadly the same objectives as the Viet Nam follow-up activities, i.e., to follow-up on the two training courses already implemented so as to improve formulation and to refine the next three courses; to evaluate the degree of practical applications of the knowledge acquired by the participants, and therefore the effectiveness of the courses already held; and to identify new areas of interest and additional demands for further courses.

#### Achievement

The follow-up mission to Chile took place from 15 to 25 April 2001 with support from the JICA Chile office. The mission was jointly organized by the Chilean Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) and the Chilean International

*Mission members at AgCI**At a community farm*

Cooperation Agency (AgCI), and a variety of regions and cities in southern Chile, in addition to Santiago. Mission members visited the Bío-Bío, Araucanía, and Los Lagos regions, and the Santiago metropolitan region, as well as eight communes. Through meetings with government officials and field visits, diverse numbers of themes and problems were addressed, mainly related to solid and liquid waste management (particularly solid waste disposal); disorderly urban growth and land-use control; development of the "third sector" and improving and encouraging the participation of the community in addressing and solving the problems; coordination and collaboration between the different territorial entities and governments in the formulation and execution of plans; and cultural diversity and income disparities.

Also, the results of the survey questionnaire prepared by AgCI and MIDEPLAN to the two courses' participants were presented and discussed. The reports showed that progress had been made by the two courses' participants in terms of recognizing the importance of software aspects (i.e., community participation, participation of the private sector, and development of a "third sector," i.e., joint public-private sectors' efforts) in the formulation and implementation of plans and projects, rather than concentrating only on hardware aspects in the planning and management processes. There was a consensus that the courses were achieving a balance between theory and practice, and that the emphasis made on the study and analysis of concrete and practical Japanese experiences (both positive and negative) had proven to be a useful training methodology. Agreement was reached that this methodology should continue to be used.

### **Future Activities**

Based on an overall agreement with MIDEPLAN, UNCRD has decided to conduct the third course focusing on tourism development and environmental management in large- and medium-sized cities emphasizing waste disposal and treatment,

cross-jurisdictional coordination to manage and solve environmental problems, community participation, and incorporation of the third sector in the planning and management processes. The third course is scheduled to be held in Nagoya, Japan from 17 September to 27 October 2001.

A fourth course would be orientated towards human security issues, particularly poverty and regional disparities, as well as regional revitalization. The problems of large- and medium-sized cities (i.e., more than 100,000 people) will also be addressed, placing emphasis on the institutional organization to manage cross-sectoral and cross-jurisdictional issues.

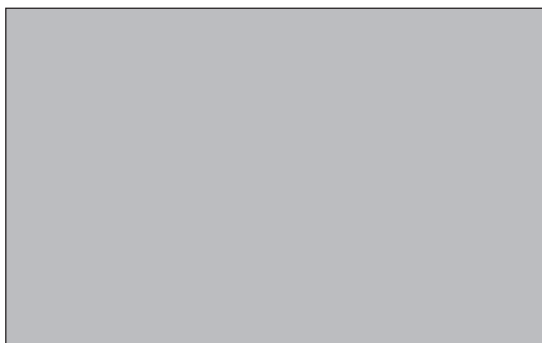
In relation to the JICA/UNCRD courses held in Japan, the Chilean AgCI made a proposal to UNCRD to cooperate in the implementation of a four-day international training course for Latin American countries (for approximately twenty-five participants). This course is scheduled to be held in Colombia in October 2001 and jointly organized and supported by the Chilean AgCI, the Colombian International Cooperation Agency (ACCI), and UNCRD. The proposed triangular cooperation training course is based on the intention of the Government of Chile to share with other countries of the region the knowledge acquired through the JICA/UNCRD training courses, in addition to their own technical expertise as a more economically-advanced country.

The course is envisaged as a pilot exercise, to be jointly sponsored by the Chilean and Colombian governments, which could be replicated in the future. The trainers will be mainly selected participants of JICA/UNCRD courses, and UNCRD's role would be to support the overall design of the course's contents and the preparation of training materials.

**Staff involved:** Yo Kimura, Katsuaki Takai, Claudia Hoshino, and Yuriko Kawaguchi.

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# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



In order to enhance the cooperative relationships with local communities, NGOs, and other UN agencies in Japan, the External Affairs Office (EAO) has expanded its outreach activities to include initiating a support programme to promote education for international understanding, while continuing to organize seminars and photo exhibitions, and a volunteer programme; maintaining the UNCRD homepage; releasing press statements; and disseminating informational materials so as to increase the visibility of the UN and UNCRD, particularly in the Chubu region where the Centre is located.

## **UNCRD-JICA Joint Photo Exhibition and Seminar How to Establish a Career in the Field of International Cooperation -- "The whole world is your workplace"**

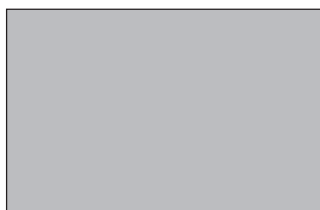
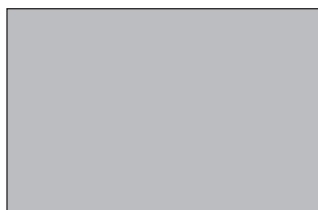
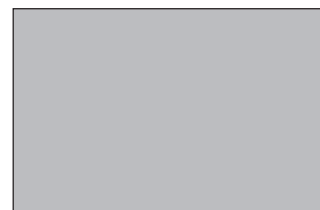
As part of the commemorative programme of United Nations Day and International Cooperation Day, UNCRD and Chubu International Center/Japan International Cooperation Agency (CBIC/JICA) co-organized a joint photo exhibition and seminar in Nagoya, which aimed to provide young people with an opportunity both to broaden their vision and to receive guidance in deciding a future career. Both events were cosponsored by the UNCRD Cooperation Association, Nagoya International Training Association (NITA), and the *Chunichi Shimbun* (newspaper company), and were supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan, the Aichi, Gifu, and Mie Prefectural Governments, and Nagoya City Government.

The exhibition was held at the Design Gallery, Nadya Park Building, from 27 September to 2 October 2000 and featured photos of UN personnel and volunteers (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) working with local communities in various parts of Asia and Africa. The exhibition conveyed their messages and advice to young people and enabled visitors to visualize what it would be like to work in the field of international cooperation. About 300 people visited this exhibition during the week.

The seminar had the purpose of providing information and advice on how to become involved in international cooperation. The seminar took place in the Presentation Room, Nadya Park Building, on 30 September 2000. It took the form of a round-table discussion with Yukio Nakajima, Director of CBIC/JICA and Yo Kimura, UNCRD Director conducting discussions and introducing their experiences on how they became involved in international cooperation. Encouraging advice was given to the audience.

The panel discussion which followed provided further information and advice, with the sharing of experiences and deliberations among the panelists who had been engaged in various fields of international cooperation. Aya Okada (Associate Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University), Misa Fukunaga (Freelance Editor, Relief Administrator, International Federation of Red Cross, Bengkulu, Indonesia), Miyuki Tsutsui (Mie International Association), and Akira Kakimi (medical student, Nagoya University) all shared their experiences, including their reasons for becoming involved in work related to international cooperation. The concluding segment, a question-and-answer session, enabled members of the audience to obtain personal responses from the panelists and UNCRD and JICA staff members. The seminar attracted approximately eighty people.

This joint programme enabled UNCRD and JICA/CBIC, two international institutions located in the Chubu region, to establish more effective partnership, and promote further awareness of

*Joint photo exhibition**Round-table discussion**Panel discussion*

international cooperation activities among the local community. In line with the UN-designated International Year of Volunteers 2001, citizens' awareness of volunteer activities was also enhanced through these events.

### **Support Programme for the Promotion of International Education**

UNCRD has continued its efforts to support schools and universities in the local community in promoting education for international understanding. This programme aims to provide the young people with the opportunity to acquire general information about the roles and activities of the United Nations and UNCRD, in particular. UNCRD staff members deliver special lectures to the students, and visitors are also welcomed to UNCRD. This programme comprises both student visits to UNCRD and school visits by UNCRD staff, which are organized at the request of relevant schools and universities.

During the reporting period, twenty-three students from three universities (Aichi University of Education, Kinjo Gakuin University, and Josai International University), four students from two high schools, 246 students from nine junior high schools, and twenty-seven pupils from two elementary schools visited UNCRD and were introduced to the UN and UNCRD through lectures, video shows, and guided tours of the Centre.

UNCRD dispatched staff members to Hikarigaoka Girls' High School, two junior high schools, and four elementary schools to deliver lectures on the UN and UNCRD, as well as regional development and environmental-related topics. The total number of students who attended these special lectures amounted to 346 at the junior high school level, and 311 at the elementary school level.

### **Participation in Outside Events**

UNCRD stands ready to respond to requests to provide the Centre's materials for display, distrib-

ute UNCRD publications and brochures, and lend videos and panels depicting the activities of the UN and UNCRD. Between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001, UNCRD participated in nine international events/festivals (see table 1).

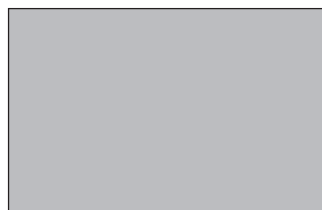
At each of these events, UNCRD informational publications were distributed to introduce the Centre's activities. Yo Kimura, UNCRD Director, delivered special lectures at a number of these events. Display booths were set up and staff members provided face-to-face consultations to enable visitors interested in the Centre's training/research activities to receive information. These events contributed to enhancing UNCRD's visibility from a broader regional perspective.

### **Press Releases/Media Coverage**

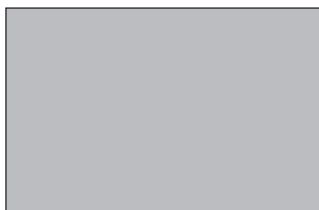
UNCRD has consistently disseminated information on the Centre's activities to the local media through press releases and informational materials such as *UNCRD info*, a bimonthly broadsheet. Between July 2000 and June 2001, UNCRD sent press releases to newspapers, television stations, and a radio station comprising news and information on the annual International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC) and the First Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (TTC1), among others. Various field visits made by the participants of ITC29 and TTC1 were covered by newspapers and TV stations. As a result of the continued efforts to disseminate news on UNCRD's activities to the media through informational materials as well as press releases, reports on the Centre's activities appeared in sixteen newspaper articles and were featured in seven television news programmes. The total number of media announcements reached forty in all, including individual staff members' contributions to newspapers.

Through this degree of coverage, UNCRD's activities have been widely reported to the general public within the Chubu region, and UNCRD's visibility has grown commensurately.

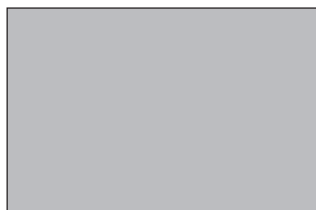
## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



*Tokoname Seminar*



*Festival in Hibiya Park*



*UNCRD Volunteers*

**TABLE 1. UNCRD PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS AND FESTIVALS, JULY 2000-JUNE 2001**

Date	Event	Place
24 September 2000	Tokoname International Association Seminar on the UN and Sierra Leone	Tokoname Central Public Hall, Tokoname, Aichi Prefecture
7-8 October	10th International Cooperation Festival 2000	Hibiya Park, Tokyo
7-8 October	17th International Cooperation Friendship Festival 2000	Nagoya
19-22 October	United Nations Fair (organized by Okazaki International Association)	Okazaki, Aichi Prefecture
5 December	Tokoname Women's Committee Open Seminar on UN Activities and Women's Issues in China	Tokoname City Kizaki Public Hall, Tokoname
19 December	RISA Career Development	Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto
7 January 2001	One World Festival	Osaka
20 January	Will Aichi Seminar on International Exchange in the Chubu Region	Will Aichi Center, Nagoya
3 April	Lecture on the UN, UNCRD, and Sierra Leone	"Navel" (rehabilitation centre), Nagoya

## Informational Materials Dissemination

As part of UNCRD publication activities, the EAO is in charge of the preparation of the *UNCRD Annual Report* (Japanese edition), *UNCRD Highlights* (a semiannual Japanese newsletter), *UNCRD info*, and UNCRD informational brochures (in Japanese). *UNCRD info* informs the general public of the Centre's forthcoming activities, encouraging participation by individuals and/or organizations. These Japanese materials are published in collaboration with the UNCRD Cooperation Association.

## UNCRD Volunteer Programme

The UNCRD Volunteer Programme originated in December 1998 with a small group of volunteers. About eighty volunteers are now currently enrolled including university students, housewives, retirees, teachers, and high school students, among others, from the local community. In Autumn 2000, ten volunteers assisted in the UNCRD-JICA Joint Photo Exhibition and Seminar, and carried out essential tasks both in public and behind-the-scenes. During ITC29, eight volunteers introduced participants to traditional Japa-

nese handicrafts in a culture class, as part of the orientation programme of the training course. In addition, some volunteers also invited the training participants to their homes for a day as a cultural exchange activity. Their contribution continues to be invaluable in assisting UNCRD's activities in a variety of tasks, with each one displaying various talents and strengths.

## UNCRD Homepage

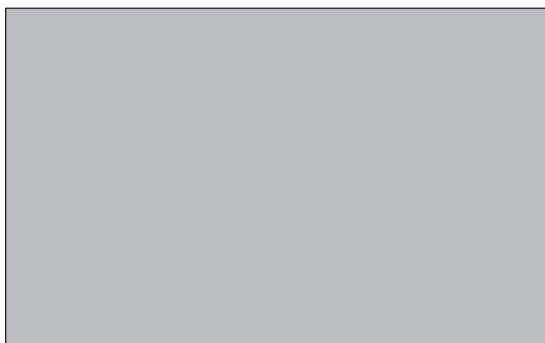
In November 1998, the Japanese version of the UNCRD Homepage was designed and installed on the Internet to enhance the Centre's visibility, and enlist the support of the Japanese as well as international community. The EAO is in charge of its maintenance. The contents and information continue to be updated with a view to encouraging the general public to take a greater interest in UNCRD's activities.

**Staff involved:** Kazuhiko Terao, Coordinator; Hiroko Shimomura (until December 2000), Keiko Wakisaka, Ai Matsubayashi, Atsuko Hattori, and Maki Mizukami.



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# COMPUTER OPERATIONS



The Computer Operations Office (COO) accommodates the computer-related needs of the Centre. COO personnel assist staff and training participants in effective use of information technology (IT). They also maintain and upgrade the Centre's computer systems, services, and tools to manage and use information relevant to training and research. In addition, they promote sharing of information through the network and provide necessary technical support for the Centre's proposed distance learning project (DLP).

## ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS

**Improvements to UNCRD's Local Area Network.** COO maintains the LAN system and continues to upgrade hardware and software to stay abreast of the latest technology for network infrastructure.

**In-House Training.** Computer training courses will continue to be provided in the coming year, including Microsoft Office training such as MS Excel and MS PowerPoint.

**Distance Learning Project.** Regular discussions will be held to consider progress on the DLP. Phase 1 of the project will include internal infrastructure development, needs assessment, front-end analysis, and curriculum development (demand-based). The initial data conversion of existing UNCRD content (i.e., UNCRD publications, case studies, and image files) is to begin in the near future along with the development of the Client User Interface.

**UNCRD Training Courses.** The COO will be responsible for a lecture in Module 1 of the Thirtieth International Training Course in Regional De-

velopment (ITC30). Focus will be on giving participants the needed technical skills to develop a quality action plan. Consideration of content will be dependent upon the participants' technological abilities.

## Future Direction

The COO will continue to work towards keeping UNCRD operations in step with the latest advances in computer technology, maintaining the LAN, developing strategies for updating and upgrading server/client hardware and software, formulating a quality DLP, and initiating new technologies at the Centre. Continuing attention will be given to supporting international training courses such as the ITC and Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (TTC).

**Staff involved:** Rei Kawabe, Coordinator; Ben Huffman, Yukiko Kawakami (until September 2000), Naoko Inoue (until May 2001), and Yoko Inoue (temporary assistant).





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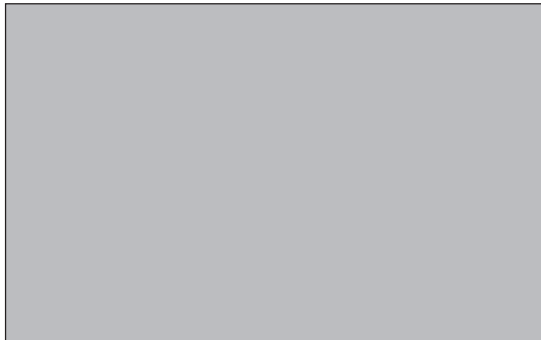
## RESEARCH

- Human Security and Regional Development Project
- Environment Project
- Publications and Library



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# RESEARCH



The development paradigm is evolving from a focus on economic development and infrastructure, to an approach that recognizes human or social development as a critical factor for development. With this evolving trend, human security will become the cornerstone of regional development.

Human and environmental security are the major research thrusts of UNCRD. Its projects are designed to strengthen the capacity of local institutions in developing and transitional economies to address the following concerns:

- Ensuring people's survival and well-being through peace-building and conflict prevention, better health, and fostering and protecting the cultural legacy;
- Securing daily life and quality of living through provision of economic and social safety nets or social protection, provision of basic minimum needs, access to safe water supply and proper sanitation, access to new information and communication technologies, and environmental security; and
- Ensuring human freedom and dignity by enabling people to make their choices freely, promoting participation in decision making and planning, promoting good governance, recognizing human rights, and enhancing gender equity and equality of opportunity.

Research is designed to enhance understanding of the concept and practice of human security and the myriad social, cultural, economic, environmental, and political factors that sustain human security. The guiding principles of research projects are: building the capacity of both partner institutions and UNCRD researchers through their involvement in projects; building on les-

sons learned in a case region or area in one country to benefit a similar region or area in another country; aligning with and supporting countries'/ local governments' programme or project; facilitating information- and experience-sharing, and technology transfer through South-South cooperation; and using research results for training.

## HUMAN SECURITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

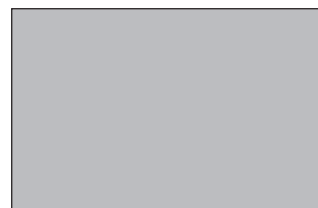
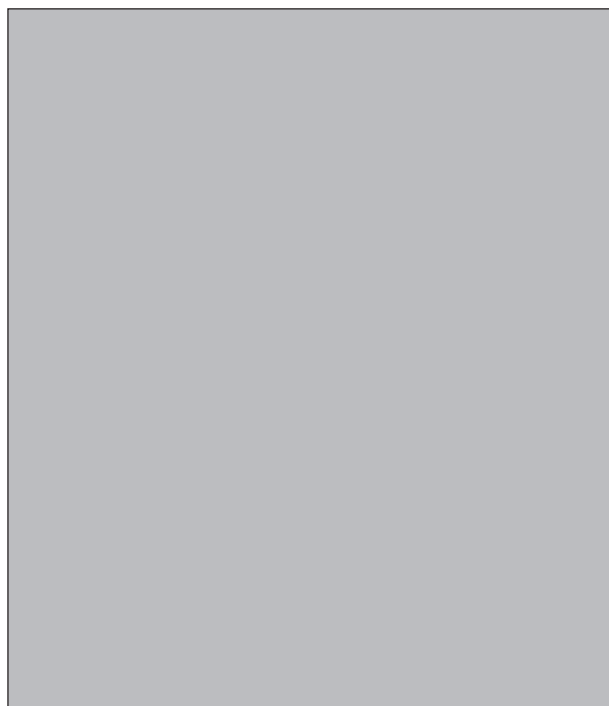
**RES/607/99: Human Security and Regional Development  
Phase 2: Vulnerability Analysis and Capacity Assessment of Local Governments: Focus on Cambodia and Lao PDR**

### Human Security and Local Development in Cambodia

#### The Human Security Challenges in Cambodia

Cambodia is a land of scars, both physical and mental. More than three decades of war and conflict have left the country with a devastated economic, social, and physical infrastructure and a serious lack of human and social capital, which are only just beginning to be rebuilt. People's lives have been shaped by years of conflict and disregard for human rights. Recovery has been slow and people are struggling against poverty. Poverty is widespread, particularly in rural areas where 85 per cent of the country's 11.4 million people live. About 40 per cent of the people live below the poverty line. Some of the contributing factors to rural poverty are: inadequate or unreliable access to food supplies, lack of access to land, and poor standards of health care resulting in reduced productivity and increasing household indebtedness.

Cambodia has an excess of disadvantaged groups — including internally displaced people



*Selling fried bananas as a livelihood in Phnom Penh*

Governance institutions are weak and outdated. The principal causes are: highly centralized administration with little transparency, accountability, and participation; lack of incentives that mitigate against good performance, including noncompetitive salaries and civil service conditions; aging and inefficient institutions that lack modern management skills, technical capacity, and information tools; weak provincial, municipal, and district capacities for development planning and participatory governance; and biased allocation of public funds in favour of the military and security sectors and against the local authorities.

and returning refugees, war widows, orphans, child soldiers, and people disabled during the war by landmines. The government social safety net is extremely limited. The poor and vulnerable groups have to rely on donor or NGO programmes, and individual coping strategies. The prevalence of child labour, increasing prostitution, and cross-border trafficking of women and children illustrate the difficulties that they face in sustaining their livelihoods.

According to the *Cambodia Human Development Reports* (prepared by the Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia), the country has among the worst human development indicators in Asia. For instance, Cambodia's human development index (HDI) — a composite measure of longevity, educational attainment, and standard of living — is the lowest in East and Southeast Asia after Lao PDR. There are large disparities between urban and rural areas — the HDI score for urban areas is 21 per cent greater than that for rural areas. In addition, there are large regional disparities in the incidence of poverty; the coastal and mountainous regions have the lowest incidence of poverty (22 per cent) and the Tonle Sap region has the highest incidence (38 per cent). The plains region falls in between, with 29 per cent of its population below the poverty line.

### The UNCRD Project in Cambodia

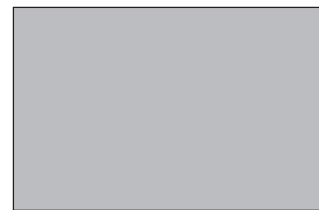
UNCRD's ongoing project in Cambodia involves both vulnerability analysis of village households and capacity assessment of provincial and district authorities in Kampong Chhnang (population: 417,693) and Kampong Speu (population: 598,882) Provinces. Both studies involve participatory action research (PAR) — a mutual learning process of group or community mobilization through dialogue and reflection on action. They form part of Phase 2 of the Human Security and Regional Development Project.

### Village vulnerability analysis

In February 2001, the Human Security Group-Cambodia visited the two provinces and rural areas for the first time, listened to the local authorities and villagers, observed and learned, and then sought out relevant information. The team conducted vulnerability analysis in four rural villages (a better-off village and a poorer village in each province). The purpose was to examine the vulnerability of households to environmental hazards; climate; economic, social, cultural, and health risks; and food insecurity, their coping or survival strategies; and the adequacy of governmental and nongovernmental programmes or projects to reduce their vulnerability and enhance their security.



*Child survival strategy in Kompong Preah, a floating fishing village*



*Communal pond — source of drinking water*

A questionnaire was developed by the UNCRD group and translated into Khmer by faculty members from the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA). The RUA group and six district officials in each province administered the questionnaire to the villagers. The commune and village chiefs in both provinces participated in discussions on village development problems and the food security situation in the villages. They identified women informants in each village, who helped to make the village surveys better informed about their needs and priorities.

A key concern in each village was the lack of development intervention by local authorities and NGOs in both Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces. Claims of unavailability or inadequacy of service delivery were similar in all four villages. Thus, the question arises as to why service delivery for improving rural livelihoods is such an elusive process in the villages. Such services are essential for alleviating the suffering of the vulnerable groups.

Women and women-headed households were more vulnerable than men and men-headed households in the villages studied. Women's opportunity to escape the effects of risks through various coping strategies is limited. For this reason, development interventions must target women and women-headed households in the villages.

In view of the serious vacuum in village women's organizations which prevented women's development activities, considerable efforts should be devoted by local authorities, NGOs, and donors to organizing effective women's organizations — for example, women's leadership training groups, agricultural management or productivity groups, micro-enterprise or small business management groups, health volunteers, credit groups, and water users' groups.

#### **Local capacity assessments**

The UNCRD project is concerned with the assessment and development of local capacities and institutions for promoting human security and peace in Cambodia. Local authorities are ill-equipped for

the challenges of human security and peace-building and their existing organizational structures, management systems, traditional methodologies, and mindsets make it difficult for them to be involved in promoting such programmes or projects. Since human security is a relatively new area of activity in local authorities, institutional capacity must be gradually developed.

Through focus group discussions and SWOT analyses in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces and in a sample district in each province, the local authorities identified the strengths and weaknesses and opportunities and threats in the provinces and districts, prioritized proposed actions, and defined strategies for improving institutional capacity.

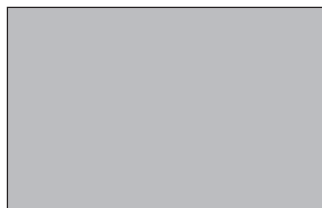
The lack of capacity-building programmes in the two provinces, relative to that extended by the UNDP-CARERE-SEILA Program limits the capacity of the provincial authorities to play a meaningful role in promoting human security. The quality of personnel in the provinces and districts is poor, partly as a consequence of the destruction of the country's educational system and its educated work force and professionals during the Khmer Rouge regime. The planning, technical, and managerial skills in the provinces and districts are very weak. Although the personnel are able to collect raw data, they lack knowledge and skills for data analysis and for preparing the plans. With the implementation of the Royal Government's decentralization reforms and the commune council elections in February 2002, a critical issue is the administrative and planning capacity of the commune councils to plan and implement decentralized programmes. This highlights the need for massive capacity-building and training at the local level.

The focus areas for PAR at the local level include:

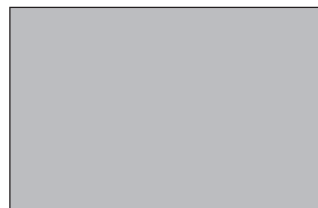
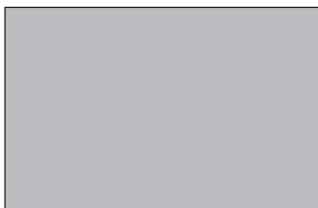
- Food security — economic and physical access to food.
- Community-based natural resource management — forestry and fisheries.
- Health security — access to health services;

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## RESEARCH



*Field testing of food security interview guide in two villages near Phnom Penh*



*Briefing by the Governor of Kampong Chhnang Province*

health expenditure; quality of health services; health care providers; and health facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and health centres.

- Educational security — access to educational services; education expenditure; and quality of schools, teachers, and school facilities.
- Rural livelihoods — poverty and basic needs; income security; and microcredit.
- Rural infrastructure — farm-to-market roads and small-scale irrigation; access to land; and housing.
- Women's and children's security — protection against abuse and neglect; heavy work; prostitution; cross-border trafficking; and other oppressive practices.
- Institutional and development planning capacity of local authorities.

The UNCRD group is in the process of reviewing and analysing the data and information relating to the above research areas. Upon completion of this task, the group will prepare individual reports and disseminate the research findings. The research results will be useful in determining training needs and designing training workshops for local authorities.

### Preliminary results

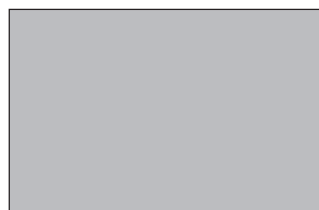
- The field research using PAR left the UNCRD and RUA groups to their own devices, and taught them self-reliance, cooperation, innovation, and patience to listen to local officials and villagers. They learned group process skills and teamwork. The RUA group facilitated the PAR.
- The UNCRD group's analysis of the capacity assessment data and information will help to identify the local authorities' problems and potential in planning and implementing human security programmes.
- A summary of findings from the vulnerability analyses of village households was published in *UNCRD Newsletter*, no. 51 (January-June 2001).

- A Training Workshop on Participatory Action Research and Planning for Food Security will be jointly organized and conducted by UNCRD and RUA, from 6 to 11 August 2001, in Phnom Penh. The workshop will include field testing of interview guides on food security in four villages near Phnom Penh. Training materials and group discussion guides will be produced in both English and Khmer. The workshop will have spillover effects, as the participants from different ministries and from RUA can use the materials for conducting their own workshops.

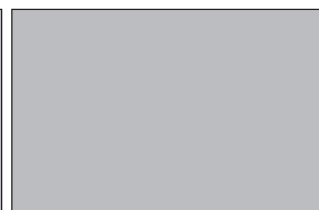
### Future Directions

Plans are also under way to implement Phase 3 of the Human Security and Regional Development Project early next year. This phase will focus on building local capacity for decentralization and improved service delivery, which are emerging issues in Cambodia. The objectives are to examine the problems and constraints which limit local authorities' capacity to implement decentralization and deliver services through participation; identify and document cases where successful steps have been taken to facilitate decentralization and participation in service delivery; and help local authorities build social capital and strengthen their institutional and human resource capacities for decentralization and management of human security programmes through training and capacity-building. South-South cooperation in capacity-building and training will be facilitated.

**Staff involved:** Josefa S. Edralin, Elena M. Panganiban, Bashiru M. Koroma, M. Ashraf Hossain, Keiko Noji, and Nozomi Yamaguchi; and Nalitra Thaiprasert and Sophat Long (interns).



*Lecture-discussion session at  
3rd training workshop*



*UNCRD staff member delivers  
lecture*

## **Human Security and Local Development in Lao PDR**

### **The Human Security Challenges in Lao PDR**

Human security is understood as the ability to withstand threats such as disease, hunger, unemployment, crime, social conflict, political repression, and environmental hazards, which may occur as sudden shocks, long-term trends, or seasonal cycles. The human security challenges in Lao PDR were identified from review of recent poverty assessment documents, discussions with officials of the Department of Planning, Committee for Planning and Cooperation of the Government of Lao PDR (DoP/CPC), and from preliminary surveys conducted on mission to Lao PDR during February 2001. The principal indicator of poverty is rice self-sufficiency (less than 16 kg rice/per head/per month) and that for wealth is the number of livestock per household. A village is considered vulnerable when more than 60 per cent of the households are poor or when there is no school, dispensary, or traditional health care facility in the village and when the residents have to walk for more than six hours to reach a health centre or district hospital. Similarly, a district is considered vulnerable when more than 60 per cent of the villages are poor or when more than 40 per cent of the villages are without access to education and health care or when more than 70 per cent of the villages are without electricity. Areas are considered vulnerable when they are used for opium cultivation, or where there are unexploded ordinances (UXO), or where floods occur.

Economic insecurity is caused by the lack of a means of livelihood or more often, the subsistence level of the income generated by economic activities undertaken such as subsistence agriculture, slash-and-burn cultivation, and temporary employment as labour. Vulnerable populations are those which practice slash-and-burn cultivation, victims of natural disasters and pests, and targets for relocation and land alloca-

tion. Increases in vulnerability are felt through loss of savings, loss of backup systems as well as through loss of dignity and cultural pride.

Environmental insecurity is caused by land problems such as allocation, small production areas, soil depletion, low yields, and poor quality of land; insufficient cash for investment; natural disasters; environmental degradation; and the lack of water. With increased reliance on forest products, their supply is dwindling and culturally imposed taboos on wildlife consumption as well as indigenous conservation practices are being ignored. The reduction of fallow cycles has resulted in land degradation and reduced productivity, as the communities are not provided with sufficient infrastructure or agricultural extension services. Therefore, communities have become impoverished and in some provinces, have even fled to avoid displacement through land allocation. Malaria and dysentery are chronic due to low sanitation levels. Mental health problems are manifested as depression, fatalism, and opium addiction.

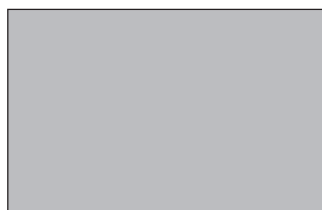
Social insecurities cited are lack of village leadership or initiative, relocation, poor health, too many children, lack of commercial skills, insufficient education, insufficient government assistance, chronic intergenerational poverty, opium addiction, presence of UXO, theft, and low prices of produce. Low levels of education are compounded by poor quality, irrelevance to livelihoods, and language barriers.

Lao PDR is composed of several ethnic groups with much cultural diversity. Cultural insecurity is being experienced through loss of cultural diversity due to poverty and relocation of communities to new sites and new ways of life. Local culture is also being threatened by influences from neighbouring Thailand through the media.

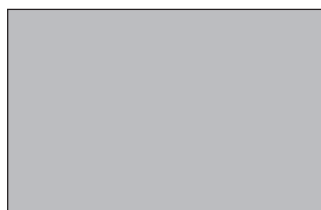
Solutions are identified as revision of land allocation, provision of agricultural extension services, livestock protection, provision of physical and social infrastructure, and price guarantees for crops. Women perceive provision of credit, technical assistance and advice on marketing for textile and handicraft production, family planning, and pro-

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## RESEARCH



*Dialogue with villagers to identify priority development issues*



*Group exercise on project plan formulation*

vision of rice mills (to reduce heavy labour) as effective means to reduce poverty.

### **UNCRD's Human Security Project in Lao PDR**

Three premises underlie this project:

- Integrating human security into local development strategies ensures that vulnerabilities to economic risks, environmental degradation, social breakdown, political conflicts, and cultural erosion are addressed;
- Decentralization provides local governments with an increased opportunity to become actively involved in planning and implementing human security programmes; and
- Developing the capacity of local governments is an important instrument for integrating human security in local development.

UNCRD and DoP/CPC have been collaborating on training for provincial planners since July 1998 and have jointly conducted three training workshops for provincial planning and management as well as a training needs assessment (TNA) to identify the specific needs of provincial and district planners in the country. It was decided to integrate these ongoing efforts with Phase 2 of the Human Security and Regional Development Project and involve DoP/CPC and the departments of planning at the provincial and district levels in conducting the fieldwork required as part of the capacity-building efforts for provincial- and district-level authorities.

The concept of human security is best defined as removal or reduction of vulnerability to economic, environmental, cultural, social, and political risks. Therefore, in order to determine human security concerns in a region, it is essential to conduct a vulnerability analysis that identifies the vulnerable populations and the economic, environmental, cultural, social, and political risks that they are exposed to. At the same time, it is necessary to estimate the extent to which human security concerns are being addressed and the local capacity to deal with the

issues. The surveys conducted under this project therefore, aim to assess economic, environmental, social, and cultural vulnerabilities experienced at the household and village levels and the consequent coping strategies as well as determine capacity at the provincial and district levels to address these in ongoing planning efforts.

The three provinces of Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, and Vientiane are selected for detailed study to represent the northern, southern, and central regions of the country. Preliminary surveys found significant differences in human security concerns in the three provinces due to geographical characteristics, demographic features, levels of development, and the extent of economic integration with neighbouring countries.

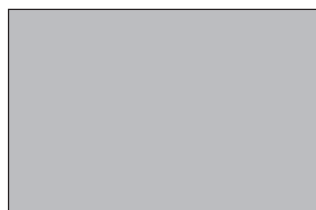
A training workshop on Vulnerability Assessment for Human Security and Local Development was conducted on 27-28 April 2001 in Vientiane, Lao PDR for officials from DoP/CPC and provincial and district authorities implementing the vulnerability and capacity assessments in the three selected provinces. A follow-up workshop was held to review the results of the surveys and decide on the use of the survey results in local planning exercises and developing a training programme targeting district officials.

### **Preliminary results**

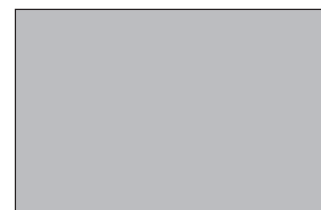
The survey covered three provinces, two districts in each province (one located in the plains and the other in a remote mountainous area), and two villages (one located close to an urban area and the other in a remote area) including at least forty households in each village. It was observed that the exercise of conducting the survey and the findings collected were valuable inputs to enhancing the staff capacity at the provincial and district levels and providing information for ongoing planning exercises.

General findings of the vulnerability assessments indicated that while conditions in both districts selected for study were similar in Luang Prabang Province, there are significant differences between the urbanized and remote areas, with





*Women engaged in basket-making  
for income generation*



*Handing over project plan to  
village representative*

the latter being substantially poorer, in Vientiane and Savannakhet Provinces. Poverty is widely prevalent among the highland/remote communities. Economic insecurity is observed in the low incomes of the people and a large share of the population being at subsistence level. Rice yields have decreased among relocated communities forcing them to sell their livestock, rely on forest products and wildlife, and hire out their labour. Additional food is grown in home gardens and some communities rely on handicrafts to earn extra income to buy rice during the months of shortage such as textiles weaving by the Lao Loum, basket-making by the Lao Seung, and embroidery by the Lao Theung. Forest products are collected for sale as compensation for rice deficiencies as well as to cover the costs of health, education, transport, clothing, and miscellaneous expenses. Destruction of forests, land degradation, livestock disease, insufficient potable water supply and sanitation facilities, and the incidence of diarrhea and malaria are identified among environmental problems faced.

Social insecurity is felt in the low levels of education and skills among the youth and the high incidence of drug consumption that keeps communities in a vicious circle of poverty. Cultural insecurity is the loss of traditions being experienced particularly by highland communities when they relocate and adjust their lifestyle accordingly as well as increasing Thai influences in border areas caused by popular media. Coping strategies with a negative impact are sales of livestock, continued slash-and-burn cultivation, and migration within the country or illegal migration to Thailand. Positive coping strategies are the cultivation of cash crops, handicraft-making, reallocation of land, informal education, and promotion of traditions among ethnic minorities.

The capacity-building needs at the provincial and district levels were identified as follows:

- The need for improved targeting of beneficiaries for social services such as health and education;
- Quality control of construction of irrigation

projects;

- Monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure their effectiveness at the local level;
- Improved skills in local planning for survey and data collection with village communities;
- Increasing beneficiary awareness of development;
- Assisting communities to help themselves through joint action between local government and the community; and
- Preparation of a practical manual for district-level planners that would serve as a guide to initiate and sustain dialogue with villagers to prioritize actions (some undertaken entirely by villagers and others undertaken with various levels of government assistance as deemed essential).

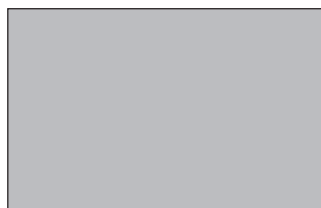
### Future Directions

The provincial and district planners participating in the survey would be provided with a framework to analyse and interpret the findings collected and use them as inputs into planning activities focusing on enhancing human security. Subsequently, a programme for training of district-level planners would be formulated to encourage participatory planning and locally-initiated development activities. A workshop will be organized in March 2002 when UNCRD counterparts from Phase 1 of the Human Security and Regional Development Project in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand would share their experiences with those in Lao PDR. This activity will be targeted at the directors and deputy directors of the provincial planning departments in Lao PDR to familiarize them with the concepts, approaches, and experiences in other countries to assist them in strategizing for transmittal of human security approaches to provincial- and district-level planning personnel.

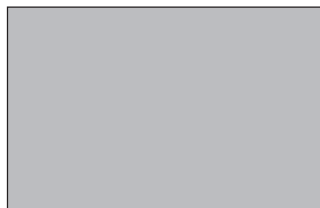
**Staff involved:** Kenji Oya, Devyani Mani, Wang Yu, Teruhiko Yoshimura, and Mai Hasegawa; and Naoko Kito (intern).

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## RESEARCH



*Discussion on SWOT analysis  
(Thailand team)*



*Nakhon Ratchasima*

## ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

### ONGOING PROJECTS

#### **RES/570/93: Urban Environmental Management in Asia: Strengthening Capabilities at the Local Level**

Cases developed during the previous year dealt with the intersection of human security with urban environmental management and focused on the partnerships among stakeholders. This included governments, communities — community-based organizations (CBOs) or people's organizations (POs) — and intermediaries — nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) — universities, and the private sector.

In September 2000, UNCRD verified the case study findings with actors in the field in the respective case cities, i.e., Cebu City in the Philippines, Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality in Thailand, and Surabaya in Indonesia. During these visits, collaborators and individuals who were actually involved in the processes documented in the cases were invited to Nagoya to present their points of view for a joint learning workshop.

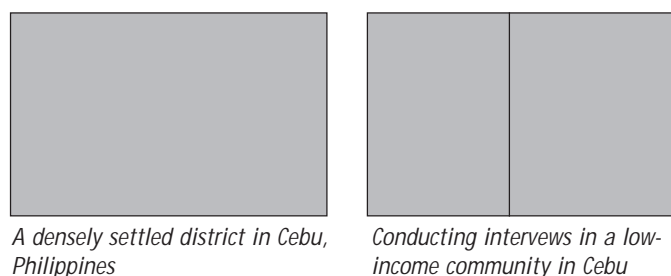
The "Joint Learning Workshop in Community-based Environmental Improvement and Capacity-Building," took place in Nagoya from 19 to 23 February 2001, and assembled eleven overseas participants who shared their experiences with fifteen concerned professionals based in Japan, including UNCRD staff members. The workshop aimed to facilitate an exchange of project experiences on community-based environmental improvement among mid-career practitioners and managers of local government, NGOs, and CBOs in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Japan; and recommend a set of actions to further UNCRD's efforts to promote joint learning among developing countries. A summary report presenting the results of the workshop was completed in June 2001.

The experiences accumulated in selected cities (including those of the Community Organization Development Institute (CODI) in Ayutthaya, Thailand) and the UNCRD case studies became the basis for sharing lessons learned, chiefly relating to concerns about interorganizational linkages and responsibility-sharing among CBOs, NGOs, and governmental organizations (GOs) towards improving the urban environment and housing, capacity-building, and reflections on past and current project experiences related to the earlier issues raised.

Japanese cases in the area of partnership of CBOs and *machizukuri* (community revitalization and promotion) were also introduced during the course of four field visits in Nagoya City, Fukui City (Fukui Prefecture), and Nagahama City (Shiga Prefecture).

There are five critical elements needed to embark on community-based environmental improvement, identified through the case studies in four countries. Firstly, the participatory approach is essential, to enable members of a community to join in activities such as livelihood or environmental improvement at the community level; secondly, in order to realize this, partnerships or interorganizational collaboration and networking among CBOs, NGOs, local government units (LGUs), and the private sector must be established; thirdly, an enabling approach must be instituted by strategic intermediaries (notably, NGOs) to facilitate community improvement; and finally, effective leadership was identified as crucial in achieving self-help activities based on interorganizational collaboration. To solve human security issues, these relationships constitute major factors in the search for meaningful solutions (see figure 1).

Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis was made during the final session in order to enable each of the three country-based working groups to present a summary of their discussions by applying such analysis to the current state of community-based environmental improvement and capacity-building



in their respective countries. Future plans and actions aimed at resolving the problems raised were also discussed in this session.

At the end of the workshop, a questionnaire survey was conducted in order to examine how effective the design of the workshop had been in relation to participants' future activities. In addition, a needs assessment questionnaire was administered to the overseas participants to gain an understanding of their cities' unique problems and the type of training materials that would be beneficial in helping local officials to solve outstanding problems.

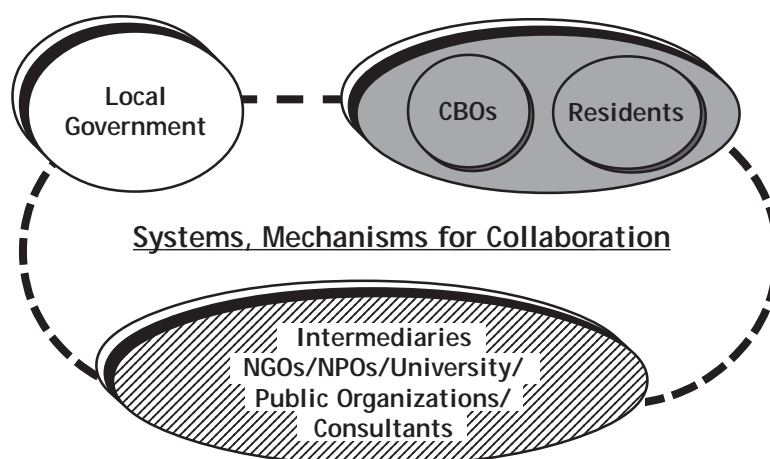
Field visits were able to provide opportunities for participants to gain insights into Japanese practices on community-initiated environmental improvement and *machizukuri*. Participants were generally impressed by the high degree of motivation among community members and the supporting role of government which facilitated a participatory approach to revitalize a rural community (in Fukui Prefecture). Through case presentations by respective participants from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand as well as field visits, they were able to exchange experiences, which were considered useful guides for future activities.

Among the suggestions received from the participants were that workshops could be organized in the participants' countries, participants from Africa and Latin America could be invited to the workshop for wider and more stimulating experience-sharing, and time allocation for case presentations should be longer.

The results of the survey indicated that topics on community-based environmental improvement and participatory approaches for solid waste management or wastewater management would be useful for future workshops while in-country workshops could provide constructive opportunities for participants to examine and observe successful practices on issues deemed significant by participants.

Work commenced in March 2001 on facilitator's and participant's manuals for training modules on environmental management (overview), human security and the urban environment (community development in low-income settlements), and urban environmental management (environmentally-sound practices). The training manual to be used for in-country training courses (ICTs) in environmental management will contain shortened case studies from the project.

Figure 1. Main Actors in Environmental Improvement



### **Country-Specific Training Project for Lao PDR: Focus on Provincial Development Planning and Management**

The country-specific training project for Lao PDR, which was launched in 1998 in collaboration with the State Planning Committee (SPC, now Committee for Planning and Cooperation, or CPC) of the Government of Lao PDR is designed to support SPC in the formulation and implementation of a training programme in provincial development planning and management. It aims to enhance the technical capacity of administrators and planning personnel tasked to undertake development planning and management at the provincial and district levels. Human resource development (HRD) in this field is considered to be the key to institution-building to make development administration effective under the country's decentralization policy. The country-specific training project for Lao PDR has been implemented with three major components: training needs assessment (TNA); curriculum development and training material preparation; and workshops for training of trainers (TOT).

Former participants of UNCRD's international training courses played vital roles in designing the project, and continue to be instrumental in its implementation as liaison officers as well as facilitators and resource persons for the training programmes under the project.

#### **Training Needs Assessment**

A survey was conducted jointly by UNCRD and SPC in May-June 1999 to assess the training needs for provincial development planning and management in Lao PDR. The survey indicated insufficient staff strength and capacity to be a major constraint in provincial planning and management. While the staff members are greatly motivated and keen to develop knowledge and skills related to their tasks and responsibilities, a process of systematically cultivating and enhancing

their technical capabilities is lacking.

The training strategy formulated on the basis of the outcome of the TNA emphasizes: multiplier-effect through TOT; practice-oriented training; and linking "off-the-job" and "on-the-job" training.

From the findings of the TNA, priority areas for training were identified as follows: (a) understanding the implications of the decentralized system of development administration on local development planning and management; (b) local development and community participation in project planning and management; (c) understanding the project cycle and its management implications; (d) methods and techniques of project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation; (e) data collection, analysis, and statistical skills; (g) training strategies for provincial- and district-level planning personnel; and (f) best practices and case studies of local development projects in Lao PDR as well as other countries in Asia.

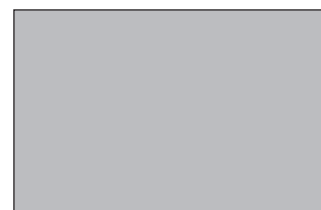
#### **Preparation of Training Materials and the Training Programme**

Keeping these priority training areas in mind, a series of training materials that illustrate various aspects of local development planning and management has been prepared by UNCRD and SPC staff members. These materials were used as inputs in the training workshops conducted in 1999 and 2000, and were translated into the Lao language by SPC for use in the third training workshop held in January 2001 where trainers trained by UNCRD in the earlier workshops conducted the training in the Lao language for provincial- and district-level planners.

Meanwhile, a training programme has been developed which is structured around activities which include: (a) lecture-discussion sessions on topics such as challenges and opportunities for local development in the context of decentralization and methods and techniques of project design, implementation, and monitoring and evalu-



*Low-income neighbourhood in  
Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand*



*Conducting interviews*

ation; (b) participants' presentations for exchange of experiences and ideas on local development project planning and management, and training for provincial and district planning personnel; (c) planning exercise on participatory project design and management for local development; and (d) group work on designing a training course for district planners with special focus on training contents, trainers and trainees, training methods, and training evaluation. The course also took in field visits to development project sites and concluded with training evaluation by the participants to generate information useful in guiding the organizers and facilitators to design and implement future training workshops.

### **Training Workshops for Trainers**

As part of the country-specific training project for Lao PDR, two workshops were conducted to train trainers. The workshops were attended by mid-career to senior planning officials mostly from SPC and line ministries. UNCRD and SPC staff members served as resource persons and facilitators for the training workshops.

The training workshops aimed at exposing the participants to alternative ideas, strategies, and approaches to local development, in order to help them acquire a deeper understanding of the opportunities and challenges emerging from the ongoing decentralization policy; providing them with an opportunity to make use of practical methods and techniques of participatory planning, so that they can appreciate the value and meaning of planning with the community; and enabling the participants to develop a deeper insight into strategies for, and priority areas of, training in local development planning and management.

As part of the training workshop programme, a planning exercise was conducted to provide the participants with an opportunity to undergo one round of action planning work with the village community, which involved tasks of initiating dialogue with community members and local au-

thority representatives; analysing problems and setting development objectives; identifying alternative actions and selecting a desirable course of action; preparing project proposals; and planning for project implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

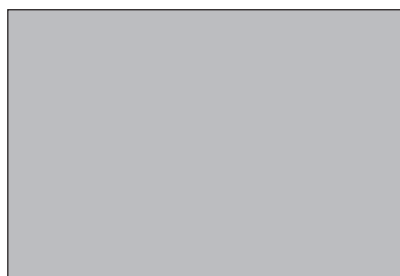
### **Training Lao Planners by Lao Trainers**

The third training workshop held in January 2001 was the first attempt to deliver training by a team of Lao trainers who were trained in earlier workshops, using the training materials prepared in Lao by Lao trainers on the basis of the inputs developed by UNCRD for the first two workshops. Twenty-five mid-career planners from SPC, line ministries, and provincial and district authorities took part in the training workshop. Among the participants were eight pairs of planners from the provinces and districts therein, which had been specifically nominated to serve as focal points for training in local development planning and management.

With the successful implementation of the third training workshop, SPC has proven its ability to manage and run training programmes. In view of this (and coupled with the availability of trained trainers as well as training materials in the Lao language), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) agreed to support SPC for five years in implementing the training programme for provincial- and district-level planners. The first training course under JICA's in-country training programme will be held in January 2002. UNCRD will continue to provide technical advisory services to SPC under its country-specific training support project. The specific tasks agreed upon between UNCRD and SPC include developing case materials on best practices of local development; further improving trainers' skills in delivering lectures and facilitating planning exercises and group work; and designing and implementing training programmes for district-level planners.

# Supporting Development Initiatives through UNCRD-NGO Partnership

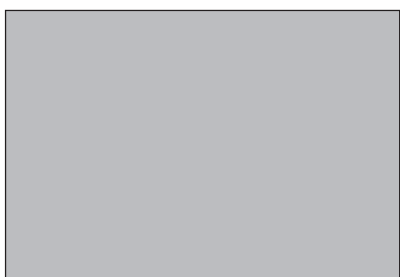
*Kenji Oya, Chief Researcher*



*Village girls spend two to three hours a day fetching water for home use*

UNCRD has been collaborating with the Lions Club of Nagoya Johoku (LCNJ) and the Tokai Institute of Social Development for Asia and the Pacific (TISDAP) in implementing an upland village support project in northern Lao PDR. The project, launched in 1995 in conjunction with the then ongoing research-cum-training project on community-based upland resource management in Lao PDR, is designed to support the upland villages in the Nam Khanh watershed in Xieng Ngeun district, Luang Prabang Province in improving the quality of community life.

## **Project Activities**



*All villagers work together to construct a water tank*

While the main thrust of the project has been primarily to improve the villagers' access to safe drinking water, special support was extended in 1999-2000 to Ban Phonsaat, a village created in 1998 through the merger and relocation of three highland villages (Ban Pako, Ban Nam Okkhon, and Ban Sen Oudom) under the village consolidation programme, in constructing a primary school together with the establishment of a school education support fund and the construction of a water supply facility (table 1).

In early 2001, a new scheme was launched as part of the project to assist selected villages in undertaking forest conservation and afforestation with a view to ensuring a sustainable wa-

**TABLE 1. VILLAGE SUPPORT SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED**

Villages (Year of Support)	Dominant Ethnic Group	Population*	Households*	Support Schemes**
Ban Houaykacham (1995/96)	Lao Thung	224	35	WS
Ban Houaychong (1996/97, 2001-2003)	Lao Thung	217 (270)	38 (46)	WS, V-FORCAP
Ban Paktho (1997/98, 2001-2003)	Lao Thung	373 (392)	56 (59)	WS, V-FORCAP
Ban Pakkhan (1997/98)	Lao Loum/Lao Thung	524	105	WS
Ban Pak Ved (1998/99)	Lao Loum	915	145	WS
Ban Pak Bak (1999/2000)	Lao Loum/Lao Thung	253	47	WS
Ban Tinh (1999/2000)	Lao Thung	309	52	WS
Ban Phonsavang (1999/2000, 2001-2003)	Lao Thung	425 (436)	73 (75)	WS, VFORCAP
Ban Phonsaat (1999/2000, 2001-2003)	Lao Soung	903 (921)	125 (127)	WS, PSB, SESF, V-FORCAP
Ban Houaykhang (2001-2003)	Lao Thung	na	na	V-FORCAP

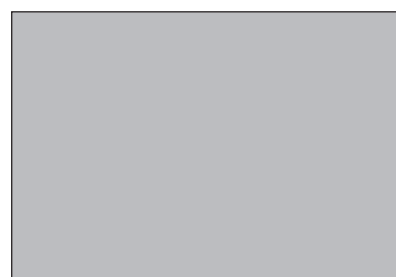
**Notes:** \*Figures on village population and households are those obtained from the field survey conducted in the year of support; and \*\*support schemes: WS — water supply; PSB — primary school building; SESF — school education support fund; and V-FORCAP — village forest conservation and afforestation.





Note: ■ Location of villages.

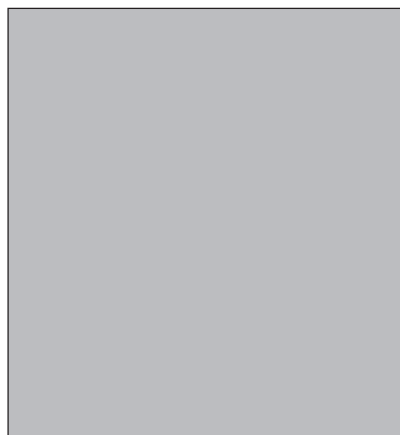
ter supply as well as enhancing the primary productivity of land and forest resources. The village forest conservation and afforestation scheme (V-FORCAP), the first phase of which will extend for three years from 2001, involves a joint review of village land-use plans by villagers and district officers concerned to identify and delineate forests to be conserved, areas to be afforested, and areas where conservation-oriented farming practices are to be introduced; training of village forest leaders and district officers concerned in forest management and livelihood improvement; establishment and operation of village nurseries; tree-planting in degraded forests alongside forest conservation work; and introduction of conservation-oriented farming practices.



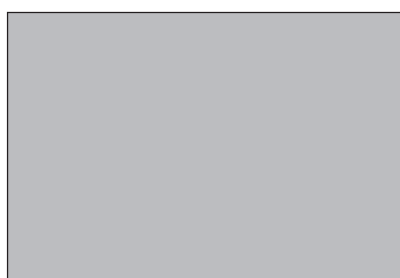
*Improved access to safe water contributes to reduction in the incidence of water-borne diseases*

### ***Origin of the Project***

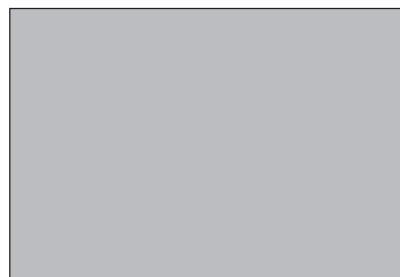
The Nam Khanh watershed, a narrow valley of about 225 km<sup>2</sup> situated at 40 km to 60 km southeast of the provincial capital of Luang Prabang, has been the site of fieldwork by UNCRD researchers since 1992 when a study on slash-and-burn cultivation and forest management was initiated. Three major ethnic groups of Lao PDR cohabit in the watershed: the Lao Loum on the low-lying plain, the Lao Thung on the mountain slopes, and the Lao Soung



*Village water supply schemes bring about a significant reduction in labour and time required to fetch water*



*Handing over the funds to support construction of a primary school at Ban Phonsaat*



*Welcoming guests attending inauguration ceremony of Phonsaat Primary School*

in the highlands. While the Lao Loum are engaged in wet rice cultivation, the people of the Lao Thung and Lao Soung ethnic groups undertake slash-and-burn cultivation to grow upland rice, maize, and soybean mainly for home consumption.

The village support project was conceived in 1994 when a group of researchers from UNCRD and other collaborating institutions jointly undertook fieldwork in the Nam Khanh watershed. Observing the difficulties the villagers were facing in securing safe water for domestic use as well as their sincere efforts in improving community life, the research group unanimously decided to do something meaningful in support of the villagers' endeavour. The village support project was also meant to reciprocate the warm courtesy and encouraging assistance extended by the villagers during the fieldwork. The idea to initiate support to the villages turned into a concrete project plan through a series of dialogues with the village representatives organized during the community action planning exercise, which was conducted as part of the training programme on community-based resource management for provincial and district officials. The funding for the village support project has been made possible by the LCNJ's humanitarian policy and commitment to promoting people-to-people cooperation through forging partnerships.

### ***Parties Involved and Their Roles***

The role-sharing among the parties involved in implementing the village support project can be delineated as follows. Firstly, the LCNJ contributes funds to support the villages of the Nam Khanh watershed in procuring the necessary materials for the construction of water supply facilities and school buildings as well as for undertaking village forest conservation and afforestation work. Secondly, the villages concerned mobilize community resources such as labour, local materials, local skills, and knowledge to undertake project activities. Thirdly, the provincial and district authorities provide technical support such as community organizing, training, field surveys, project design, monitoring and supervision, and technical guidance; and finally, UNCRD, in cooperation with TISDAP and the provincial and district authorities, serves as the intermediary to coordinate project planning and implementation, and also undertake project monitoring and evaluation.

### ***Project Impacts***

According to a field survey conducted in the villages concerned, the immediate benefit to villagers from the construction of water supply facilities was the significant reduction in time and labour required to fetch water for home consumption during the dry season. It is however important to take note of the remarks made by a group of young village women, who traditionally per-

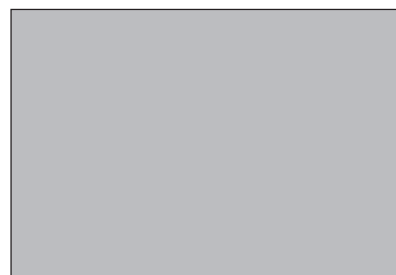


form the water carrying, that the construction of water taps near their houses has no doubt increased the convenience in obtaining water, but they regretfully admitted that they now have far less opportunity to enjoy chatting and gossiping with their friends, while travelling to and from the water sources. Meanwhile, most villagers acknowledged that the incidence of water-borne diseases among the villagers were significantly reduced soon after the construction of water supply facilities.

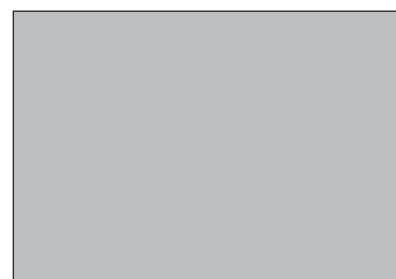
It is also observed that the spirit of teamwork and cooperation enhanced among the villagers through working together in the construction, operation, and maintenance of water supply facilities has made it possible to strengthen community solidarity and confidence, particularly in promoting further collective action towards improving the quality of community life. It would not be an exaggeration to point out that the most important impact the village support project has brought about on the villagers concerned is the enhanced skills and capabilities of the villagers in managing their own community affairs. The village committee now manages the water supply facility in each village and has two appointed managers tasked to undertake regular maintenance activities and collect water fees. Three villages have recently revised the water tariff from a household-based water charge to a per-capita water charge in response to the villagers' demand to ensure equity in sharing the costs for water supply facility operation and maintenance.

### ***Opportunities for UNCRD***

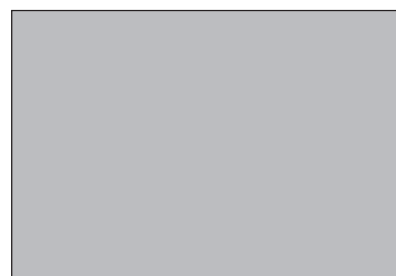
The village support project in the Nam Khanh watershed is now being implemented as an integral part of the ongoing research-cum-training project on capacity-building for community-based resource management and livelihood improvement in the upland areas of the Mekong region. UNCRD's involvement in the village support project has contributed to the expansion of the scope of its research projects and also to the diversification of project activities. It has provided opportunities for the UNCRD staff members concerned to learn from reality. The Nam Khanh watershed has been an important venue to experiment with alternative training methods of participatory action planning and management, and also to generate long-term monitoring information on the socioeconomic changes of the village communities. The partnerships forged with the provincial and district authorities as well as the villages concerned have been instrumental in generating insights into the social dynamics, useful in designing and implementing down-to-earth training programmes for local development planning personnel in Lao PDR.



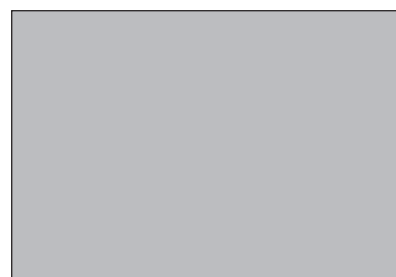
*Improved classroom environment for learning*



*Physical exercise class at Phonsaat Primary School*



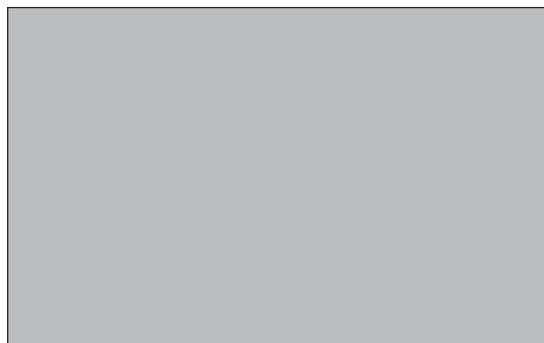
*Degraded forestland due to excessive slash-and-burn cultivation*



*An ideal upland village surrounded by thick forest*

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# PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY



UNCRD publications are designed principally to disseminate the results of the Centre's training and research projects to a wider audience and provide general information on all UNCRD activities to the public at large, both in Japan and overseas. The output is composed of three distinct types of publication: informational materials; periodicals (journals); and the general publications series. To accommodate a local readership some of the informational materials are published in Japanese as well as English, or only in Japanese. Full access to all UNCRD publications is provided through its Publication Section.

The UNCRD Library, housing a specialized collection of books and periodicals on regional development, is available for the use of staff and outside researchers.

## Informational Materials

The *UNCRD Newsletter*, *UNCRD Annual Report*, and occasional brochures are produced for a general readership. To create a better understanding of its mission, programmes, and activities, the Centre makes available to Japanese research and training institutions, government agencies, and the general public, the *UNCRD Info* and *UNCRD Highlights*, published in Japanese only.

## UNCRD Newsletter

The *UNCRD Newsletter* (semiannual) is a regular means of communication between UNCRD and its former research, training, seminar, and workshop participants; national, regional, and local government agencies, research and training institu-

tions, and universities; other UN agencies; and the international development community who are interested or involved in UNCRD activities. The newsletter, free of charge, provides information on all the Centre's current and future projects and activities as well as staff changes, new publications, and a calendar of events.

## UNCRD Alumni Newsletter

The UNCRD Africa Office has begun publishing an alumni newsletter designed to maintain and update a network of all former participants of its training courses. Issue no. 2 was released in early 2001. The Nagoya Office is planning to publish its own alumni newsletter in the near future.

## UNCRD Annual Report

The *UNCRD Annual Report* (in English and Japanese) presents the current status of the Centre's research and training programmes; descriptions of recent and forthcoming events, activities, and publications; a financial statement; and a list of staff members, in addition to general information about the Centre.

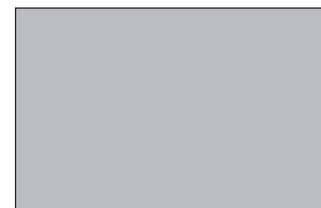
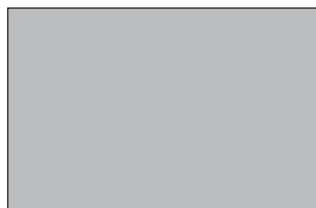
## UNCRD Info and UNCRD Highlights

Sharing and improving access to information about UNCRD is an important objective of the *UNCRD Info* (bi-monthly) and *UNCRD Highlights* (twice a year). It is hoped that through these regular publications the Japanese community will be informed, active participants in the Centre's research and training programmes and projects.

## Periodicals

### Regional Development Dialogue

Published twice yearly, the *RDD*, now in its twenty-second year, serves as a forum for critical discussion of local and regional development problems,



issues, and experiences in developed, developing, and transitional economies and disseminates results of ongoing UNCRD projects. A major aim is to generate dialogue among scholars, policymakers, and practitioners of local and regional development. Each issue of the *RDD* is devoted to a topical theme related to the ongoing areas of concern at UNCRD and is edited by one or more external guest editors. Authors contribute articles on a unified theme.

### Regional Development Studies

The *RDS* (an international, multidisciplinary, externally-refereed journal published annually) is a major channel for disseminating the research findings of the UNCRD research and training staff. Its main purpose is to facilitate and encourage research and exchange of information and experience on important theoretical and empirical issues in urban and regional development in developed, developing, and transitional economies. Approximately half of the articles are drawn from work undertaken by the staff and half from externally-solicited contributors. *RDS* contains original research contributions on topics primarily related to the Centre's areas of concern.

### UNCRD Publications Series

#### Research Reports

One of UNCRD's objectives is to undertake research on local and regional development issues and problems, analyse the ensuing results, and promote access to, and use of, the research results in policy-making and training. Research reports are published to inform researchers, policymakers, planners, and the development community of the results of the Centre's research activities.

#### Textbooks

UNCRD publishes and disseminates textbooks to improve the quality of training in regional devel-

opment and related fields and to help trainers develop sufficient subject mastery. Textbook development involves specifying learning objectives; establishing curriculum content and organization; preparing, pilot testing, and editing manuscripts; designing book formats; and ensuring proper use of the textbook in training courses.

### Training Materials

In addition to textbooks, UNCRD produces relevant, appropriate, and useful training materials which are designed to provide additional knowledge bases for the training of trainers and trainees, and for training effectiveness.

UNCRD also occasionally produces both hard technology or audiovisuals (e.g., overhead transparencies, slides/tapes, films/videos, CD-ROMs, and computer exercises) and soft technology (e.g., bibliographies, lecture notes, and other training materials) to increase the effectiveness of its training courses.

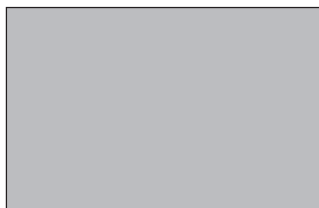
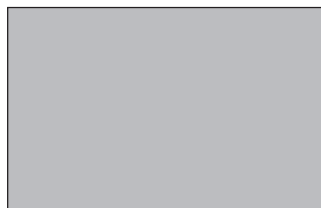
### Dissemination of UNCRD Publications

UNCRD promotes the dissemination and delivery of its publications through periodicals indexing and abstracting services, exchange of advertisements, and commercial booksellers.

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 at Geneva; *Rural Development Abstracts*; *Sage Human Resources Abstracts*; *Sage Urban Studies Abstracts*; *Social Planning, Policy and Development (SOPODA)*; and *Sociological Abstracts (SA)*. As part of PAIS Select, a limited number of *RDD* articles are reproduced and distributed via the Internet through an agreement between UNCRD and the Public Affairs Information Serv-

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## PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY



ice, Inc., New York. *RDD* is also currently abstracted and indexed in the *PAIS International* data base and *PAIS International in Print*.

### International Network for Publications Exchange

UNCRD maintains a worldwide network of institutions involved in local and regional development on its mailing list, for the exchange of information and publications. The exchange network consists of 254 institutions, libraries, and information centres in both developed and developing countries around the world: 111 in Asia and the Pacific; eleven in Oceania; thirty-five in Africa; nineteen in Latin America and the Caribbean; seventeen in North America; fifty-six in Europe; and five in the Middle East.

### UNCRD Publications on the Web

Access to UNCRD's thirty years of publications has so far been limited due to the fact that most of the publications contain many chapters and papers deserving individual analysis and indexing. The Web-based Bibliography and Index of UNCRD Publications Web site, a project undertaken by Christopher C. Brown, Reference Librarian at the University of Denver, Colorado, USA is designed to fill this gap. As of July 2001, this index is about 75 per cent complete. An estimated 1,800 works will have been indexed by the project's completion date of late 2001 or shortly after.

Available on the Web at <http://www.virtualref.com/uncrd/>, the index provides numerous ways to browse UNCRD materials; by author (meaning author, editor, guest editor, etc.), subject, series, and classification. To provide precision of access, a controlled vocabulary has been used for subject descriptors. The Macrothesaurus for Information Processing in the Field of Economic and Social Development, 5th edition, produced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), is perfectly suited for this project.

Bibliographic records contain both descriptive and subject information. Researchers will find the citation field useful, since it provides complete bibliographic information to the work cited, with all authors explicitly credited. Users can navigate between individual chapters and the main work through the links provided in the "Related to" field. Future development will include abstracts of works.

### The UNCRD Library

The UNCRD library collection consists of 25,176 volumes (including basic texts, reference books, geographic or country studies, government documents, and developing countries' development plans), 395 English language serials and periodicals on development and planning and related fields, and ninety English language newsletters issued by UN and other international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations.

The UNCRD Library maintains a computerized bibliographic data base of current and retrospective acquisitions which is used to manage and provide access to part of the library collection. The data base contains bibliographical entries for 22,178 books and 5,754 periodical articles. Conversion of the card catalogues into a computer data base by the library staff is ongoing.

The Library is interested in sharing its machine-readable bibliographic data with the libraries or information centres of planning agencies and relevant research and training institutions in developing and developed countries.

The Library provides the following services to its staff: reference, and current awareness service, information searches, and loan of library materials. Outside researchers may borrow library materials (except periodicals and reference books) through personal or interlibrary loan. An "Introduction to the UNCRD Library" brochure is available upon request.

**Staff involved:** Josefa S. Edralin, Coordinator; James F. Goater, Lillian K. Tsuji, Yasuko Fukuura, Utako Watanabe, and Emi Nishikawa.

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## **FIELD OFFICES**

- **UNCRD Disaster Management Planning  
Hyogo Office**
- **UNCRD Africa Office**
- **UNCRD Project Office for Latin America  
and the Caribbean**



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# UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE



UNCRD's Disaster Management Planning Programme was initiated in 1985. Progress in regional development has led to the creation of better and safer living environments but at the same time has also made such environments more vulnerable to natural hazards. The programme's research and training projects aim to support local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions in creating partnerships with communities in developing countries for disaster management planning. Our programme's goals are to improve the capacity of communities to develop and implement disaster management plans, and to enhance public awareness of natural hazards.

In April 1999, UNCRD's Disaster Management Planning Programme moved to a new office in Hyogo Prefecture, scene of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, and its residents are continuing their attempts to redevelop the city. The new Hyogo Office is examining the reconstruction process in Hyogo and other disaster-affected areas in developing countries as well as carrying out the following programmes to fulfill the concept behind the United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR, 1990-2000) of "establishing disaster prevention as an essential element of sustainable development". The Hyogo Office provides advisory services to communities vulnerable to disasters in cooperation with governmental agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions alike; works towards the improvement of the safety of core community facilities such as schools and hospitals, and cultural heritage sites that may be damaged by disasters; and attempts to identify and

understand best practices in disaster management at the community level to disseminate them via workshops and through information technology (IT).

## COMPLETED PROJECT

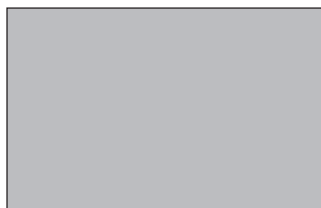
### **International Workshop on an Earthquake-Safer World in the 21st Century — Emphasis on Self-Help, Cooperation, and Education through Community Involvement**

#### **Background**

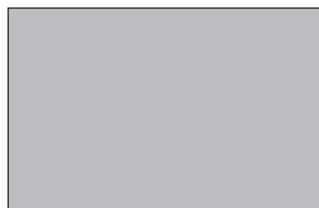
The twenty-first century is envisaged as an era of information, knowledge, and education. It is increasingly necessary to foster heightened awareness of disasters at different levels of the community for a more secure future. It has been noted during recent experiences of devastating earthquakes that a self-taught, educated, and trained community is better able to cope with natural disasters. The International Workshop on an Earthquake-Safer World in the 21st Century, held from 29 to 31 January 2001 at the International Conference Center in Kobe, was a first step towards achieving that goal.

#### **Objectives**

The workshop focused on specific issues of earthquake disasters emphasizing three key elements: self-help, cooperation, and education, which can, and should, be combined for community involvement in disaster mitigation. These are exemplified by the experiences in developing countries through three unique approaches: the RADIUS (Risk Assessment Tools for Diagnosis of Urban Areas against Seismic Disasters) Initiative, the GESI (Global Earthquake Safety Initiative), and the School Earthquake Safety Program.



*Workshop participants (Yomiuri Shimbun photo)*



*Panelists (Yomiuri Shimbun photo)*

## **Output**

The international workshop, organized by the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, RADIUS Japan Team, GeoHazards International (GHI), Hyogo Prefectural Government, Kobe City Government, and *Yomiuri Shimbun* (newspaper company), also had the support of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Research Institute and Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) Data Corporation.

Approximately eighty participants, many of them city representatives, NGOs, international experts, and university professors from fifteen countries took part in the event. During the GESI evaluation workshop, all participants urged that this project be extended to other earthquake-threatened communities around the world. At the RADIUS and School Earthquake Safety Program session, project reports from each case city were presented which reconfirmed the importance of projects promoting the development of earthquake-safer communities in developing countries.

On the final day, the general public was invited to an international symposium. A total of about 200 people attended this symposium which was divided into an opening session, overview session, and three panel discussions. A useful summary of RADIUS, GESI, and the School Earthquake Safety Program was provided during the overview session which also included two reports from El Salvador and Gujarat, India, where a devastating earthquake had occurred just prior to the workshop. Panel discussions highlighted the major issues and concerns of earthquake disaster management at the city level and discussed possible solutions from the government perspective; cooperation and education for earthquake disaster mitigation, with selected examples provided of best practices of community involvement at the grass-roots level in earthquake-risk reduction efforts; and the broad aspects and trends of earthquake disaster management in the twenty-first century with respect to key elements such as self-help, cooperation, and education.

The symposium concluded with the following message: a community-based approach is important and focusing on schools is a key component of community institutionalization. Community capacity-building should be encouraged for a safer world through practical activities of self-help, cooperation, and education.

## **ONGOING PROJECTS**

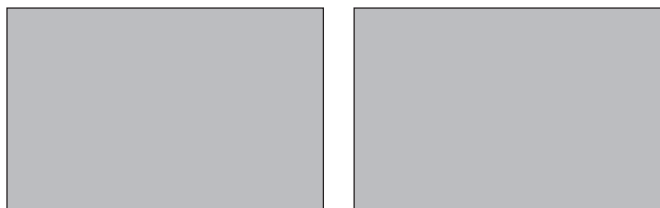
### **Building a Disaster-Resistant Community: The Case of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Nepal**

#### **Background**

Nepal's location on a seismic belt, extreme variation of climate across three regions (Himalayas, foothills, and plains, or *terai*), heavy monsoon rainfall, and floods from glacial lakes in the mountains combined with human factors such as deforestation and environmental degradation have resulted in losses in lives and property, decreases in agricultural production, and huge annual migrations into the Kathmandu Valley. To accommodate a rapidly growing urban population, the built environment has been transformed within the past two to three decades — vertically in the historical core area by reconstruction and destruction of traditional homogenous building stocks without consideration being given to seismic risk, and horizontally on peripheral agricultural land by haphazard settlement, ignoring natural hazards and without basic amenities, thus converting the entire city into a disaster-prone zone.

It is only recently that programmes on disaster mitigation have been launched, specifically to observe the IDNDR, and with cooperation from different foreign agencies. However, such efforts have neither reduced the frequency of disasters and resulting damage nor the level of vulnerability in the valley for a variety of reasons. One of the main reasons is that Nepal lacks a strategy to integrate disaster management within the





broader development context. It was only during the Ninth Development Plan (1998-2002) period that the importance of disaster mitigation was realized, but the organizational structure and specific policy implementation have yet to be devised. Another is that most mitigation programmes rely on scientific data and advanced technology and are "hazard-centred" rather than "people-oriented," therefore less relevant to Nepal. The emphasis is on the physical process and infrastructure development, with less attention given to human components. Most of these programmes, though successful by their own criteria, are less tangible in having any impact on the society not only due to lack of coordination and continuity of the mitigation work, but also because the local context and community vulnerability have been largely ignored.

Against this background, the project aims to formulate a new approach for Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, to integrate disaster mitigation components into urban development work at different levels of the city's growth process. To reduce societal vulnerability and natural hazards, it focuses on the community (socioeconomic aspect) and its immediate built environment (physical aspect) within the context of urbanization to find the "root cause" of vulnerability at the city and local (neighbourhood) levels and link it to the "capability" of the community to develop a mechanism to implement mitigation programmes as an essential part of sustainable development, rather than for each disaster event.

### Objectives

The objectives of this project are to develop a conceptual framework for "building a disaster-resistant community" by linking socioeconomic considerations with physical hazards in urban development work at the city and local levels; analyse the built environment which has evolved at different periods by examining the physical and socioeconomic effects of haphazard urban growth and uncontrolled urbanization; analyse the ex-

isting institutions and legislations related to disaster mitigation and their effectiveness during emergency situations, and the capacity (and preparedness) of a city to cope with natural disasters; and propose specific programmes/recommendations for disaster mitigation at both the urban and local levels.

### Output

The findings of this project have been variously presented at international forums and/or published in conference proceedings or newsletter articles. Moreover, the Government of Nepal can use the recommendations as a basis for policy guidance on disaster management. Other organizations may also wish to utilize the findings to design action-oriented projects for implementation in Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City or other locations in the valley. Based on this study, a community-based project is being proposed for implementation in a typical ward of Lalitpur.

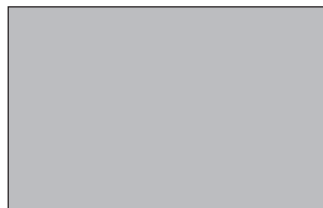
## RES/578: Field Survey of Vulnerability to Natural Disasters

### Background

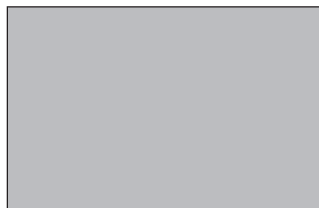
The earthquake risk to urban areas in developing countries is gradually increasing. This is partly due to continued in-migration from rural to urban areas and unplanned growth of cities. This population pressure combined with other factors, results in substandard construction with important buildings such as schools being built hastily and without proper seismic design.

### Objectives

The basic problems related to disaster mitigation and preparedness are the lack of training, awareness, education, and self-reliance within the community. An appropriately educated and trained community is much more capable of coping with



*School in Bengkulu, Indonesia*



*Active fault in Sakhalin, Russia*

natural disasters. Disaster management and related efforts are very much part of a sustainable development process. In an effort to contribute to the reduction of long-term effects of disasters, the Hyogo Office will conduct a field survey as well as needs assessment, focusing specifically on schools with the aim of providing effective support based on the experiences and lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

### Outputs

Several field surveys focusing on schools were conducted, in Chamoli, India and Bengkulu, Indonesia, where major earthquakes occurred in March 1999 and July 2000, respectively. Structural damage occurred in some of the schools, some collapsed, and some suffered minor nonstructural damage. The quality of construction of school buildings differs from one school to another, and varies between urban and rural areas. Some of the buildings which are scheduled for demolition can still be used, if appropriately retrofitted, which indicates a lack of proper building techniques and knowledge. Both can be provided through local training. To build safer communities, it is essential to raise awareness of the risk of natural disasters. During these surveys, potential counterparts for the possible implementation of a school safety project were identified and contacts established.

### Digital Maps and Related Data Bases of Active Faults and Historical Records of Earthquakes: Phase 1

#### Background

It has been widely recognized that the extent and characteristics of active fault systems are critical elements of seismic-hazard analysis, thus related information is essential to efficiently mitigate earthquake disasters.

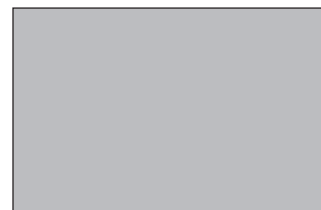
Recent research on the activities of major earthquakes indicates that there is very little chance of a major earthquake occurring in a region where no active fault system exists. Therefore, investigations into the distribution of active fault systems in a region will provide useful information for assessing that region's hazards. Additionally, investigations into the historical activities of each active fault system provide useful information as to the potential for the next earthquake occurrence at each site.

Accordingly, it is essential to design countermeasures against earthquake disasters based on the distribution of active fault systems, the risks of time-dependent earthquake occurrences, and of population and infrastructure. Digital maps and related data bases of active faults and of historical records of earthquakes are indispensable for the effective mitigation of earthquake disasters. Here, the project can provide efficient strategies and thus increase sustainability to withstand earthquake disasters.

Unfortunately, no highly functional maps or data bases have yet been completed in the eastern hemisphere although the significance of such maps and data bases has been acknowledged. Japan, an earthquake-prone country, has a number of researchers and technicians who have developed skills in deciphering active fault systems from aerial or satellite photographs. Using this skill and experience, it would be easy to complete digital maps and data bases of the features related to active fault systems throughout Asia. UNCRD can find its own niche in this ongoing work due to its location in Japan. Researchers and technicians can train local counterparts familiar with geology or geography. The trainers can also decipher local active fault systems together with the counterparts.

#### Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the mitigation of earthquake disasters in each region and country by providing digital maps



*GESI workshop* (Yomiuri Shimbun photo)

and data bases that show features of active fault systems such as location, slip directions, activity rates, and history of activity. Among the major concrete objectives are to prepare maps and data bases, digitize such maps and related data bases of active faults and of historical records of earthquake events, and arrange and maintain the maps and related data bases of active faults as well as the historical records of earthquake events so as to accelerate and facilitate the transfer of advanced technologies and strategies to cope with earthquake disasters.

It is not only ineffective but also impossible for each community to take adequate countermeasures by itself. The project aims to promote collaboration by disseminating maps of active faults and related data bases of historical records of earthquakes. UNCRD can facilitate this process of collaboration through the project.

### Outputs

Among the major outputs of this project are the following: maps of the southern area of Sakhalin and the eastern area of Nepal have already been digitized. Maps of selected areas in Uzbekistan have been completed, and are ready for digitization. Maps of Turkey and China are being processed in each country through their own efforts. Armenia has already completed its own digital maps and data bases of active fault distributions utilizing their GIS programme. A site-view investigation was conducted and local counterparts were identified in Mongolia. The Ministry of Electricity, Government of Myanmar will soon lend its assistance to the project, and will be utilizing the maps produced by the project for its hydropower development project in southern Myanmar. While the output of the project in Myanmar will be useful for other projects or countermeasures against earthquake disasters, UNCRD will also be able to assist the hydropower project from the viewpoint of technology transfer and technical assistance. The cost-benefit ratio of this project is extremely favourable.

It should be emphasized that the local counterparts have been involved in the project from the outset. A number of seminars concerned with the project have been conducted during missions to each country and they have consistently undertaken the preparation for such activities.

## GLOBAL EARTHQUAKE SAFETY INITIATIVE

### Background

GESI focuses on helping cities around the world recognize and reduce the risk of life loss due to earthquakes in meaningful, easy-to-understand, and motivational ways. The Initiative builds on the work of the RADIUS project of the IDNDR. GESI Phase 1 was conducted from January 2000 to March 2001. The main counterpart of UNCRD for this project was GHI. In addition, there were individuals (as advisors), organizations (as co-sponsors), and twenty-one cities actively involved in implementing GESI.

### Objectives

The Initiative has four objectives: (a) to express urban earthquake risks in layman's terms — it is critical that earthquake-threatened communities and their political leaders understand the risks they face. GESI synthesizes technical information about earthquakes into a simple characterization of risk by comparing major cities according to their degree of risk of loss of life in the event of an earthquake; (b) to measure trends in the urban earthquake risk of cities worldwide — it is necessary to measure whether a city's risk of life loss due to earthquakes is increasing or decreasing, and to what extent, because cities are constantly undergoing change, thus so is their degree of risk; (c) to evaluate the effectiveness of various means of reducing earthquake casualties — the most important reason why cities should understand their degree of risk from earth-

quakes is to enable them to devise measures to effectively reduce that risk. By producing a tool to evaluate which measures will save the most lives, cities can adopt optimum risk reduction programmes; and (d) to highlight the increasing risk of earthquake damage to schools in developing countries and potential for reducing that risk — schools are important components of society as they can play important roles in earthquake risk reduction activities, yet they are frequently highly vulnerable. In conducting the above activities, GESI will compare the risk of loss of life among schoolchildren in cities around the world.

### **Outputs**

The main purpose of GESI Phase 1 was to evaluate its potential — to raise public awareness, to evaluate mitigation options, and to improve earthquake risk management globally — as well as to recommend how it should be used in the future. The activities included city selection, data collection, results calculation, and dissemination and evaluation workshops in Kobe and Quito, Ecuador. The Hyogo Office organized and conducted an evaluation workshop in Kobe from 29 to 31 January 2001. Local and international technical experts, city officials, and representatives from international agencies were invited to participate and evaluate GESI's potential. It was determined that GESI can raise the awareness of earthquake risk and identify the sources of risk, which can enable changes in the world's cumulative urban earthquake risk to be tracked. It can also help set national and international funding priorities, based on need and effectiveness. GESI has already raised public awareness by involving local people and communities, specifically in Japan, Nepal, and Chile.

At the end of GESI Phase 1, a Final Report on the Global Earthquake Safety Initiative will be published in collaboration with GHI. This report summarizes major findings of the project, methodology, and recommendations of the evaluation workshop. In future, GESI should be applied to

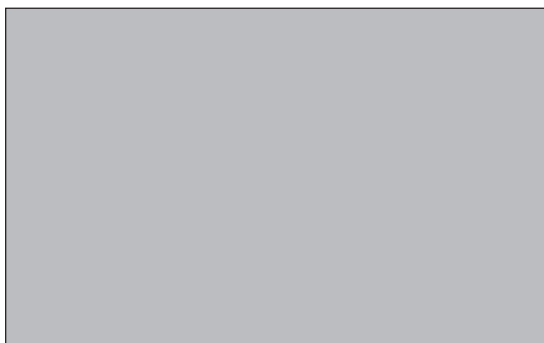
many of the world's most earthquake-threatened communities on a regular basis in an effort to improve worldwide earthquake risk management.

For Phase 2, there are plans to expand the project to include Mexico and India. The Hyogo Office will transfer knowledge and expertise to cities in Mexico, and conduct sustainable rehabilitation programmes in Gujarat, India.

**Staff involved:** Masami Kobayashi, Coordinator; Michiyo Sugai, Atsuhiko Dodo, Kiyoshi Kobuna, Ikuko Watanabe (until September 2000), Kazushi Maki, Bijaya K. Shrestha, Rajib K. Shaw, Yuko Nakagawa, and Yuriko Tsunehiro (since September 2000).

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# UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE



The UNCRD Africa Office, established in 1992, is mandated to carry out training-*cum*-research activities, advisory services, and information exchange related to local and regional development in African countries. The main objectives of the Office are to assist African countries in their endeavour to design and implement effective as well as innovative regional development policies that address their needs and problems, develop case studies on good practices in regional development and disseminate the information, and assist African countries in building up local capacity to solve pressing socioeconomic development problems. The Office aims to complement the efforts of other international development organizations, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and other local institutions. Unlike other country-based UN organizations, the UNCRD Africa Office is uniquely suited to work effectively across several African countries as a regional office through its network of institutional contacts in Africa and Asia. The Office is located in the United Nations Gigiri Complex, Nairobi alongside other UN agencies.

Among its specific objectives, the Office aims:

- (1) To clarify the nature and causes of economic and social crises affecting the African continent, and their impacts on subnational regions and local communities;
- (2) To provide a forum for African professionals, scholars, and administrators to share their experience with regard to the above and to strengthen the exchange of essential information, primarily among each other, but also with those from other regions, particularly from Asia;

- (3) To strengthen the indigenous knowledge base of African countries through information gathering and dissemination of good practices in regional development to foster self-reliance and mutual interaction among the countries and communities in the continent; and
- (4) To promote South-South cooperation by establishing and strengthening institutional linkages between African and Asian research and training institutions.

## FOCUS OF ACTIVITIES

In promoting these objectives, the Office emphasizes partnerships with other international and national organizations, universities, research and training institutions, and relevant governments. A package programme has been developed which aims at capacity-building for local and regional development planning and management in Africa through human resource development (HRD). The programme's components are: (a) training; (b) research; (c) country-specific programmes for technical assistance; and (d) policy seminars for information exchange and dissemination.

### Training

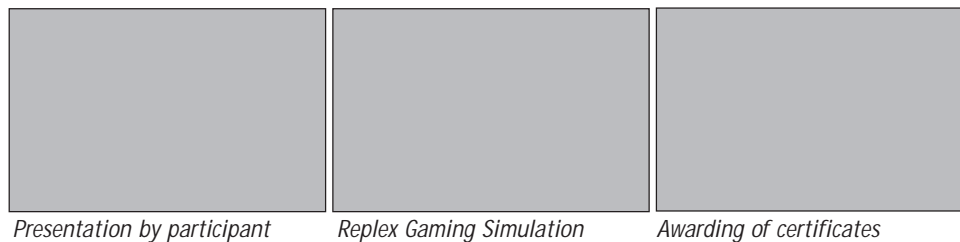
The Office conducts two types of training: the Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC); and in-country training courses (ICTs) organized as part of the country programme for technical assistance.

### Sixth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management

A number of African countries are currently moving towards decentralization and local and re-

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## UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE



gional empowerment to facilitate more sustainable economic, social, and political development. Decentralization for local and regional development is today viewed as a mechanism for accelerating development and enhancing participation at the local level. However, many African countries have insufficient numbers of trained personnel with experience in regional and local development planning and management. As a result, many have enthusiastically embraced decentralization programmes.

In response to this challenge, the UNCRD Africa Office conducts the ATC to strengthen the concept of decentralization and design mechanisms for implementing decentralization policy throughout Africa. The ATC is designed to train mid-career regional planners, administrators, researchers, and practitioners engaged in designing and implementing local and regional development policies and endowing them with requisite knowledge and analytical skills. When inviting participants, the Office targets certain institutions engaged in local and regional development and brings participants from these institutions to improve the HRD capacity of these institutions in order to have maximum impact.

ATC6 was held from 4 October to 15 November 2000 at the Kenya Commercial Bank Training Centre in Nairobi, Kenya. The course was jointly organized by the UNCRD Africa Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kenya Office, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Kenya and funded by JICA and the Government of Japan through the South-South Cooperation Fund.

Thirty-three participants from fourteen countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) attended the training course, thirty-two of whom participated with UNCRD support. A Namibian participant was sponsored by her government and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Namibia. Thirty-six per cent of the participants were women. The course,

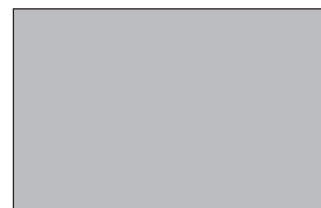
which was both participatory and output-oriented was structured around nine modules consisting of lecture topics, panel discussions, workshops, field studies, and computer gaming simulation. The modules covered the domains of theory, analysis, synthesis, and project planning and implementation in local and regional development planning and management. Thematic areas of the modules were: concepts and issues of development; fundamentals of regional development; sectoral issues and planning; field study; development administration and analysis of micro-base for local and regional development; exchange of Asia-Africa experiences; project planning, management, and evaluation; gaming and simulation; and reentry planning, training of trainers (TOT), and course evaluation.

The training course utilized a three-way dialogue and output-oriented methodology — a highly interactive and participatory training approach designed to maximize the sharing of ideas and experiences between lecturers and participants. This training technique is designed to identify key problems of regional development and heighten awareness on major policy issues affecting African countries. Participants also presented country cases alongside the resource persons, thus sharpening their training and delivery skills.

For the first time, a TOT component was integrated into Module 9 to equip ATC participants with requisite skills to deliver in-country training in their respective countries. It was designed to promote in-country training programmes to train a critical mass of planners at the national and regional levels. During the training, participants prepared an outline of the training activities they would like to undertake upon return to their respective workplaces. During the Africa-Asia exchange module, there was increased participation by Asian resource persons in workshops, panels, and lecture sessions.

In his remarks at the closing ceremony, Japanese ambassador to Kenya, Morihisa Aoki reaffirmed the Government of Japan's commitment to support African countries in promoting social



*Evaluation team*

and economic development.

### **In-Country Training Programmes**

The ATC is supplemented by ICTs — conducted in selected African countries which have embarked upon decentralization and are implementing effective regional development programmes (Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia to date). In-country training programmes are tailor-made training courses on specific subjects or topics, which have a number of advantages. Firstly, many regional planners can be trained at the same time; secondly, the training is specific and is designed to meet the needs of the participating African countries; and thirdly, in terms of capacity-building, it has maximum impact. The TOT component is considered particularly important because of its low cost and considerable multiplier effect. Training partnerships with national and international institutions are promoted to improve results and strengthen local institutional capability for training. Further ICTs are under consideration for Botswana, Tanzania, and Uganda.

### **Evaluation of Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management**

#### **Background**

An evaluation mission consisting of a staff member from UN/DESA, a UNCRD staff member, and an independent consultant appointed by UN/DESA took place from 12 to 25 March 2001. Kenya, Botswana, Namibia, and Ethiopia were visited. Team members met with, and collected information from, resource persons and alumni of the fourth, fifth, and sixth ATCs and ICTs, government officials, independent observers, and representatives of donor agencies that have assisted UNCRD with these courses.

The principal task of the mission comprised the evaluation of the ATCs which were implemented from 1998 to 2000 in Nairobi, Kenya; and the complementary activities of ICTs, case materials development, Asia-Africa cooperation and collaboration, and development of institutional linkages with centres of excellence.

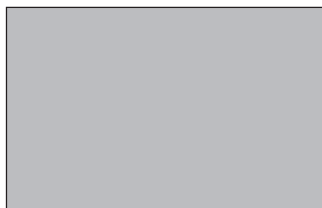
Since 1998, the ATC methodology and curriculum have been continuously revised and improved to capture emerging issues and concepts of regional development. The UNCRD Africa Office has also made efforts to solicit the support of other multilateral and bilateral agencies in implementing the programme which since 1999, has benefited from the collaboration and financial support of JICA.

To date 164 professionals, from about fifteen African countries, have been trained through the annual ATC. To achieve a better gender balance, countries have been encouraged to nominate more women for the course. In 1999, 23 per cent of the participants were women, a total which had increased to 36 per cent by 2000.

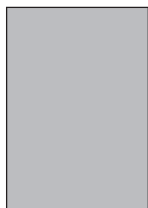
The evaluation mission was organized to assess the impact of these interlinked activities on capacity-building in Africa. The mission reviewed the project concept and implementation system; its efficiency in terms of the productivity of outputs versus inputs; effectiveness in terms of the achievement of immediate objectives; relevance in terms of the matching needs of the target group and beneficiaries; and sustainability in terms of the contribution for human and institutional capacity-building for local and regional development planning in Africa. Recommendations were made for improving future training courses.

### **Mission's Findings and Highlights of the Africa Training Course and Related Training**

The mission noted the following key points: **Effective training methodology.** The ATC is providing participants with the opportunity to



*Participants of the Asia-Africa  
exchange study tour*



*ATC Alumni Newsletter*

acquire important planning skills and know-how through an innovative and effective output-oriented participatory training methodology.

**Cutting-edge potential — human resource development and expansion of regional development.** The course meets critical and growing challenges in African countries by coupling HRD with the expansion of regional development priorities. It offers cutting-edge potential by training the “right people” in the “right subjects” at the “right time and place”.

**Robust Asia-Africa and Africa-Africa in-country cooperation.** The course permits individuals and organizations to learn about other development experiences through Asia-Africa and Africa-Africa collaboration, exchanges, and network-building. This cooperation/collaboration has provided material for case studies and research on paradigms for local and regional planning and development, and has also facilitated South-South cooperation, providing a mechanism for African and Asian scholars and policymakers to exchange relevant information and experiences.

**Targeted and expanding in-country training.** To help organize and deliver ICTs, the UNCRD Africa Office has, firstly, identified in-country training organizations as emerging centres of excellence; and secondly, it has worked closely with the centres to develop capacities in regional and local planning and development with financial assistance from donors in their countries. Since 1998, the Office has concentrated on building partnerships with in-country centres of excellence while at the same time, it has laid the foundation for ICTs in Botswana, Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

**Innovative training and case study materials development.** The project has developed useful materials on regional and local planning specifically designed for African countries and communities. Two textbooks have been produced, eight country case studies, and over sixty-five lecture briefs on local and regional development in Africa and Asia which are expected to make a solid contribution to the consistency and quality of training.

### **UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter**

The UNCRD Africa Office published the second issue of the *UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter*, the first issue having been released in 2000. The current issue contains news on recent and ongoing training activities and research projects undertaken by UNCRD, field experiences of alumni on local and regional development planning practices, and profiles of alumni. The publication is aimed at disseminating news on activities of former ATC participants as well as current activities of the UNCRD Africa Office. The newsletter will continue to be produced twice a year.

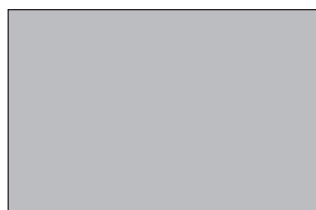
The newsletter is designed to promote an exchange of information and experiences between not only the Office and the participants, but also among the alumni themselves who have the challenge of designing and implementing effective and sustainable development programmes. The steering committee of the ATC Alumni Association comprises former participants of the ATC who have contributed articles to the newsletter and have shared their experiences.

### **Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis for Planning Experts of Oromia Regional Government in Ethiopia: Phase 3**

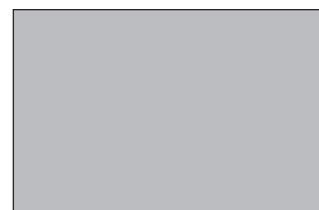
#### **Background**

The Regional State of Oromia is the largest and most populous of nine ethnically-based administrative regions which form the Federal Republic of Ethiopia. Since 1999, the UNCRD Africa Office has been supporting Oromia in its human and institutional development endeavours to strengthen its regional planning capabilities and enable it to design and implement effective regional development plans and projects. The Oromia Bureau of Planning and Economic Devel-





*Welcoming statement at the training workshop*



*Data analysis during Ethiopia training course*

opment (OBPED) has organized itself into macro, production, socioeconomic, and physical departments of planning and a Women's Affairs Department, and also established zonal planning offices in each of the twelve administrative zones.

After the recent decentralization measures, many of the regional state governments find themselves faced with acute manpower shortages and weak institutional setups. Oromia is faced with a growing demand for qualified regional planners who have skills in project planning and management as well as in data collection, information management, and data analysis. There is also a gross deficiency of training and reference materials in the field of regional development, project planning and management, data collection, and information management. The in-country training programme is designed to fill this gap and assist the Regional State of Oromia in its HRD programme by ensuring the availability of skilled manpower and training materials in the region.

Encouraged by the success of the first and second training workshops conducted by the Office, OBPED requested support for further training. To this end, a third training workshop was conducted in the region from 1 to 25 April 2001. Twenty-four zonal planning experts and officials attended the course which consisted of two modules focusing on project planning and management, and then on data collection and analysis for planning and policy analysis. Planners who are responsible for data collection as well as designing plans need to have specific knowledge and skills so that the information used during preparation of plans is reliable and of high quality, thereby ensuring the quality and the reliability of the plans.

Also included was a significant component of hands-on computer training and IT in which participants were trained how to use EXCEL and SPSS software for data presentation and analysis. Participants were given the opportunity to carry out practical exercises which included a field exercise.

## Objectives

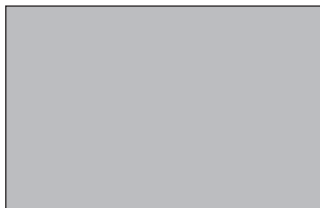
Among the major objectives of the training programme in Ethiopia were to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Regional State of Oromia for local and regional development and planning by training its planners in project planning and management, and upgrade the capacity of the planning staff in the Bureau head offices and zonal and *Woreda* levels by providing them with requisite skills and knowledge in project planning and management, and data collection and analysis, including computer applications.

## Methodology

These training workshops utilized the same output-oriented participatory training method as that used by the UNCRD Africa Office in its other training and technical assistance programmes. UNCRD experts, invited resource persons, and senior planners from OBPED guided lectures, discussions, group work, and field exercise. The textbook, *Project Planning, Implementation and Evaluation: A Training Manual*, prepared by UNCRD resource persons based on the materials presented during the first two training workshops, was used as the main training manual for the first module while resource persons prepared new training material and exercises for Module 2.

## Workshop evaluation

Participants' evaluations indicated that they rated the overall training workshop favourably — its training methods, training material, and the guidance provided by the resource persons. They also rated highly individual topics covered in terms of degree of importance and level of attainment of module objectives. From the experience in the field study of the first module, participants recommended UNCRD to include conflict resolution and negotiation skills in future training as such skills are needed in managing most commu-



*Participants of Nyandarua training workshop*

nity-level projects.

The new module on data collection, data analysis, and computer applications was well-received by the participants and appreciation was expressed for UNCRD's output-oriented participatory training methodology which afforded an opportunity for mutual learning through discussions and the sharing of experiences. The participants' evaluation confirmed that the in-country training programme for Oromia regional planners was effective in improving the participants' skills and enhancing the overall institutional capacity of the Oromia Regional Government.

### **Training on District Development Planning in Nyandarua, Kenya**

#### **Background**

Since May 2000, the UNCRD Africa Office has organized four short-term training workshops and planning exercises in Kenya to improve the practical skills of district planners and officers for effective local and regional development planning and management. The training is part of the Office's technical assistance programme for the Government of Kenya aimed at strengthening capacity at the district and national levels. The programme focuses on building capacity at the national level — to formulate regional development policies, coordinate and support districts and local authorities in policy analysis, plan preparation, and project planning and implementation; at the district and local levels — for policy analysis, identification of strategies for local and regional development, preparation of strategic regional plans and projects, and their implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and at the central government level — through its training and research institutions, to provide effective and long-term training, and technical and research services in support of local and regional development.

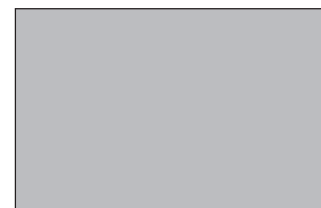
So far, 133 planners and officers from the physical and rural planning departments and

sectoral departments at the district level have attended the training and planning exercises. In addition, nine senior planners from the provincial and national levels have been trained as trainers to facilitate extension of the training of district planners and other frontline workers in the country.

In Kenya, government planning and sectoral departments at the district level, local government authorities, and other stakeholders share responsibility for local and regional development planning and management. Large numbers of administrative and expert staff have been deployed to the sixty-eight districts in the country as a result of decentralization; however, overall performance in local and regional development has remained poor, due largely to lack of effective development planning and management. Development opportunities for regional development have not been realized due to resource wastage, poor assessment and mobilization of local resources, and lack of an enabling environment, particularly in terms of improving the poor infrastructure.

#### **Objectives**

The training programme aims to impart practical skills to Kenyan district planners for analysis in the local development context, identification of alternative development strategies, and preparation and implementation of plans, programmes, and projects, and in additional skills for the facilitation of community participation in local and regional planning and development. It also aims to train senior provincial and national planners and officers in the necessary skills for organizing and conducting training courses for district and frontline workers on local and regional development planning and management, enabling them to prepare suitable training materials on district development planning in order to train more regional planners in Kenya and other countries.



*Handing over ceremony of the  
Hardap Regional Development  
Plan*

## Outputs

Training has been organized in collaboration with the Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Lands and Settlements; Department of Rural Planning, Ministry of Finance and Planning; and Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of Nairobi (see table 1).

**TABLE 1. IN-COUNTRY TRAINING IN KENYA, 2000-2001**

Date	Venue	No. Trained
13-15 June 2000	Nyandarua	25
4-7 September	Nyandarua	49
6-7 November	Nyandarua	34
26 February-2 March 2001	Nyandurua	34
<b>Total</b>		<b>142</b>

Of the participants at the second workshop, all seven provincial planners in the country and senior planners from the departments of physical planning and rural planning attended. The workshop provided training in framework building for district development planning, techniques in district development planning, and identification of data and information needed for the preparation of integrated district development plans. Planners and officers from the district formed six planning groups to prepare a work plan, collecting data and information required for district planning.

A third workshop reviewed data and information collected by the planning groups and identified gaps for further data collection. Training was given on how to organize and input data using computers. The fourth training workshop had the aim of training planners and officers in data-processing and analysis leading to the preparation of an integrated district development plan for Nyandarua. Participants were trained on practical skills for data analysis, identification of regional development problems, formulation of regional development strategies, and preparation

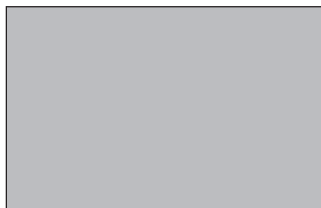
of regional plans.

In Kenya, emphasis is on a participatory output-oriented approach to training — a methodology which entails forming and training a local task force of planners and officials on the entire process of data collection and analysis to identify local and regional development problems, identification of alternatives for development, and preparation of plans, programmes, and projects for implementation. Sample district and local plans are prepared, and partnerships with other stakeholders to encourage collaboration and institutionalization are encouraged.

## Technical Assistance Programme in Namibia

### Background

Since 1993, the UNCRD Africa Office has been providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Regional, Local Government and Housing, Government of Namibia to strengthen its capacity for carrying out policy formulation, coordination of regional development plans, and implementation of the country's decentralization programme. In implementing this programme, the Office has collaborated with the National Planning Commission of Namibia, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Namibia, and the University of Namibia/Centre for Public Service Training. The overall objectives of this technical assistance programme are to strengthen national-level capacity to formulate regional development policies, and coordinate and support local and regional authorities in policy formulation and analysis, and plan preparation. It also aims to improve Namibia's capacity at the local and regional levels for policy analysis and identification of effective local and regional development strategies while strengthening the country's capacity to establish a sound data base to support policy analysis and plan preparation. The capacity of the central government will also be



enhanced through in-country and international training programmes to strengthen local and regional development.

### **Outputs**

Since the project was launched in 1993, the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with its partners, has trained seventy-three professional planners and officials from various line ministries. During the same time, the UNCRD Africa Office has also offered UN fellowships for sixteen professional planners from Namibia to attend the ATC. One of the outputs of the technical assistance programme is a prototype regional development plan for the Hardap region, which was prepared by the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with Namibian planners and its partners. The *Regional Development Plan for Hardap Region* was handed over to the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing, G. K. H. Totemeyer, when two UNCRD staff visited Windhoek, Namibia between 12 and 14 February 2001.

The regional plan gives an overview of the physical, environmental, socioeconomic, and other features of the Hardap region and attempts to demonstrate the potentials existing, and the constraints encountered, in implementing effective regional development projects. Based on this comprehensive analysis, the document also makes projections regarding the future performance of the various sectors and the strategies that have to be pursued if the envisioned objectives are to be attained.

UNCRD designed the regional plan in the expectation that it will assist the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing in improving its capacity in policy analysis, planning, and coordination of development activities in the region. It is also to be hoped that it will serve as reference material for all decision makers, development agencies, and other stakeholders concerned with development of the Hardap region.

### **The Way Forward**

The UNCRD Africa Office will continue its technical assistance programme to assist the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing in its HRD endeavours as well as preparation of regional development plans in other parts of Namibia. During the consultative meetings following the hand over, several issues pertaining to the future of the technical cooperation programme were discussed. The Deputy Minister expressed his appreciation and requested UNCRD to continue its capacity-building programme in areas such as training in the techniques and skills necessary to establish a regional and national socioeconomic data base; training regional and local authority planners in GIS; training planners on data collection and analysis; and providing scholarships for Namibian regional planners enabling them to participate in the annual ATC.

### **Research**

Being both a training and research institution, the Office conducts comparative research with the participation of African and Asian scholars in the field of policy formulation, planning methodology, plan implementation, and training methods, including development of case studies and training materials. The Office also conducts research into decentralization for local and regional development, local social development in Africa, and the role of small urban centres in local and regional development. The research is conducted to support the training programmes. Through comparative research, the Office identifies current problems and emerging issues in local and regional development, and develops country case studies and training materials that will be used as textbooks during the training programmes.

## **The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations in Fostering Good Governance and Development at the Local Level in Africa**

### **Background**

In Phase 1 of the project on Decentralization for Local and Regional Development, the UNCRD Africa Office commissioned studies to examine the relationship between decentralization efforts and the establishment of good governance, including efficient and effective service provision at the local level. These studies were published in *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Spring 2000.

In Phase 2 of the study on decentralization, the Office commissioned studies to examine what role NGOs have come to play in the process of local-level governance and development. Currently, it is estimated that in some countries NGOs' activities account for between 40 per cent and 50 per cent in the provision of certain social services such as healthcare and education, but their role in the governance process is a recent development and is associated with the movement for democratization after the late 1980s. As a result, various definitions and typologies have emerged in both the local and international literature on NGOs. The study investigates various typologies that have emerged on NGOs and suggests possible classifications. It also traces their historical development and transformations.

Eight countries have been selected for the purpose of the study (Cameroon, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Botswana, Namibia, Nigeria, and Kenya). The intention of including two additional countries in Phase 2 is to broaden the information base upon which more realistic conclusions can be drawn regarding the role of nonstate actors in the governance and development process in Africa. It is hoped that the information so obtained will enable the reader to gain a deeper understanding of the roles played by the various development actors at the subnational level in

Africa. The case studies will be reviewed and later published as UNCRD Research Report Series; no. 41.

### **Objectives**

Phase 2 objectives involve identifying which nonstate actors are actively involved in governance and development at the local level in selected African countries, and determining, firstly, the organizational framework within which their participation expresses itself, especially the cross-cutting relationships they have with other nonstate agencies at the local level, and locally-based state developmental and non-developmental agencies; and secondly, assessing what role they play in the governance process, especially in decision making over matters which affect the local people. Phase 2 will also assess the overall impact of their role in the governance process, and development and delivery of services at the local level. Case studies will be developed that will be used during the ATC and ICTs.

### **Expected Output**

The output should include an analytical framework and guidelines for analysing the institutional/organizational setup and functions of local NGOs in the process of regional development, and identification of the scope and role of NGOs actively involved in the local governance process, especially in decision making. The development of training materials on the roles and responsibilities of the central government and regional authorities should also be initiated.

## **Local Social Development in Africa: Focus on Eastern and Southern African Countries**

### **Background**

The Local Social Development Project in Africa has the objective of promoting people's welfare at the local level, and strengthening the growth and stability of social groups by enhancing their capacity to promote sustainable economic growth, equity, social justice, and peace. To achieve these people-centred objectives, the project will design effective training programmes, in addition to disseminating information on the policies and practices of local social development. This project will assess the current social development policies of African countries; assist African countries in designing and implementing alternative local social development policies, and support them in their endeavour to revitalize their local economies; identify and learn from successful and innovative local social development experiences of selected African countries; produce case studies that can be used as training materials; conduct training to improve capacity-building in local social development; and provide a forum for the exchange of information and experiences among policymakers, researchers, and frontline workers of the participating African countries.

As part of its social development project, the UNCRD Africa Office conducted a reconnaissance mission and field survey to Zimbabwe from 9 to 13 July 2000 to assess the current social development policies and programmes in Zimbabwe with a view to support and supplement its local social development efforts.

### **Objectives**

The mission's objectives were to assess the current social development policies of Zimbabwe; carry out country-based roving seminars to obtain first-hand information about the state of social development in Zimbabwe; identify and

learn from successful and innovative local social development experiences of selected projects in Zimbabwe; and identify key resource persons and institutions with whom UNCRD could collaborate in its future training programmes.

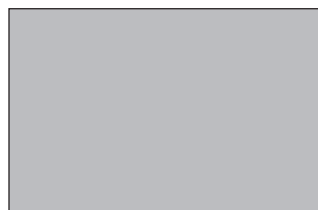
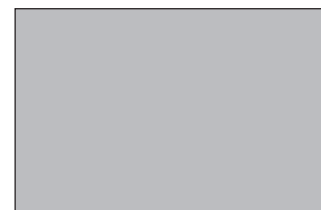
Through this project, the UNCRD Africa Office has commissioned five case studies from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, and Zimbabwe to examine current and emerging issues as well as good practices in local social development in Africa. The case studies will be compiled and published in the UNCRD textbook series.

## **Small Urban Centres and Local Economic Development: The Role of Planning and Management of Urban Local Authorities**

One of the challenges facing urban local authorities and governments today is the reorientation of policies, strategies, and instruments of municipal management to improve efficiency and social equity in the delivery of services and promotion of local economic development (LED). Meeting this challenge entails the institutionalization of an enabling framework that will permit the private sector, community-based organizations (CBOs), NGOs, and individual households to contribute towards the provision and maintenance of urban services. This also entails strengthening the capacity of urban local authorities for the management of local urban functions, designing effective institutional and regulatory frameworks for policy reforms, better mobilization and management of financial resources, and building partnership between the public and private sectors.

The aim of the project is to promote innovative policies and strategies for LED and effective planning and management of urban local authorities in support of local and regional development in Eastern and Southern Africa. The project is aimed at conducting research and providing training for capacity-building to bring about improve-



*Forum participants**Consultations during the forum*

ments in central-local government relations; the financing of urban local authorities; governance; and partnerships in development, local service provision, and LED.

### Objectives

The project's objectives are concerned with examining the organizational/institutional capacities for the management of local urban authorities; identifying the forms and competencies of existing public-private-community partnerships for the provision and management of local urban services; examining the existing mechanisms for civil society/citizen participation and representation in the decision-making and local development process, including traditional structure; and developing suitable training materials for training courses on effective planning and management of urban local authorities in Eastern Africa.

### Expected Output

Expected output comprises background papers on existing problems and potentials, and experience with innovative policies and strategies for promoting LED and good governance in the respective urban local authorities; and suitable training materials prepared and training conducted on effective planning and management of urban local authorities, focusing on new ideas and approaches for effective local urban management, service provision, and promotion of LED.

### Senior Policy Seminars

Senior Policy Seminars are held every year to create forums for senior policymakers in Africa to discuss key issues of policy formulation and analysis in local and regional development and to promote the sharing of experience and information between African senior policymakers.

## A Forum for Exchange of Asia-Africa Experience on Effective Social Development Policy and Practice

### Background

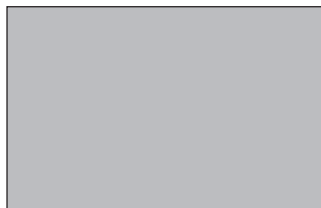
An international forum entitled "Inter- and Intra-regional Cooperation to Promote Effective Social Development Policy and Practice: A Forum for Exchange of Asia-Africa Experience" was held at Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya from 20 to 24 February 2001. The forum, which was jointly organized by the UNCRD Africa Office and UN/DESA, brought together over forty senior policymakers and scholars from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Cyprus, Russia, and the US. Regional and international agencies represented were UNDP, JICA, and the United Nations Volunteers (UNVs).

The forum, which set for itself the task of reviewing the current social problems and policies of African and Asian countries, was intended to come up with recommendations to reorient African countries' policies towards more effective and sustainable social development programmes with a special emphasis on poverty alleviation and accelerated economic growth. With this broad and general agenda, it had the following specific objectives: providing a forum for exchange of innovative ideas in social policies and practices; and fostering partnership between Asian and African countries based on a South-South model of cooperation.

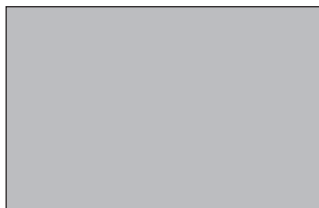
### Recommendations

Among the forum's major recommendations were the following:

- (1) African governments were urged to recognize the importance of the social dimension of development, and to make poverty reduction and its eventual eradication their development priority;



*UNCRD Director delivering an opening statement*



*Participants of the Singapore training course*

- (2) The importance of good governance in fighting against poverty and promoting sustainable social and economic development was also stressed. The role of transparent and accountable governance and administration in all public and private institutions must be underlined because good governance is a foundation for successful democratic development;
- (3) The fact that many African countries are engulfed in civil and ethnic conflicts made the participants concerned with the problems of conflict resolution and peace-building in Africa. Internal and interstate conflicts represent the most challenging impediments to poverty alleviation and sustainable social development in Africa. Therefore, all African governments and international as well as local organizations were urged to work together towards peaceful resolution of political and ethnic conflicts in Africa;
- (4) The forum also recognized the importance of building and strengthening regional cooperation to promote sustainable economic growth, reduce poverty, and promote employment. In this regard, African countries are urged to draw important lessons from the successful development experiences of Asian countries; and
- (5) It was also emphasized that public investment in health and education must be given higher priority. The participants noted that HIV/AIDS is taking a heavy toll on the people of Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 25 million of the 36 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Out of the total of 22 million AIDS-related deaths worldwide, 16 million have been in Africa. Recognizing the devastating effects of the AIDS pandemic on Africa, all concerned parties were called upon to adopt an effective and collective commitment to fight against HIV/AIDS.

An "Executive Summary" of the International Forum has been published (see publications list on p. 74).

### **Singapore-UNCRD Africa Office Joint Training Programme on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management**

#### **Background**

The UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore and the National University of Singapore, organized a training course on urban and regional development planning and management from 4 to 16 June 2001 in Singapore. Organized and implemented within the context of the Asia-Africa exchange programme of the Office, the course aimed at strengthening the national capacity of African countries for urban and regional development management. More specifically, the training course was designed to improve the participants' knowledge and understanding of the broad range of urban issues facing African countries; provide opportunities for African planners to learn from the effective urban management experience of Singapore; facilitate the exchange of experience and ideas between African and Asian planners; and promote South-South cooperation by building and strengthening institutional linkages between African and Asian training and planning institutions.

African planners are faced with a host of urban problems, not least of which is the provision of housing, employment, and other basic urban services for the growing urban population while at the same time improving the urban infrastructure and protecting the environment of African cities. To address these problems, African planners and policymakers have embarked upon more innovative and prudent urban and regional development strategies to revitalize their cities and to forge stronger backward and forward linkages, thereby generating the desired sustainable development. They have realized that an essential precondition to putting African countries' economies on sustainable bases while strengthening their labour-absorptive capacities lies in squarely



addressing urban socioeconomic problems and seeking solutions within a local and regional development context. The central feature of this approach is the emphasis on a people-centred urban development strategy by fostering the local capability of people and strengthening local planning institutions. It is a process through which local communities enter into a partnership with local governments, private agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to increase economic growth, alleviate poverty, create employment, and reduce social as well as economic inequality. Towards these objectives, the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore, initiated this training course to enable African planners to learn and draw relevant lessons from Singapore's successful experience in urban and regional development planning and management.

The nine participants from five African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, and Tanzania) who attended the two-week training course were selected based on their expertise and experiences in the field of urban and regional planning and were all senior urban and regional planners in their respective countries. Being involved in the actual planning process, each participant was expected to share useful experiences with colleagues upon return to their respective workplaces.

The course utilized a combination of teaching techniques, including in-class lectures by National University of Singapore faculty members and field visits to government departments and statutory agencies in Singapore which included the Housing and Development Board, Urban Redevelopment Authority, Land Transport Authority, Ministry of the Environment, National Parks Board, and town council. Participants also had the opportunity to ride the mass rapid transit train and visit public housing during these field visits. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged social visits to enable the participants to gain a better understanding of the recreational and social fabric of Singapore.

Participants presented their own country case studies on urban and regional development and management experience as a course conclusion with the aim of generating productive exchange to enrich the sharing of intercountry experiences. Participants listed major lessons that could be drawn from Singapore's urban and regional development planning and management. Among these were the presence of strong and committed leadership; availability of a well-organized and efficient administrative structure and public service; the practice of actively pursuing, implementing, and monitoring plans; the availability of a comprehensive legislative framework and legal system that is strictly and properly enforced; and the availability of an accountable and transparent public administration.

On the closing day of the training course, Assistant Director of Technical Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, David Chua applauded the partnership between UNCRD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and reaffirmed the Singaporean government's commitment to support African capacity-building to promote effective and sustainable socioeconomic programmes and projects.

## PLANNED ACTIVITY

### Seventh Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development

Following the general success of previous ATCs, the UNCRD Africa Office will conduct the Seventh Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development (formerly Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management) in Nairobi, Kenya from 24 October to 24 November 2001, in collaboration with JICA Kenya, UNDP Kenya, and the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD). It will utilize new training methods and approaches having been restructured to embrace current and emerging issues including gender, environment, and poverty

alleviation problems. Other areas of focus will be decentralization, local governance, and computer applications.

In planning to hold similar annual training courses with participants invited from across Africa, the principle applied is to target the most relevant institutions of the participating country and repeatedly invite participants from the same institutions so as to bring about accumulation of the training output for maximum impact.

Participants recruited for the course will be mid-career planners, officials, and professional staff, mainly from the following institutions: (a) government ministries and local authorities responsible for local and regional development planning and management; (b) university departments and other institutions engaged in research and training for local and regional development planning and management; and (c) NGOs which play an important role in the field. UNCRD intends to increase representation of women in the course (as participants and resource persons) in order to mainstream women and achieve gender balance in local and regional development planning. Women engaged in local and regional planning and management are strongly encouraged to apply.

ATC7 will use a combination of training techniques including lectures, workshops, computer gaming simulation, case study analysis, group and panel discussions, and field visits. The resource persons have been carefully selected from diverse universities and institutions of African countries.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Textbook Series

*Local Social Development in Africa* (UNCRD Textbook Series; no. 9) (forthcoming).

*Project Planning, Implementation and Evaluation: A Training Manual* (UNCRD Textbook Series; no. 8).

*Regional Development Plan for Hardap Region, Namibia* (UNCRD Textbook Series; no. 7).

*Regional Development Policies and Practices in Africa and Asia: A Comparative Study* (UNCRD Textbook Series; no. 6).

### Research Report

*The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations in Fostering Good Governance and Development at the Local Level in Africa* (UNCRD Research Report Series, no. 41) (forthcoming).

### Training and Seminar Reports

"Completion Report of the Sixth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management."

*Executive Summary of the International Forum on Inter- and Intra-regional Cooperation to Promote Effective Social Development Policy and Practice: A Forum for Exchange of Asia-Africa Experience.*

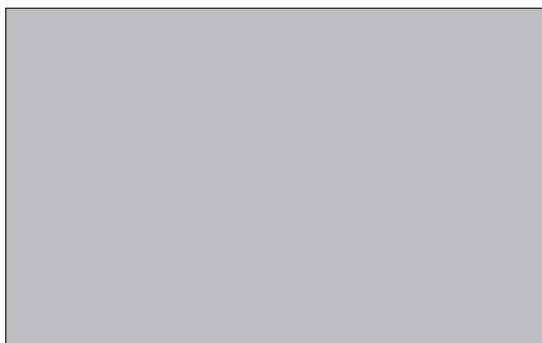
### Newsletter

*UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter*, No. 2, July-December 2000.

**Staff involved:** Asfaw Kumssa, Coordinator; Peter M. Ngau, Pascaliah J. Omiya, Hiroki Miyoshi, and Akio Odake.

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# UNCRD PROJECT OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



The Project Office for Latin America and the Caribbean was established in Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia in 1997 in order to conduct UNCRD's activities in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries. Among the Office's main objectives are the following:

- Identifying and disseminating effective approaches to achieving sustainable regional development within the institutional capability of each country in the region;
- Increasing awareness on the key issues to be addressed for sustainable regional development vis-à-vis the priority human security and environmental concerns in the region;
- Assisting key policymakers from central, regional, and local governments to develop appropriate strategies to address the above issues, promoting cooperation among countries to implement programmes of sustainable development; and
- Promoting strong partnership for the exchange of ideas and knowledge and networking of information among institutions and regions of the hemisphere.

The programme activities include:

- Undertaking action research on innovative and/or relevant practices on urban and regional development management that illustrate concepts of development;
- Organizing workshops to discuss research findings, evaluate current practices, prioritize key elements constituting sustainable regional development strategies, exchange experiences, knowledge, and information, and demonstrate innovative approaches to regional problems using relevant cases from LAC

and other regions;

- Conducting training to enable participants to acquire knowledge and skills for planning and management; and
- Disseminating best practices, and research findings and recommendations through research reports, textbooks, and other means.

## Operations

Procedures for the official establishment of the UNCRD Project Office for Latin America and the Caribbean were finalized in September 1999 and the Office has begun full operations, jointly financed by the Government of the City of Bogotá and UNCRD.

Over the past two years, the Latin America Office has undergone a process of reorientation. Efforts have been made to reflect UNCRD's new policies, expand the Office's visibility in the region, initiate and consolidate contacts, network with public and private partners, and be responsive to the demands of client countries and partner institutions.

Given the Office's limited human and financial resources and the need to produce tangible impacts, project activities have been narrowed to include only those projects that address human security and environmental issues through action research and training and trying to link former and ongoing projects' inputs and outputs. Efforts have also been made to mobilize financial and human resources from public and private institutions for project implementation.

## COMPLETED PROJECT

### **Air and Climate Protection through the Integrated Management of Transport, Land Use and Energy Consumption**

Air pollution is one of the most pressing environmental problems facing Latin American cit-

*Neighbourhood market, Bogotá*

ies. More than 100 million people are exposed to air contaminant levels that harm their health, cause thousands of premature deaths, and result in considerable production losses. The growth of motorization and industrial production, and reduction of vegetation due to the physical expansion of cities — all of these associated with rapid and disorderly urbanization — are some of the factors related to this problem. The increase of air pollution and the rise of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Latin American cities are also contributing to global climatic changes, threatening the biodiversity and fundamental ecological balance of the planet.

In December 1998, through a “launching workshop,” the World Bank began promoting the establishment of partnerships to implement the “Clean Air Initiative for Latin American Cities,” and UNCRD and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) were invited to participate in the context of the previous joint research and training activities undertaken on the theme by the three institutions in 1996 and 1997. One of the main issues raised by country officials participating in this workshop was the need to introduce an integrated approach that included land-use planning and transport strategies to control air pollution, an aspect that had been studied by UNCRD and ICLEI. The Initiative also emphasized the need for feedback to contribute to building a web page and to help with distance learning activities and exchange of best practices among the countries.

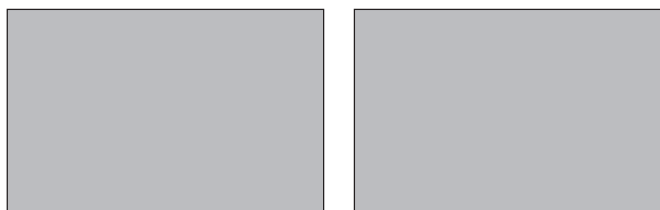
**Objective.** The main objective of this project was to assist local and regional governments to strengthen their capacities to address air pollution problems, and integrate transport, land-use, and energy consumption concerns and actions into their local development policies and plans. This objective was pursued through the documentation of relevant experiences, and dissemination of these experiences together with the lessons learned among interested countries, and international, regional, and local entities.

**Implementation.** In the first phase of the project, UNCRD and ICLEI prepared seven case studies on transportation, land-use, and energy consumption policies supporting the reduction of air contaminants in order to promote good air quality and climate benefits. The project helped selected cities to document their experiences, so as to form a collection of cases presented in such a format as to facilitate easy use as training material. The case studies documented experiences from Córdoba and Buenos Aires (Argentina); Cali (Colombia); Lima (Peru); Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); and the communes of Santiago and La Pintana (Chile) and were based on four main themes (see table 1).

Research findings and recommendations concerned mainly cross-jurisdictional issues and administrative and institutional organization, participation and support of the private sector and the affected communities, strategic planning and management, management of information and effective channels of communication with the public, financial sustainability, and capacity-building for an integrated approach to problem man-

**TABLE 1. CASE STUDY THEMES**

Themes	City
Integration of transportation, air protection, and territorial development policies	Córdoba, Cali, Santiago, and La Pintana
Improvement of public and private transportation and implementation of new transport modes (including nonmotorized transport)	Buenos Aires, Cali, and Lima
Strategies for the protection and expansion of forested and green areas in the cities	Córdoba and Rio de Janeiro
Assessment and monitoring of air quality	Buenos Aires and Córdoba



*Squatter settlements on the outskirts of Lima*

agement and for strategic administration and leadership.

The research phase has been completed, and a casebook prepared in English and Spanish which will also be disseminated through the Clean Air Initiative's and other interactive web sites, and used by UNCRD, ICLEI, and other institutions for training purposes. Case study material is also being used as input for the Human Security and Regional Development Project.

## ONGOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS

### Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

In July 2000, a project on Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was initiated. The general framework of this project is based on the new orientation of UNCRD, focused on achieving a balance between human life and the environment on a regional basis, and building local and regional governments' capacity to address the needs and rights of the most vulnerable people. This project follows the general guidelines established by the UNCRD Nagoya Office's Human Security Group which focuses on Asian countries, though with appropriate adjustments to suit the characteristics and demands specific to LAC countries.

Latin America has the highest income disparities in the world which has resulted in increasing social conflict and violence, threatening democratic systems in many countries. Many local and regional governments and regional development agencies are facing an increasing number of human security threats related to poverty, unemployment, the results of a deficient provision of basic services (education, health, and water supply and sanitation), degradation of forest, land, water, and air resources, and civil conflict and violence in their regions. The number of poor increased to nearly 20 million in 1999, and unemployment rates

reached levels between 15 per cent and 20 per cent in Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Countries such as Chile and Uruguay surpassed the 10 per cent level.

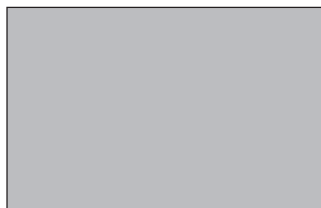
Women and children are especially affected by poverty and discrimination. Thus, gender has to be included as a category of analysis when addressing integrated human development, seeking equal opportunities for all. Women continue to suffer from discrimination in Latin America.

**Objectives.** The main purpose of the project is building the institutional capacity of regional governments and regional development institutions to address critical threats to human security in their respective regions — particularly in the context of the decentralization policy implemented in most LAC countries over the past two decades — and conducting training for local and regional government professional staff involved in planning and managing human security programmes.

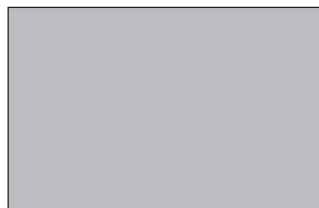
**Components, activities, and work plan.** Phase 1 of the project, now under implementation, focuses on the preparation of regional profiles and the documentation of best practices in four Latin American regions, namely, the State of Cundinamarca (Colombia), Santiago Metropolitan Region and the Bío-Bío Region (Chile), and Lima Metropolitan Region (Peru).

Phase 1 research results will be disseminated at a workshop scheduled for September 2001 in Bogotá. On the basis of Phase 1 output, it is expected to build consensus with key stakeholders on the priorities of each region and better define the target issues to be addressed, in order to discover the essential features of sustainable programmes and assess training needs. Each region has unique features in terms of its institutional setup and human security-related problems that are under study.

Phase 1 also included the preparation of an overview of human security conditions in the region; the identification of counterpart teams and establishment of institutional linkages in selected countries, taking into account the leading role they can play in capacity-building and training;



*Community reforestation  
programme, Tabio, Colombia*



*Production of compost, Tome,  
Colombia*

and the development of an in-house workshop, held on 23 March 2001 in Bogotá, Colombia. The workshop, which was totally funded by the Colombian Federation of Municipalities, was designed to discuss, clarify, and generate inputs to the project proposal, particularly to the conceptual framework, methodology, and guidelines for the preparation of regional profiles and case studies; to identify common and complementary aspects in the approaches adopted by projects and programmes conducted by the interested international agencies; and to discuss possible alternatives in implementing a human security training programme for the region.

The thirteen workshop participants comprised representatives of international agencies including ICLEI, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), representatives of the national counterpart teams from Colombia, Chile, and Peru, and consultants from each country contracted by UNCRD to develop regional profiles and case studies.

A book to be used for training will be prepared. The outcome of Phase 1 will serve as input to Phase 2, which will be centred on promoting interregional networking within and across LAC countries, promoting the exchange of experiences and methodologies, disseminating best practices, and conducting training workshops for local government professional staff involved in planning and managing human security programmes. Once the first phase of the project is finalized and the UNCRD LAC Office is ready to implement training, partnership arrangements with international training institutions and donor agencies will be explored for the implementation of the training, and the project's expansion to other Latin American countries. Specific inputs will then be defined in accordance with the comparative advantages of each institution.

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

In February 2001, the Mayor of the City of Bogotá, the Governor of the State of Cundinamarca, and the Director of the *Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca-CAR* (Autonomous Regional Corporation of Cundinamarca-CAR), set up the *Mesa de Planificación Regional Bogotá-Cundinamarca* (Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board, or RPB), with the common purpose of strengthening cooperative efforts between Bogotá and Cundinamarca to promote the social, environmental, and economic development of their territories. The central government and various private and public institutions have also been invited to participate in this initiative.

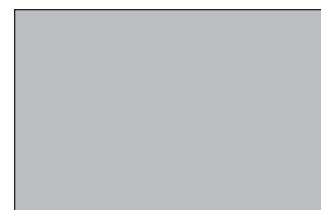
The objective of the initial phase of the project, envisaged as the period between 2001 and 2003, is building institutional and technical capacity in the different public and private entities and institutions in the study area, so as to formulate a regional plan by the institutions concerned. This project, to be funded by the municipal government of Bogotá and State Government of Cundinamarca, and the CAR, has been proposed to the UNCRD LAC Office in the context of the existing agreement between UNCRD and Bogotá to implement a Research and Training Programme on Capacity-Building of Regional Development Planning and Management in Latin America and the Caribbean Countries. Taking this opportunity, UNCRD has been invited to join the RPB to take charge of the project's training activities and monitor the overall process.

Cundinamarca is a case study region of the Office's ongoing project on Human Security and Regional Development in LAC. The local governments in the region are facing increasing economic, environmental, and human security threats, such as high rates of population growth and poverty, and accompanying social conflict; concentration of various socioeconomic and/or ethnic groups with wide disparities among them





*Meeting with community  
leaders, Lima*



*Participants of the Food Security  
Programme, Hualgui, Chile*

in terms of income, access to land, property rights, employment, and basic social services; and considerable disparities among provinces, municipalities, and urban and rural sectors, in terms of income and institutional capacity. There is a clear need for cooperative management among different levels of government (national, regional, and local) and the private sector and civil society to solve these problems.

This expressed political will of different levels of government to collaborate and cooperate for regional development, which is the basis of this project, is rarely found in Latin American countries. This experience could turn into being a very relevant experience in integrated regional development to be replicated elsewhere in Colombia and other Latin American countries.

**Objectives.** The project's main objectives are to build institutional and organizational capacity for the integrated and sustainable development of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca region; forge cooperation and strengthen collaborative management between national, regional (Cundinamarca), and city (Bogotá) levels, and the public and private sectors; and raise awareness of key issues to be addressed for sustainable regional development. Specifically, the project will examine productivity, human security, environmental, and institutional aspects in the region and assess training needs in collaborative regional development. It will also assist the state and local governments in strengthening their capacities to address problems, and facilitate the integration of concerns and actions into their local development policies, plans, and programmes. Training for government professional staff involved in planning and managing the Bogotá-Cundinamarca region will also be considered.

**Strategy.** The RPB's strategy is centred on formulation of an action plan, promoting the organization and participation of the different stakeholders in the region. The action plan comprises the articulation of a set of activities and priorities from which the different entities and instances will be coordinated. UNCRD's approach is based on sup-

porting and facilitating the overall process, mainly concentrating on the training component.

The project comprises five main activities:

- (1) **Action research.** The UNCRD team will closely work with the RPB and a local technical coordination team, who will be in charge of the research phase, by collecting available information and preparing a regional profile on various key aspects identified by the RPB, namely, productivity, human security, environment, and institutional organization. This research will serve as the basis for identifying training needs, and the specific design of training activities.
- (2) **SWOT analysis.** Since the project will be carried out by the three entities, it is vital to indicate the role of each organization, the importance and interrelationships of these roles, and the capacity of each organization to carry out its assigned role. It is also vital to determine and evaluate the adequacy of proposed mechanisms and procedures for achieving the required coordination of functions. A SWOT analysis will be conducted to determine each organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and hence, training needs.
- (3) **Training.** Training will be centred on a programme to build institutional and technical capacity in the relevant entities in the region, and guaranteeing that plans and projects are coordinated. The training programme, whose specific design and contents will be based on the findings of the previous research and SWOT analysis, comprises a Training Course on Regional Development Management (divided into four modules held at different points in the implementation of the project, the first of which has been tentatively scheduled for February 2002); workshops (organized throughout the project period); study tours to learn from practical experiences in other regions; and dissemination of key information about the advancements and results of the process, through the publication





*Public laundry area, Guatemala*

of reports, pamphlets, and a web page. It is expected that a group of approximately 140 officials will directly benefit from the training course, study tours, and workshops.

- (4) **Action planning.** It will be carried out to define the common agenda and priorities from which the different activities will be coordinated, wherein participants will pool together their knowledge to identify the building blocks for integrated regional development, resources, and obstacles. The action planning exercise should also define the responsible entities for each activity, their respective work plan, the management of available resources, and the definition of expected products for each step. This activity will confirm and strengthen commitments from the respective agencies, and devise indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of the project in its different aspects and priorities. These indicators should serve to adjust the different phases and components, when required.
- (5) **Formulation of strategic plans, projects, and interinstitutional agreements.** This will be the responsibility of the institutions in the region. The RPB's role will be that of supporting and orientating the overall process.

### **Training Course on Strategic Management of Metropolitan Areas for Latin American Countries: Triangular Cooperation, Japan-Chile-Colombia**

In the context of the JICA/UNCRD courses held in Japan since 1999, the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AgCI) proposed cooperating with UNCRD in the implementation of a three-day international training course for Latin American countries (for approximately eighty participants) on the strategic management of metropolitan areas.

This course will be held in Colombia in October 2001, jointly organized and supported by the Chilean AgCI, the Colombian International Coop-

eration Agency (ACCI), the Colombian Ministry of Development, and UNCRD. The role of UNCRD will be one of support for the overall definition of the course's contents and the preparation of training materials. The trainers will be mainly selected participants from the JICA/UNCRD courses.

The proposed triangular cooperation training course is based on the intention of the Government of Chile to share with other countries of the region the knowledge acquired from the JICA/UNCRD training courses, and also their own technical expertise, being among the most economically advanced countries in the LAC region. The course is seen as a pilot exercise which could be replicated in the future (see Training, p. 27).

### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

The LAC Office has also supported other UNCRD activities in the LAC region, principally, the follow-up mission of the UNCRD/JICA training course on "Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization" for Chilean government officials, undertaken in April 2001; and the organization of the training workshop on Global Earthquake Safety Initiative for Latin American Cities (5-7 March 2001) in Quito, Ecuador, a project initiated by the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office.

### **PUBLICATION**

#### **Research Report Series**

Air and Climate Protection through the Integrated Management of Transport, Land Use and Energy Consumption (UNCRD Research Report Series; no. 39). (in English and Spanish)

**Staff involved:** Claudia Hoshino, Coordinator; Maria Helena Rodriguez, Lina Maria Aldana (until April 2001), and Catherine Piza (from May 2001).

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# RECENT AND FORTHCOMING UNCRD PUBLICATIONS

## Informational Materials

*UNCRD Newsletter*, No. 50 July-December 2000; and No. 51 January-June 2001 (semiannual) (free of charge)

*UNCRD Annual Report 2000* (free of charge)

*UNCRD Annual Report 2001* (free of charge)

## Periodicals

*Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)* (semiannual)

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

Vol. 22, No. 2, Autumn 2001 ("Human Security and Regional Development," guest editors, Leonardo A. Lanzona, Jr., Bakti Setiawan, and Douglas Webster) (forthcoming)

Vol. 22, No. 1, Spring 2001 ("Training for Human Security," guest editor, John F. Jones)

Vol. 21, No. 2, Autumn 2000 ("Public-Private Partnerships for Poverty Eradication and Local Development: Highlighting the Chinese Experience," guest editor, David Dreiblatt)

Vol. 21, No. 1, Spring 2000 ("Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Africa," guest editor, Walter O. Oyugi)

*Regional Development Studies (RDS)*

(a refereed journal published annually)

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

Vol. 8, 2002 (forthcoming)

Vol. 7, 2001

## New Regional Development Paradigm Series

(Published by Greenwood Press in cooperation with UNCRD)

Vol. 1: Globalization and the New Regional Development, edited by Asfaw Kumssa and T. G. McGee

Vol. 2: New Regions: Concepts, Issues, and Practices, edited by David Edgington, Antonio L. Fernandez, and Claudia Hoshino

Vol. 3: Decentralization, Governance, and the New Planning for Local-Level Development, edited by Walter B. Stöhr, Josefa S. Edralin, and Devyani Mani

Vol. 4: Environmental Management, Poverty Reduction, and Sustainable Regional Development, edited by James E. Nickum and Kenji Oya

## UNCRD Research Report Series

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

No. 43: *Zhongguo NGO Yan Jiu 2001: Yi Ge An Wei Zhong Xin* (Case Study on China's NGOs in 2001), by Wang Ming, Deng Guosheng, and Gu Linsheng (in Chinese)

No. 42: Local Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection in China (forthcoming)

No. 41: The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations in Fostering Good Governance and Development at the Local Level in Africa (forthcoming)

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## RECENT AND FORTHCOMING UNCRD PUBLICATIONS

- No. 40: Proceedings of the International Workshop on Comparative Study of Laws of Earthquake Disaster Preparedness and Reduction in China and Japan, Beijing 2000
- No. 39: Air and Climate Protection through the Integrated Management of Transport, Land Use and Energy Consumption, edited by Claudia Hoshino and Maria Helena Rodriguez
- No. 38: *Zhongguo NGO Yan Jiu: Yi Ge An Wei Zhong Xin* (Case Study on China's NGOs), edited by Wang Ming, Deng Guosheng, and Gu Linsheng (in Chinese)
- No. 37: Implementing ISO 14001-based Environmental Management Systems in East and Southeast Asian Countries, edited by Matouq Mohammed and Kenji Oya
- No. 36: Multi-Stakeholder Participation in the Delivery of Water and Sanitation in Emerging Indian Metropolises: A Case Study of Ahmedabad (forthcoming)

### UNCRD Textbook Series

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

- No. 10: *Zhongguo Xibu Diqu Ke Chixu Fazhan yu Guoji Hezuo Yantaohui Lunwenji* (Proceedings of the International Workshop on Sustainable Development and International Cooperation in Western China), edited by Shi Han, Gu Linsheng, and Li Gao (in Chinese)
- No. 9: Local Social Development in Africa (forthcoming)
- No. 8: Project Planning, Implementation and Evaluation: A Training Manual
- No. 7: Regional Development Plan for Hardap Region, Namibia
- No. 6: Regional Development Policy and Practices in Africa and Asia: A Comparative Study

### UNCRD Training Material Series

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

- No. 4: Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management (forthcoming)

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2000

(in US dollars)

<b>Fund balance as of 1 January 2000</b>		<b>5,153,116.87</b>
<b>Add: Receipts/Miscellaneous Income</b>		
Contributions	5,895,412.84 <sup>1/</sup>	
Interest income	270,128.30	
Transfer from completed projects	1,886.82 <sup>2/</sup>	
Sale of publications — prior year's adjustment	44,965.00	
Miscellaneous income for services rendered	24,028.90	
Gain/(loss) on exchange	(0.13)	<u>6,236,421.73</u>
Total balance available		11,389,538.60
<b>Less: Expenditure</b>		
Project personnel	3,524,613.94	
Official travel	350,527.34	
Subcontracts	52,892.94	
Training and research	386,100.91	
Equipment and supplies	691,311.41	
Operating expenses	58,890.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>487,677.68</u>	5,552,014.22
Programme support costs		<u>555,270.44<sup>3/</sup></u>
Total expenditure		<u>6,107,284.66</u>
<b>Fund balance as of 31 December 2000</b>		<b><u>5,282,253.94</u></b>

**Notes:** 1/ Represents US dollar equivalent of Yen 642 million (18 July 2000). Exchange gain of US\$224,587.16 will be reflected in the 2001 fund balance.

2/ Represents unspent balance of project INT/98/X02 transferred to INT/98/X70.

3/ Includes programme support cost of US\$69.05 as prior year's adjustment.

TABLE 2. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2000

	(in US dollars)
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash at bank and cash holdings	6,454,263.01
Advances recoverable locally	<u>382,580.03</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>6,836,843.04</u></b>
 <b>Liabilities</b>	
Accounts payable	543,346.26
Unliquidated obligations	<u>1,011,242.84</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>1,554,589.10</u></b>
 <b>Fund balance</b>	
Balance as of 1 January 2000	5,153,116.87
Excess of income over expenditures	<u>129,137.07</u>
<b>Balance as of 31 December 2000</b>	<b><u>5,282,253.94</u></b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund balance</b>	<b><u>6,836,843.04</u></b>

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# UNCRD STAFF

(as of 30 June 2001)

## UNCRD NAGOYA OFFICE

KIMURA, Yo	Director
MURAGAKI, Takashi	Sr. Operations Advisor
CHENG, Ivy	Chief of Operations
NAGAYOSHI, Noriko	Chief, Administrative Services
OYA, Kenji	Environmental Management Planner
EDRALIN, Josefa S.	Information Systems Planner
FERNANDEZ, Antonio L.	Training Officer
GOATER, James F.	Editor
TSUJI, Lillian K.	Assistant Editor
TERAO, Kazuhiko	Administrative Assistant
NADAMOTO, Satoko	Personnel Assistant/Secretary
YOSHIKAWA, Emiko	Jr. Financial Assistant
MANI, Devyani	Sr. Researcher
PANGANIBAN, Elena M.	Sr. Researcher
TAKAI, Katsuaki	Sr. Researcher
GU Linsheng	Researcher
HOSSAIN, M. Ashraf	Researcher
KOROMA, Bashiru Mohammed	Researcher
NOJI, Keiko	Researcher
WANG Yu	Researcher
YOSHIMURA, Teruhiko	Researcher
AONO, Chiaki	Operations Officer
FUKUURA, Yasuko	Operations Officer
KAWABE, Rei	Operations Officer
SHAMOTO, Utako	Operations Officer
WAKISAKA, Keiko	Operations Officer
AOKI, Eri	Associate Expert (Gifu Prefectural Government)
IIDA, Mitsuru	Associate Expert (Nagoya City Government)
ITO, Yoshihisa	Associate Expert (Mie Prefectural Government)
ODA, Minoru	Associate Expert (Aichi Prefectural Government)
SAKAI, Misato	Research Assistant
YAMAGUCHI, Nozomi	Research Assistant
CHEN Xiaoyang	Operations Assistant
HASEGAWA, Mai	Operations Assistant
HATTORI, Atsuko	Operations Assistant
HIRABAYASHI, Seiko	Operations Assistant
HUFFMAN, Benjamin D.	Operations Assistant
INOUE, Naoko	Operations Assistant

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## UNCRD STAFF

KATO, Ema	Operations Assistant
KAWAGUCHI, Yuriko	Operations Assistant
KAWAKAMI, Yukiko	Operations Assistant
KOSAKA, Naomi	Operations Assistant
MATSUBAYASHI, Ai	Operations Assistant
MIZUKAMI, Maki	Operations Assistant
NISHIKAWA, Emi	Operations Assistant
OHSUMI, Eiko	Operations Assistant
SUZUKI, Hideyo	Operations Assistant
UNO, Keiichi	Operations Assistant
YABASHI, Yuka	Operations Assistant

## UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE

KOBAYASHI, Masami	Disaster Management Planner
SUGAI, Michiyo	Sr. Researcher
DODO, Atsuhiro	Researcher
SHRESTHA, Bijaya K.	Researcher
NAKAGAWA, Yuko	Operations Assistant
TSUNEHIRO, Yuriko	Operations Assistant
KOBUNA, Kiyoshi	Associate Expert (Amagasaki City Fire Department)
MAKI, Kazushi	Associate Expert (The 21st Century Hyogo Creation Association Foundation)
SHAW, Rajib K.	Associate Expert (Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Research Centre)

## UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE

KUMSSA, Asfaw	Coordinator
NGAU, Peter M.	National Expert
OMIYA, Pascaliah J.	National Expert
MIYOSHI, Hiroki	UN Volunteer-Specialist
ONDIEKI, Winifred M.	Administrative Assistant
ODERO, Francesca A.	Secretary
ANDEGA, John A.	Driver
ONYANGO, Stephen	Messenger

## UNCRD PROJECT OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

HOSHINO, Claudia	Coordinator
RODRIGUEZ, María Helena	National Expert
PIZA, Catherine Lopez	Operations Assistant
PEREZ, Blanca	Cleaner



SANDOVAL, Julio Sandova      Driver/Messenger

### **UNCRD Internship Programme**

#### **Nagoya Office**

SAWAMOTO, Akiko (July-August 2000)  
PIPITARANGSRI, Suwimon (August-October 2000)  
MIKKEL, Madsen (August 2000-January 2001)  
YAMAMOTO, Ai (January-March 2001)  
KAWAMURA, Ayano (January-March 2001)  
YAMAGUCHI, Sawako (March-April 2001)  
THAIPRASERT, Nalitra (March-June 2001)  
KITO, Naoko (April-June 2001)  
NAKAJIMA, Yukari (April-June 2001)  
LONG, Sophat (May-July 2001)

#### **Hyogo Office**

WILLIS, Luke (June-August 2001)

#### **Africa Office**

AYELE, Hilina (July 2000)  
CHEMURSOI, Caroline (September-November 2000)  
MARUTA, Asami (September 2000-February 2001)

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# UNCRD CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 2000-JUNE 2001

3-6 July	Chengdu, China	Training Course on Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, and International Cooperation in Western China (cosponsored by ACCA21, CAST, Sichuan Provincial Government, FASID, and JBIC)
31 July-6 August	Nairobi and Kampala	Return Study Tour to Kenya and Uganda for Two Asian Resource Persons from the Philippines
1-13 August	Osaka, Nagoya, and Tokyo	Study Tour on Earthquake Disaster Prevention in Metropolitan Areas from Beijing City Government, Tianjin City Government, and Hebei Provincial Government (co-organized by UNCRD and CSB)
4-7 September	Nyandarua, Kenya	Second Training Workshop on Regional Development Planning
27 September-2 October	Nagoya	UNCRD-JICA Joint Photo Exhibition
28 September-28 October	Nagoya	Second JICA/UNCRD Course on Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile (sponsored by JICA)
30 September	Nagoya	UNCRD-JICA Joint Seminar, "Careers in International Cooperation"
4 October-15 November	Nairobi	Sixth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management
11-25 October	Tokyo, Nagoya, Omuta, and Naha	Study Tour on Regional Environmental Planning and Sustainable Development (co-organized by UNCRD and CAST)
13 October	Tokyo	Symposium on Environmental Management at the Local Level in China towards the 21st Century (co-organized by UNCRD, CAST, and FASID)
1-30 November	Nagoya	First Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (Theme: Environmental Planning and Management)
6-7 November	Nyandarua, Kenya	Third Training Workshop on Regional Development
19 November-3 December	Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Takayama, Kamakura, and Tokyo	Short-Term Study Tour by Ministry of Construction Officials, China (co-organized by UNCRD and Ministry of Construction)
5-8 December	Nagoya	Workshop on Human Security and Regional Development (co-organized by State Planning Committee (SPC) and UNCRD)
11-23 December	Shanghai	Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management (co-organized by UNCRD and Shanghai Municipal Government)

22 January- 2 February 2001	Thalat, Vientiane Province, Lao PDR	Third Training Workshop on Provincial Development Planning and Management
28 January- 8 February	Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, and Tokyo	Study Tour on Education for Disaster Preparedness (co-organized by UNCRD, CSB, and Gansu Provincial Government)
29-31 January	Kobe	International Workshop on an Earthquake-Safer World in the 21st Century
1 February- 10 March	Nagoya	Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course in Planning and Manage- ment of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
11-14 February	Windhoek, Namibia	Hand Over of the Hardap Regional Development Plan
19-23 February	Nagoya	Joint Learning Workshop on Community-based Environmental Improvement and Capacity-Building
20-24 February	Nairobi	International Forum on "Inter- and Intraregional Cooperation to Promote Effective Social Development Policy and Practice: A Forum for the Exchange of Asia-Africa Experience" (organized by UNCRD Africa Office in collaboration with UN/DESA)
25 March- 1 April	Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka	Study Tour on Public Transportation Systems (co-organized by UNCRD and Shanghai Municipal Government)
1-25 April	Oromia, Ethiopia	Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis
8-18 April	Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kawasaki, and Tokyo	Study Tour on Local Legal System for Disaster Preparedness (co-organized by UNCRD, CSB, and Beijing City Government)
27-28 April	Vientiane, Lao PDR	Training Workshop on Vulnerability Assessments for Human Security and Local Developemnt
10 May-20 June	Nagoya	Twenty-Ninth International Training Course in Regional Devel- opment
15-28 May	Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, and Tokyo	Study Tour on Earthquake Observation Technology (co-organized by UNCRD and CSB)
4-9 June	Taiyuan, China	Third UNCRD-China Training Course on Sustainable Regional Development
4-16 June	Singapore	Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
12-15 June	Nyandarua, Kenya	Sensitization Workshop

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# UNCRD CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 2001-JUNE 2002

18-22 July	Tokyo and Nagoya	Short-Term Study Tour on "National Land Policy and National Comprehensive Development Planning in Japan" (co-organized by UNCRD and Ministry of Land and Resources, China)
6-7 August	Vientiane, Lao PDR	Second Training Workshop on Vulnerability Assessment for Human Security and Local Development (co-organized by the SPC and UNCRD)
6-11 August	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Training Workshop on Participatory Action Research and Planning for Food Security (co-organized by the Royal University of Agriculture and UNCRD)
15-17 August	Nyandarua, Kenya	Training Workshop on District Development Plan Formulation and Review
23-24 August	Nairobi	Workshop on Strategic Urban Planning and Management
2-6 September	Lanzhou, China	Training Course on Provincial Development Planning and Management in Western China
5-7 September	Bogotá	Technical Workshop on Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
17 September-27 October	Nagoya	Third JICA/UNCRD Training Course on Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile
3-5 October	Nagoya	Fifteenth UNCRD Advisory Committee Meeting
8-12 October	Legazpi City, Philippines	Training Course in Environmental Management
14-25 October	Nagoya and Tokyo	Short-Term Study Tour on "Rural Integrated Development and Capacity-Building in Rural Community Management in Japan" (co-organized by UNCRD and CAST)
18 October	Tokyo	Symposium on "New Reform and Capacity-Building in Rural Community Management in Japan" (co-organized by UNCRD and CAST)
24 October-24 November	Nairobi	Seventh Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development
25 October	Nagoya	United Nations Day Commemorative Programme in the Context of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations — Let Us Discuss among Ourselves: Building a Culture of Peace — Symposium

29-31 October	Bogotá	Training Course on Strategic Management of Metropolitan Areas for Latin American Countries: Triangular Cooperation, Japan-Chile-Colombia
1-30 November	Nagoya	Second Thematic Training Course (Theme: Human Security and Regional Development)
10 November	Nagoya	United Nations Day Commemorative Programme in the Context of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations — Let Us Discuss among Ourselves: Building a Culture of Peace — Seminar “International Organizations — The Stage for Your Activities”
3-5 December	Kampala, Uganda	Workshop on Decentralization and the Role of NGOs in Local Development
12-23 December	Bangkok	Training Course in IT
December	Shanghai	Second UNCRD Training Course on Sustainable Urban Development and Disaster Management
21 January- 2 February 2002	Thalat, Vientiane Province, Lao PDR	Training Course in Local Development Planning and Management (co-organized by CPC, UNCRD, and JICA)
January-March	Nairobi	International Training Course on Local Social Development in Africa
February	Bogotá	In-Country Training Course on Regional Development Management for Colombian Government Officials (Module 1)
February	Windhoek	In-Country Training Course in Namibia
February	Gaborone	In-Country Training Course in Botswana
19-24 March	Lanzhou, China	Training Course on “Rural Integrated Development and Capacity-Building in Rural Community Management” (co-organized by UNCRD and CAST)
March	Vientiane, Lao PDR and Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Workshops on Human Security and Regional Development
March	Sichuan or Xinjiang, China	Training Course on Land Resource Management and Sustainable Regional Development (co-organized by UNCRD and Ministry of Land and Resources, China)

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April	Bogotá	In-Country Training Course on Regional Development Management for Colombian Government Officials (Module 2)
April	Adama (Nazareth)	In-Country Training Course in Ethiopia
16 May-26 June	Nagoya	Thirtieth International Training Course in Regional Development
May	Nairobi	Second Training Workshop on Urban Planning and Management

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# UNCRD CHRONOLOGY, 1971-2001

(Selected highlights from UNCRD's 30 years of operations)

June 1971	Agreement is reached between the United Nations and the Government of Japan on the establishment of UNCRD.
October 1971	Establishment of UNCRD. Office opens at former American Consulate in Nagoya. George S. Duggar becomes first Director.
February-June 1972	First General Combined Course in Regional Development held (UNCRD's first training course and precursor to ITC).
December 1973	Masahiko Honjo becomes second UNCRD Director.
July 1974	Office moves to the west wing of the Aichi-ken Sangyo Boeki Kaikan Bldg.
January 1975	First issue of the <i>UNCRD Newsletter</i>
August 1975	First meeting of UNCRD Advisory Committee
November 1977	Colloquium on Rural-Urban Relations and Development Planning
May-June 1978	Expert Meeting on Improving Methods of Planning for Comprehensive Regional Development (MPCRD)
November 1979	Expert Group Meeting on Long-Term Research Needs in Regional Development
December 1979	Hans Singer gives special lecture at UNCRD entitled "Transfer of Technology and the New International Economic Order".
Spring 1980	Vol. 1, no. 1 of <i>Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)</i> , UNCRD's flagship journal is issued, henceforth to be published twice yearly.*
April-June 1980	UNCRD annual training course, now called the "Multinational Training Course in Regional Development Planning," is reduced to 3-months' duration.
November 1981	Commemoration of UNCRD's 10th anniversary — International Conference on Local and Regional Development in the 1980s held. Ten-volume <i>Regional Development Series</i> encompassing UNCRD's first decade of experience is released.
March-May 1982	Tenth International Training Course in Regional Development Planning includes participants from Africa and Latin America for the first time.
April 1982	Upon retirement of Masahiko Honjo, Hidehiko Sazanami becomes third UNCRD Director.
October 1982	International Seminar on Urban Development Policies: Focus on Land Management. UNCRD-University of the South Pacific hold joint training course on local-level planning for South Pacific Island Countries.



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## UNCRD CHRONOLOGY, 1971-2001

January 1983	Sixth UNCRD Advisory Committee meets in New Delhi
July 1983	Plans announced for UNCRD's first fellowship programme for researchers and practitioners.
June 1984	Project on environmentally-sound management of regional development announced.
October 1984	UNCRD collaborates with Kawasaki City in staging the "International Seminar on Information Systems for Urban and Regional Planning". UNCRD relocated to Nagoya International Center (NIC) building
May 1985	Second evaluation of UNCRD's International Training Course in Regional Development Planning (ITC) completed
August 1985	Seventh UNCRD Advisory Committee recommends extending UNCRD's operations in China, Africa, and Latin America. UNCRD participates in Tsukuba Expo '85, co-organizing Senior-Level Symposium on Habitat in Asian Metropolises: Role of Science and Technology for Human Settlements towards the 21st Century.
July 1986	Research now underway in African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania)
September 1986	In commemoration of UNCRD's 15th anniversary, an International Seminar on Regional Development Planning for Disaster Prevention is held.
October 1987	Frank Press, President of the US National Academy of Science, visits UNCRD to give speech on the UN-designated International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR, 1990-2000).
February 1988	Expert Group Workshop on River/Lake Basin Approaches to Environmentally-Sound Management of Water Resources
September 1988	UNCRD research and training activities organized into seven units: Urban Development and Housing Unit, Regional Development and Management Unit, Environmental Planning and Management Unit, Regional Disaster Prevention Unit, Information Systems Unit, Social Development Unit, and Industrial Development Unit
February 1989	International Seminar on Reviving Local Self-Reliance: Challenges for Rural/Regional Development in Eastern and Southern Africa, jointly sponsored by UNCRD.
February 1990	Ninth UNCRD Advisory Committee recommends establishing computerized bibliographic data base for the Centre's Library.
March 1990	First Expert Group Meeting and Training Seminar on Regional Development Planning in Jiangsu, China
November 1991	Commemorating UNCRD's 20th Anniversary, an International Conference on Multi-lateral Cooperation for Development in the 21st Century: Research and Training for

	Regional Development is held.
December 1991	UNCRD Africa Office is established in the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Nairobi, Kenya.
April-May 1992	Twentieth International Training Course in Regional Development Planning conducted at UNCRD. Total number of participants now tops 500.
June-July 1992	UNCRD staff members visit Lao PDR, beginning long association with that country.
April 1993	Hideki Kaji becomes fourth UNCRD Director upon retirement of Hidehiko Sazanami.
May 1993	UNCRD Yokkaichi Office is established in the annex building of City Hall, Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture.
May 1994	During the UN World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held in Yokohama, UNCRD organizes a session entitled "The Effects of Disasters on Modern Societies".
July 1994	New operational structure introduced with six research and training programmes: Development Administration, Disaster Management, Environmental Management, Infrastructure Planning and Management, Local Social Planning, and Regional Economic Development.
January 1995	Volume 1 of UNCRD's second journal, <i>Regional Development Studies (RDS)</i> , issued (to be published annually).
November 1995	UNCRD Local Area Network (LAN) service begins. First Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning is held in Nairobi. **
June 1996	At second UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, UNCRD organizes dialogue on "How Cities May Look in the 21st Century." Commemorating UNCRD's Silver Jubilee, special publication "Regional Development and Habitat — 1996" is released.
December 1996	UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, Yasushi Akashi gives lecture at UNCRD Symposium commemorating 25 years of operations.
December 1997	Project Office for Latin America and the Caribbean is established in Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia.
June 1997	Monthly Discussion Programmes, precursors to in-house lectures and training sessions, established at UNCRD
July 1998	UNCRD begins cooperating with State Planning Committee (SPC), Government of Lao PDR on country-specific training.

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## UNCRD CHRONOLOGY, 1971-2001

December 1998	Global Forum on Regional Development Policy held in Nagoya under the theme "Redefining Regional Development in a Changing World"
April 1999	Yo Kimura becomes UNCRD's fifth Director, following the retirement of Hideki Kaji. Reorganization of UNCRD's operational structure begins, with human security and environment becoming the main research areas. UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office opens in Kobe.
July 1999	New project on Human Security and Regional Development initiated. First UNCRD-China Joint Training Course: "Sustainable Regional Development, Disaster Management and Territorial Protection in China towards the 21st Century" held in Beijing and Yunnan.
December 1999	Fourteenth UNCRD Advisory Committee unanimously recommends that UNCRD continue its operational reorganization and consolidation.
July 2000	UNCRD's new operational streamlining and office renovation now complete.
November 2000	Focusing on environmental planning and management (EPM), UNCRD conducts its first Thematic Training Course in Regional Development (TTC), henceforth to be held annually on different themes.
May-June 2001	Twenty-Ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC29) held in Nagoya.
July 2001	UNCRD completes 30 years of operations. Four-volume "New Regional Development Paradigm Series" is published.
October 2001	Fifteenth UNCRD Advisory Committee meets in Nagoya. Centre records 30 years of operations.

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\**RDD* was published quarterly from 1987 to 1993.

\*\*From 1999 (ATC5), Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management. From 2001 (ATC7), Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development.