UNCRD Annual Report 2012

United Nations Centre for Regional Development Nagoya, Japan





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Mission Statement of UN DESA

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

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Director's Note



It is with great pleasure that I address all readers of the UNCRD Annual Report 2012.

This reporting period was the first full year of my tenure at UNCRD and was full of events and activities, culminating with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) – commonly known as Rio+20, in which the Centre played a part along with other UN organizations and agencies as well as civil society organizations.

In fact, the entire year's activities were geared towards contributing to Rio+20. I will not be able to cover them all in the space available, but the main events were as follows. First, UNCRD organized the International Forum on "Moving Towards Zero Waste in Latin America" in Bogotá in August 2011 in collaboration with the Administrative Unit for Social Services of Bogotá (UAESP), which serves as the subregional secretariat of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) for the northern part of Latin America. It is hoped that activities leading to zero waste will be spread widely throughout the countries of Latin America through IPLA. Together with Vietnam National University - Ho Chi Minh City and Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, UNCRD organized a senior policy seminar entitled "Towards a Green Economy: The Effects of Climate Change on Food Security and Earth Resources" in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam in September 2011. The seminar considered the transition towards green economy, which was one of the two main themes of Rio+20, through the promotion of sustainable agriculture. The Third Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia was jointly organized in October 2011 in Singapore, with the National Environment Agency (NEA) of Singapore and the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan (MOE-J). The Summary along with the Recommendations of the Singapore Forum were officially submitted by the Government of Singapore to Rio+20 Secretariat.

Also in October 2011, UNCRD and the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (MOE-Korea) jointly organized the Special Event, "Moving towards Zero Waste for a Green Economy – Role of Local Authorities," in Daegu, Republic of Korea, in conjunction with the 2011 World Congress of the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), as an input to Rio+20. In December 2011, UNCRD, the Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD)-India, World Health Organization/South East Asia Regional Office (WHO/SEARO) and MOE-J co-organized the Sixth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia in conjunction with Urban Mobility India 2011 as an integrated event entitled "Conference-*cum*-Exhibition on Sustainable Mobility" in New Delhi, India. The conference adopted a Chair's Summary that was subsequently submitted by the Government of India to the Rio+20 process at the request of the conference in order to contribute to the discussion on sustainable transport within the Rio+20 process in the context of moving towards a green economy. Then, in March 2012, to contribute to the debate on sustainable urbanization, UNCRD and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) co-organized a public symposium on Rio+20 on the theme, "Sustainable Urban Development: Challenges and Issues in Developing Countries". The summary of the symposium was submitted to the secretariat of Rio+20 as a contribution to the conference.

Many of the training courses that UNCRD organized during the year also focused on the themes of the Rio+20 Conference. One notable addition to the training courses during this year was the First Training Course on Capacity-Building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries, which was organized in collaboration with the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) in November 2011. In addition to the fact that the training course was developed as a direct response to one of the seven critical issues of Rio+20, it also had a strong focus on promoting green economy, one of the two themes of the conference. Mayors and city leaders from seventeen Asian cities in twelve countries participated. The training course was well received with a number of mayors expressing strong interest in implementing a range of measures and policy options outlined in the training modules.

UNCRD was also present at the conference itself. UNCRD submitted four Voluntary Commitments in the areas of: (a) Integrated Regional Development Planning; (b) Environmentally Sustainable Transport; (c) 3Rs; and (d) International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities – IPLA. The Centre also organized two side events and participated in several others. Both side events focused on IPLA and were co-organized by IPLA, International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Associação Brasilleira da Empresas de Limpeza Pública e Resíduos Especiais (ABRELPE), Companhia Municipal de Limpeza Urbana (COMLURB) and UNCRD. "Zero Waste Strategies and Actions towards Sustainable Cities" was a Rio+20 side event, and focused on the most critical issues currently being dealt with in the area of solid waste management with a comprehensive and practical view to devize ways and draw up guidelines on the development of strategies and actions for moving towards low-carbon and zero waste societies. The one-day off-site side event also focused on the most critical issues currently being dealt with in the area of solid waste management and was part of Humanidad 2012, which was the initiative of several Brazilian NGOs and associations with the sponsorship of the City of Rio de Janeiro to highlight the leading role that Brazil plays in the sustainable development debate.

The Rio+20 outcome document, *The Future We Want* contains many elements that are relevant to our work and the future programmes of UNCRD will be guided by this document.

Another important area, in which the Centre took a new step, is Disaster Management Planning. This was the first year that the programme has been re-integrated into the activities of the Nagoya Office. With the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Japan, UNCRD organized a workshop on "Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities: Promotion of Locally-Based Industries with All Stakeholder Approach" from 26 February to 2 March 2012 in the three prefectures of northeast Japan which were severely affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in March 2011. UNCRD, together with various experts participated in the workshop, learned a great deal from the experience of local communities through the discussion meetings and site visits. UNCRD has been widely disseminating the information gained during the workshop and will be utilizing the results in future programmes.

On the management side, the newly constituted UNCRD Advisory Committee made two attempts to meet informally, in August 2011 and in March 2012. In the latter case, the informal meeting was organized alongside a public symposium, in which some of the committee members participated. Through these meetings, UNCRD has been advised to formulate a strategy to further focus its work. The Centre has worked on this strategy throughout the period. A formal meeting of the Advisory Committee took place in August 2012, on which I will report in the next Annual Report.

UNCRD will strive to ensure its activities are in line with the Rio+20 outcome document, *The Future We Want* and to focus its work for better and more efficient delivery of its programmes.

We look forward to your continued support for all UNCRD's activities.

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Chikako Takase Director

UNCRD Overview, July 2011-June 2012

This edition of the UNCRD Annual Report 2012 covers the period from July 2011 to June 2012 and, in a departure from previous reports presents UNCRD activities on a thematic basis. This new approach is reflected in the contents list on page 1. The "UNCRD Overview," however retains a conventional approach by discussing the activities being undertaking by each unit in the UNCRD Nagoya Office (Economic and Social Development; Environment; and Disaster Management Planning) followed by overviews of ongoing activities in the UNCRD regional offices in Africa (Nairobi) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC, in Bogotá). This organizational setup is depicted in the UNCRD Organizational Chart, below.



UNCRD Organizational Chart

Relationship between UNCRD and UN DESA

UNCRD is a project of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UN DESA) and, since 2009, UNCRD has been administered by the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD). See Annex 1 for further details.

UNCRD and Additional External Support

In addition to the core budget UNCRD receives from the Government of Japan, the Centre also receives valuable external support from a broad range of partners and collaborating agencies/ governments for its activities. UNCRD facilities in Nagoya have benefited from generous rental

subsidies from the Nagoya International Centre (NIC). And additional support for a seconded official at UNCRD were kindly extended by the Aichi Prefectural Government.

UNCRD deeply appreciates the continued support received and would like to take this opportunity to express its sincere gratitude.

Overview of Units and Regional Offices

Economic and Social Development Unit

Developing countries are increasingly achieving remarkable progress in economic growth and social development. Furthermore, with the rapid expansion of new communication technologies and international trade, globalization is now a strong integrating force. At the same time, however, conflict, displacement, environmental degradation, climate change, financial crises, and chronic poverty continue to persist. Disparities between the rich and the poor have grown both between and within countries, bringing despair and diminishing hopes for a more equitable world. To fulfill international commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and contribute towards human security, UNCRD conducts activities for economic and social development in the context of regional development.

During the reporting period, the Economic and Social Development Unit's activities have been focused on the following three areas: sustainable urban management, integrated regional development planning, and human security (social dimension). Concerning Urban Management, the *Shanghai Manual* emanated from the Shanghai World Expo in 2010 and was developed as a practical guidance tool by the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) of UN DESA in collaboration with the City of Shanghai and in cooperation with a number of UN agencies and international/national organizations. Using this *Shanghai Manual*, UNCRD organized a training course in Nagoya in November 2011 for urban leaders of Asian countries, including mayors, vice/deputy mayors, and heads of city departments with decision-making authority for urban development, in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and DSD. This was the first training course using the *Shanghai Manual* and similar training for Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) are also being planned by the respective regional offices.

In the area of integrated regional development, the Unit conducted two training courses: the Thirty-ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 39), which has been the mainstay of the Centre's training activities since its inception in 1971; and a new training course for Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. The programme of the ITC has been continually restructured and updated to reflect contemporary issues and problems as well as current training needs of developing countries. In consideration of the recent challenges presented by rapid urbanization as well as in the lead-up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD/Rio+20), ITC 39 examined the regional development approach to a green economy to tackle poverty alleviation and to promote sustainable development by building a low-carbon economy not only in urban, but also in rural and regional contexts. The new training course for Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia, was initiated in Nagoya in 2011 in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the International Development Center for Japan (IDCJ) for the purpose of strengthening the multi-sectoral planning and budgetary capacity of government officials at the level of zones and *wareda* (districts) in Oromia.

As for human security (social dimension), UNCRD continued to promote collaborative training programmes with JICA, using the endogenous regional development (EnRD) approach. This approach has incorporated human security viewpoints, especially when targeting LAC and Central Asia, in order to empower the poor and vulnerable and restrict prevailing disparities and promote balanced regional development over the long term. In addition, the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as well as on Environmentally Sustainable Transport were conducted in collaboration with UNCRD's Environment Unit.

The Economic and Social Development Unit received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET); and Tokai Nagoya Branch of the Foundation for the Support for the United Nations.

Environment Unit

During the reporting period, UNCRD's Environment Unit has maintained its focus on two major urban issues: (a) Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST); and (b) 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/waste management, in the context of sustainable urban management. The objectives of the two programmes are commonly to: (a) provide support for the formulation and the implementation of the EST/3R National Strategies, as well as the mainstreaming of the strategies in national policies; and (b) establish and organize EST/3R Regional Forums to provide strategic policy advice and knowledge platforms for sharing experiences, best practices, policy instruments, and technologies. In addition, the Unit has been providing global coordination support for the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) which was launched during the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19) in May 2011 with the objective of addressing various needs of local authorities to achieve sustainable waste management.

In support of the UNCSD/Rio+20 held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, UNCRD submitted four Voluntary Commitments including three environment programmes: EST; 3Rs; and IPLA. The Commitments in each area have received the support from a number of partners and have been widely recognized by the international community (see http://www.uncrd.or.jp/events/2012rio20. htm for details).

All of these activities intended to contribute to the international environmental priorities and commitments addressed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), and the Rio+20 process and outcome, as well as respond to the increasing social, economic, and environmental needs and challenges facing many cities in developing countries amid population growth and rapid urbanization. UNCRD's Environment Unit had been providing necessary technical assistance to developing countries in effectively implementing the EST approach and 3R measures at local, national, regional and global levels as well as strengthening the partnership under IPLA in collaboration with a wide range of partners.

The Environment Unit received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan; the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and Institute of Urban Transport, India; National Environment Agency (NEA), Government of Singapore; the Ministry of Environment, Government of Republic of Korea; World Health Organization Regional Office for Western Pacific Region (WHO/WPRO); Clean Air Initiative Asia (CAI-Asia); International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) and Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Limpeza Pública e Resíduos Especiais (ABRELPE), Brazil; Regional Solid Waste Exchange of Information and Expertise Network in Mashreq and Maghreb Countries (SWEEP-Net) and German International Cooperation (GIZ); the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA); GIZ; World Health Organization Regional Office for South-East Asia (WHO/SEARO); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization UNCRD Overview, July 2011-June 2012 (UNIDO); Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO); the Ministry of Environment, Government of Germany; and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC), India.

Disaster Management Planning Unit

During this period, UNCRD organized a workshop comprised of a series of discussion meetings workshop and site visits in three prefectures in the Tohoku region (lwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima) from 27 February to 2 March 2012. Japan's Tohoku region was severely affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami that hit a wide area of East Japan on 11 March 2011. By the end of 2011, all municipalities had submitted their reconstruction plans, which were formulated with participatory processes. The work on recovery has been progressing steadily and shifting to reconstruction. Although the scars suffered from the disaster have not been completely healed, reconstruction activities have gradually progressed.

The workshop (themed: "Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities; Promotion of Locally-based Industries with All Stakeholder Approach") consisted of site visits and discussion meetings with local municipalities and communities and its objectives were manifold. The main objective was to learn from the experience of the affected communities on their efforts towards reconstruction. By organizing discussion meetings with local representatives, UNCRD hoped that the group of experts assembled for this Workshop would engage in exchange of information and practical ideas that could assist the efforts of local communities to increase their economic activities.

In addition, during this period, the Disaster Management Planning Unit has been reintegrated into the UNCRD Nagoya Office, where a new team is developing a new programme and new activities following the twelve-year experience of the Hyogo Office.

Information Services

Information Services comprise two separate sections, Publications and Outreach Activities. Both of the purposes are disseminating information and increasing awareness on UNCRD's activities. UNCRD continued to produce informational materials (UNCRD brochure and UNCRD Annual Report); periodicals including Regional Development Dialogue (RDD) and Regional Development Studies (RDS); and occasional publications. And during this period, UNCRD published RDD, Vol. 32, No. 2, Autumn 2011 and Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2012; RDS, Vol. 14, 2010, UNCRD Annual Reports 2010/2011; and updated UNCRD Brochure.

During this period, as for the Outreach Activities, UNCRD conducts seminars and symposium on timely topics, such as the public event on 3R to foster public understanding and social cooperation for 3R promotion, and the symposium on community-based disaster management in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. In addition, in order to promote the understanding of development issues among students and the local community, UNCRD staff member give lectures on UN and UNCRD activities upon request.

UNCRD received external funding from the UNCRD Cooperation Association for outreach activities.

UNCRD Africa Office

During the past decade Africa has achieved remarkable economic growth rates. Some of the world's fastest growing economies are in Africa. Unfortunately, this remarkable economic growth has not trickled down to the majority of the poor, nor helped reduce poverty. UNCRD's research

and training programmes are designed to bring about distributive justice, economic recovery, good governance, and sustainable regional development in Africa. The Centre believes that the main objective of development must be to ensure that all people enjoy higher standards of living and an improved quality of life. Therefore, development policy in Africa should strive not only to achieve higher economic growth rates but also to bring about higher standards of living and distributive justice. Regional development policy in Africa will integrate economic growth with social development and environmental concerns to achieve people-centred and sustainable development. No nation should sacrifice social progress and social justice merely for the purpose of achieving higher economic growth. Similarly, no nation should over-emphasize social issues and spend more on social development than the capacity of the economy will allow. At every stage of development, a balance should be struck between economic growth and social development to ensure that the two important aspects of development will complement each other to improve the quality of human life. Regional development policy in Africa should also clearly address the issue of equity. Equity not only in terms of income but also in its broader meaning of providing basic capacity and opportunities for all. Regional development should also focus on human security because the main concern of human security includes protecting communities beset by violent conflict, addressing the needs and rights of people on the move, and post-conflict reconstruction. The focus will be on ensuring economic security and improving basic services, in addition to developing the knowledge, skills, and values needed to achieve human security. The principal aim of the UNCRD Africa Office's programme is to give human security the highest priority in regional development agenda.

Africa should also deal with rapidly growing urbanization. Urban areas in Africa host major government agencies and the private sector. These sectors contribute significantly to economic growth and create much-needed employment. According to UN-Habitat, urban areas account for about 55 per cent of Africa's gross domestic product (GDP). They therefore play a pivotal role in the production of goods and services, besides generating employment for the growing urban populations. Unfortunately, urbanization in Africa is not accompanied with an increase in economic growth or improved living standards. This is a unique phenomenon, which the World Bank has called "urbanization without growth." Therefore, the UNCRD Africa Office should integrate urban issues into its projects and programmes to assist African countries with the challenges they are facing in this field.

The other major challenge facing Africa is the problem of climate change. Besides rendering traditional agriculture across African countries less profitable, climate change has driven an unprecedented number of people into cities as they search for alternative livelihoods. With increasing frequency of drought, floods, rainfall variations, and sea level rise associated with climate change, agricultural production will decline and the food insecurity and malnutrition will worsen. This should also be a priority area for the UNCRD Africa Office.

The UNCRD Africa Office's research and training programmes are designed to address these and other problems to support African countries in achieving economic recovery and long-term sustainable development through effective regional development policies and strategies.

The UNCRD Africa Office received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Botswana through Government of Botswana; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore; Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority (ENNDA); Denver University; Government of Namibia; the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Government of Namibia; Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology and Vietnamese National University; and Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA).

UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office

The main objective for this reporting period was, in addition to the continuation of relevant ongoing projects initiated in the previous periods, the preparation of the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Office to face new challenges and reorientation of UNCRD, while capitalizing on the work undertaken during the past decade.

This involved the compilation, organization, and evaluation of the experience accumulated by the UNCRD-LAC Office, allowing consolidation of the work completed under the three axes of the Office's activities, i.e., integrated regional development management, human security and regional development, and South-South cooperation. The LAC Office aimed at systematizing conceptual frameworks, methodologies, and guidelines to be applied in different but interrelated territorial scales (national, subnational/regional, and local/community). Efforts were also placed on linking to such relevant global initiatives as Rio+20 and supporting and expanding UNCRD's projects in LAC such as IPLA and EST.

The above is expected to facilitate the transition to the new UNCRD structure, a more efficient capitalization of UNCRD-LAC's knowledge, increased visibility, expansion/outreach of the Office's activities in LAC countries, and strengthening collaboration with other UNCRD Offices. During this period, the UNCRD-LAC Office focused on five strategic areas and goals:

- Strengthening research, analytical frameworks, and methodologies to incorporate relevant emerging issues (such as risk management, climate change adaptation, and green economy) into integrated regional/territorial development and urban management, from a human security perspective;
- Enhancing the quality of capacity-building activities and advisory services on integrated regional development management and human security, using information and communication technologies;
- (3) Cooperating with DSD, UNCRD Offices and other relevant organizations for the implementation of a global sustainable development agenda and strengthening global partnerships for scaling up of good practices, and promoting UNCRD's visibility;
- (4) Promoting information outreach, excellence of research and publication outputs, enhance the UNCRD-LAC Office's website, and strengthen networks to expand activities in the region; and
- (5) Formulating a proposal and discussing terms for an extension of the agreement between UN DESA/UNCRD and the City of Bogotá for the period 2012-2015.

Feeding and Operation of the Website with New Information (Continuing activity). UNCRD-LAC's website was renewed, clearly organizing project activities developed under its main axis: integrated regional development management, human security and regional development, and South-South cooperation. Publications, reports, and other relevant documents were uploaded, and mini-sites built related to such key initiatives as IPLA, EST, Rio+20, Colombia Regional Development, etc.

Extension of the Agreement between UN DESA/UNCRD, and the City of Bogotá. Since 2011, UNCRD-LAC has worked on the elaboration of various drafts, and discussed and negotiated with the City of Bogotá for the extension of the agreement, based on the continued interest the city has in the support provided by the LAC Office to the Bogotá regional initiative since 1997. This Agreement, renewed for the fourth consecutive time, was successfully finalized on 28 May 2012, and involves a wide variety of capacity-building activities. This agreement represents a strategic initiative for the UNCRD-LAC Office, as it also provides funding for the Office's operations.

The UNCRD LAC Office received additional support for its activities from various entities, including Special Administrative Unit of Public Services (UAESP); Unidad Administrativa Especial de Servicios Publicos (UAESP); Colectivo Bogota Basura Cero, City of Bogotá, and thirteen private enterprises; Latin American School of Public Management (ESCOLAGI), Latin American Organization of Regional Governments (OLAGI), Regional Government of Valparaiso-Chile, University of Blas Pascal, and other regional governments; *Ciudad Saludable*, Government of Piura, and other local governments of Peru, and International Association of Urban Management (INTA); *Ciudad Saludable* and INTA; and OCHA.

UNCRD's Contributions to the International Intergovernmental Conference, Rio+20

UNCRD - UNU-IAS Public Symposium on Rio+20 "Sustainable Urban Development: Challenges and Issues in Developing Countries" Tokyo, 22 March 2012



The public symposium, co-organized by UNCRD and United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), was held at the U Thant International Conference Hall, UNU, Tokyo, Japan on 22 March 2012. A full report of the proceedings of this symposium entitled "Sustainable Urban Development: Challenges and Issues in Developing Countries" was submitted to the secretariat of Rio+20 and posted on their website as a contribution towards the Rio+20 process (http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/index.php?pa ge=view&type=6&nr=1379&menu=53&template

Photo: UNU-IAS

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One of the aims of this symposium was to hold a public discussion on the issues in sustainable urban development which developing countries are facing and the role that Japan could play in fostering a global transition towards more sustainable cities. By 2050, the world population is expected to have increased to a total of 9 billion, and the population living in urban areas is projected to grow by 2.9 billion, to reach a total of 6.3 billion. It is inevitable that this rapid increase of urban population will bring enormous increases in economic, social, and environmental pressure, resulting in a need for governments to take urgent measures. Furthermore, sustainable urbanization will be one of the principal sub-themes to be dealt with at Rio+20 as many experts deem that it is in cities where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost. The debate was expected not only to contribute to Rio+20, but also be a forum for discussion on how cities and their partners can successfully implement the outcomes of the conference. Because of these factors, the report of this meeting was treated as a concrete contribution towards the upcoming UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) with forward-looking solutions to urban challenges on the road from Rio.

The symposium was comprised of three parts. The discussions were conducted under the theme of "Sustainable Urban Management" in part I; "Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Urban Development" in part II; and part III comprised a case study presentation of Kitakyushu City, by a Kitakyushu city official, to illustrate Kitakyushu's experience of sustainable city promotion as a representative of Japanese city level example.

In further support of Rio+20, UNCRD made voluntary commitments in four areas: Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST); 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle); International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA); and Regional Development. (For full commitment, please visit each commitment site).

Partners of the commitments:

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), ADB, AMC (India), Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region-Colombia, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia), Dutch Cycling Embassy, EMBARQ, GIZ, Griffith University, IEA, IGES, Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), the International Urban Development Association of INTA, ILand FS, ISWA - Brazil, JICA, Korean Society of Waste Management, KOTI, MoE-Japan, MoE-Republic of Korea, the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD), the Latin American Organization of Intermediate Governments (OLAGI), Regions United (ORU-FOGAR), The Prefecture of Azuay-Ecuador, Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, SACEP, SLoCaT, SPREP, SWEEP-Net, TRL, University of the Southern Caribbean (Trinidad & Tobago), the UNESCO Chair on Human Security and Regional Development, UN/ESCAP, UN-Habitat, WHO/WPRO, Zero Waste SA (Australia), and other private sector, research, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

1. Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)

(See http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=1006&menu=153&nr= 365) The main objectives of the Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) initiative is to build a common understanding across the Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and Caribbean on the essential elements of the EST. Other specific objectives are to: (a) accomplish safe, reliable, affordable, efficient, people-centric, and environment-friendly transport systems; (b) foster economical, social, and environmental development; and (c) integrate developing countries into the world economy and contribute to the eradication of poverty.

In order to promote EST throughout the regions and to achieve the goals of the *Bangkok* 2020 *Declaration* and *Bogotá Declaration*, UNCRD, in close collaboration with partners, provides substantive support for developing countries including:

- providing advisory services, establishing regional networking, supporting the capacitybuilding and technical support by organizing seminars, training programmes, and workshops to achieve sustainable development at the local and regional levels;
- organizing regional EST forums (in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean), and conferences for government authorities to motivate initiative-taking in formulating appropriate policies and programmes towards sustainable transportation and improving their capacity;
- initiating formulation of national EST strategies and policies; and
- promoting further interagency coordination, collaboration, and partnership with the governments to deal with environment and transport issues.

2. Mainstreaming the 3Rs and resource efficiency in the overall policy development at local and national levels in Asia-Pacific countries

(See http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=1006&menu=153&nr=96) Mainstreaming the 3Rs and resource efficiency in a wide range of sectors (e.g., agriculture, environment, industry, energy, transport, and finance) and in overall policy development, will contribute to: (a) formulating and implementing policies, strategies, laws, and regulations that support the implementation of the 3Rs and resource efficiency measures at national and local levels in the Asia-Pacific countries; and (b) creating a sustainable society that imposes significantly lower pressures on natural resource stocks and the environment. Adoption of a highlevel regional declaration on mainstreaming the 3Rs and resource efficiency will be the major achievement of the commitment.

In close collaboration with partners, UNCRD promotes 3Rs and resource efficiency strategies and policies in the Asia-Pacific countries by providing substantive supports such as:

- organizing regional 3R forums to motivate government authorities to take initiatives in formulating appropriate policies, strategies, and programmes on the 3Rs and resource efficiency. And monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the regional 3R forums;
- Promoting further interagency coordination, collaboration, and partnership with the governments to progress in mainstreaming and integrating the 3Rs and resource efficiency;
- organizing training courses, workshops, seminars, and conferences; and
- providing technical guidelines and advisory support to the developing countries in building institutional capacity in addressing 3Rs and waste management issues.

The International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA), a Rio+20 registered partnership, will play a critical role in disseminating knowledge, best practices, policy instruments, and relevant tools and technologies on the 3Rs and resource efficiency at the local level.

3. Promoting the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA)

(See http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/index.php?page=view&type=1006&menu=153&nr=267) The goal of the IPLA is to increase the capacity of local authorities (LAs) for sustainable waste management towards a resource-efficient and zero waste society, achieving livable and sustainable cities.

Through the IPLA:

- The capacity of LAs and municipalities will be empowered by better access to tools, technologies, investment opportunities, and international financial mechanisms in the area of municipal waste management;
- A dynamic interface between the local authorities and private sector will be built, thereby facilitating public-private partnerships (PPPs) and creating a conducive investment climate for expanding waste management services; and
- Improved urban management towards realizing livable cities will be implemented in participating LAs,

The IPLA will:

- enable LAs to share experience in addressing waste management challenges, as well as in taking advantage of opportunities;
- help in mainstreaming integrated and sustainable waste management strategies such as ISWM and 3Rs;
- promote "green jobs" and stimulate "green investments" in waste management;
- encourage awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes in critical areas of concern; and
- assist LAs in developing zero waste road maps and strategies under the framework of the IPLA.

4. Promoting Sustainable Regional Development

(See http://www.uncsd2012.org/index.php?page=view&type=1006&menu=153&nr=364) UNCRD will promote sustainable regional development in developing countries in collaboration with relevant partners, to achieve sustainable regional development and contribute to promoting local communities' resilience and empowerment. This will be achieved through the ongoing activities of UNCRD, such as integrated regional development and human security, EST, 3Rs, waste management, the Shanghai Manual ("Better city, better life"), and community-based disaster management (CBDM).

UNCRD and collaborating partners will provide the following substantive support for developing countries:

- Providing advisory support to the development and implementation of sustainable regional plans, strengthening intergovernmental horizontal and vertical relations and cross-cutting strategies;
- Providing substantive capacity-building and technical support to developing countries through results-based training courses, workshops, seminars on relevant subjects to achieve sustainable regional development;
- Organizing policy forums and facilitating policy dialogues; and
- Promoting South-South cooperation and establishing regional networking to exchange information and raise awareness among stakeholders.

UNCRD-LAC Contribution to the UN Interagency Document for Latin America and the Caribbean for Rio+20 July 2011-June 2012

As an input to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD/Rio+20) the UNCRD-LAC Office actively participated in several interagency meetings and discussions held in the reporting period, together with other UN Agencies with a regional mandate in Latin America and the Caribbean. Discussions focused on assessing progress and gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development; addressing new and emerging challenges, and providing "strategic guidelines" pointing the way forward (including main messages that the respective organizations have put forth for the region). UNCRD-LAC led the themes on: (a) integrated territorial development management and human security (involving horizontal inter-territorial, and inter-administrative articulation, rural-urban and regional governance, and capacity-building at the subnational (regional) level for sustainable development.

The outcome was an interagency publication for Rio+20 entitled "Development Sustainability facing 20 years of the Earth Summit: Progress, Gaps, and Strategic Guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean", which counted on the participation of around 100 representatives from LAC countries. The document was finalized in March 2012 and launched at an event chaired by the UN Deputy-Secretary-General on 28 March 2012, where a high-level UN official analysed the progress achieved and deficiencies persisting since the Earth Summit was held in 1992 on the path towards sustainable development. The document incorporates UNCRD-LAC contributions related to integrated territorial and regional development management and human security, themes that were clearly highlighted in the analysis and guidelines for sustainability proposed in the document. The final version of the document served LAC countries as a basis upon which to prepare their positions in the summit negotiations. (See English version at http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/8/46098/P46098.xml&xsl=/dmaah/tpl-i/p9f. xsl&base=/dmaah/tpl/top-bottom.xslt).

UNCRD-LAC also participated in the World Summit of Federal States and Regions held on 19 June at Rio+20, organized by the State of Rio de Janeiro, in partnership with the Organization of Regions United (ORU-FOGAR), the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD), and the Climate Group. UNCRD-LAC was invited by the organizers to participate in the summit as a result of the background of support provided by the LAC Office to the Latin American Organization of Intermediate Governments (OLAGI) on regional development and



human security in the previous two years. The summit brought together more than 110 representatives of subnational entities from across the globe to build a platform for the mobilization of federated states, regions, provinces, and other subnational authorities around the issues of a green economy and sustainable development.

UNCRD-LAC's contribution to the above initiatives in the context of Rio+20 allowed the Office to: (a) enhance the visibility of the LAC Office's expertise on themes of regional territorial development management and human security, and highlight these themes in the so-called "guidelines for sustainability" to be taken into account by the countries in the elaboration of their position papers for Rio+20; (b) enhance cooperation with other UN agencies with a regional mandate in LAC that share common objectives with UNCRD-LAC, such as UN/ECLAC, UN-Habitat, UNFPA and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR); (c) strengthen linkages with relevant organizations devoted to subnational governance for sustainable development as OLAGI, ORU-FOGAR, nrg4SD and ICLEI; and (d) defining a preliminary agenda of activities under the Voluntary Commitment of Promoting Regional Development and the *Valparaiso Manifesto* (see Social Dimension, Human Security section).

Technical Cooperation Assistance for the Articulation of Territorial Development Plans of Bogotá and Twenty-Five Municipalities of Cundinamarca November 2011-June 2012

In continuation of UNCRD-LAC's technical assistance to the Bogotá-Cundinamarca regional integration process, this reporting period's activities focused on supporting the planning secretariats of Bogotá and Cundinamarca in building a common regional agenda on territorial planning and public finances, to guide the harmonization of the territorial development plans of Bogotá and twenty-five surrounding municipalities. The activity aimed at facilitating dialogue and building a declaration of agreement on principles of sustainable development to be signed by the Mayor of Bogotá, the mayors of the twenty-five surrounding municipalities and the Governor of Cundinamarca. Emphasis was placed on ecological, functional, social, economic, spatial, institutional, and fiscal issues.

A comprehensive report on the analysis and outcomes of the process was prepared. The experience served as a basis upon which to develop a list of general principles to support territorial integration processes (in the context of the new territorial planning law in Colombia). This is expected to be used not only in the Bogotá region, but in other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The document includes: (a) an analysis and evaluation of the potentials and opportunities of the new regional regulatory framework: instruments, territorial management and regional policies, and recommendation for its application; (b) recommendations on regional policy guidelines and regional projects of interest, based on the work developed in the past two years.

The guidelines developed in this project and the technical assistance provided to the territories involved served as a basis for the collective construction of a strategic plan of territorial management for Bogota-Cundinamarca Region. Still a challenge is building capacity and agreement among the municipalities to incorporate the guidelines in the actual development and territorial plans in 2012-2013, which is mandatory. The regional



integration project in Bogotá Cundinamarca is a key pilot project that provides UNCRD-LAC with ample experience to develop sound models of sustainable regional development to be replicated on other regions. The project also generated interest in the Rio+20 preparatory discussions with other UN agencies. The experience was included in the Chapter UN interagency document for Latin America and the Caribbean as a relevant practice.

The chapter on "Guidelines for Sustainability" (Guideline 4: Improve the coordination and consistency of public action in relation to sustainable development policies, p. 241) of the UN interagency publication for Rio+20 entitled "Development Sustainability facing 20 years of the Earth Summit: Progress, Gaps and Strategic Guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean", presented the Bogotá-Cundinamarca regional integration experience as an emblematic case (see Box VI.1: "Building Technical and Institutional Capacity for the Territorial Development of the Bogota-Cundinamarca Region"). The Bogotá regional integration experience was chosen to illustrate how the adoption of a territorial approach to development strategies enables the formulation and implementation of policies taking into account the interrelationship of the various components of a territory, for instance, urban-rural interactions, and coordination of public action among the different powers, sectoral areas, and administrative levels. This is important for addressing, in an integrated manner, the environmental, economic, and social pillars, involving physically-connected territories through ecosystems in areas that rarely coincide with political or administrative divisions. (See: http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/8/46098/P46098.xml&xsl=/dmaah/tpl-i/p9f.xsl&base=/dmaah/tpl/top-bottom.xslt)

contributions to he International tergovernmental Conference

The following section of the UNCRD Annual Report as stated in the Overview, presents detailed information on the whole range of the Centre's activities arranged according to the major themes upon which the work is based. This approach is designed to reflect UNCRD's tighter focus, referred to by UNCRD Director Takase in her Introductory Note, and to more clearly depict the interconnections among the Centre's units and Offices.

Themes

Regional Development

Integrated Regional Development Urban Management

Environment

Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/Waste Management Biodiversity

Social Dimension

Human Security

Disaster Management Planning

Economic Development

Sustainable Industrialization

Publications

Outreach Activities

UNCRD Annual Report 2012

Regional Development

Integrated Regional Development

Thirty-ninth International Training Course on Regional Development (ITC 39) Nagoya, 21 May-25 June 2012

Background

The annual International Training Course on Regional Development (ITC) is designed and conducted to build the capacity of government officials for regional development planning and management. UNCRD has trained nearly 1,000 professionals from more than seventy countries worldwide through this ITC since its establishment in 1971. The programme of the ITC has been continually restructured and updated to reflect issues and problems as well as the changing training needs of developing countries. Since the thirtyfirst ITC held in 2003, the ITC has focused attention on sustainable regional development. In consideration of the challenges presented by rapid



Observing JR Kachigawa Station

urbanization and climate change as well as the lead-up to UNCSD/Rio+20, the ITC 39 examined the regional development approach to a green economy to tackle poverty alleviation and to promote sustainable development by building a low-carbon economy not only in the urban, but also rural and regional context. By taking a regional development approach, the transition to a green economy can also offer opportunities for urban and rural areas to work jointly in addressing their complex and inter-related economic, environmental, social, and cultural problems, both simultaneously and systematically.

Course modules and participants

During the reporting period, UNCRD conducted ITC 39 from 21 May to 25 June 2012 with the participation of eighteen mid-level officials from the central and local governments of Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand in collaboration with the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET). The programme was comprised of essential elements for building a low-carbon society, including greening the urban and rural economy, environmentally sustainable transport (EST), sustainable production and consumption (SP&C) and 3Rs, natural resource management, sustainable use of biodiversity, disaster manageRegional Development ment, and local resource assessment and utilization for sustainable livelihood.

Objectives

The main objective of the course was to provide mid-career central/local government officials responsible for regional development and planning with prerequisite knowledge and skills in formulating and implementing an integrated set of regional development policies and measures required to build a green economy in the context of sustainable regional development. Specifically, the course had the following objectives:

- to increase the capacity of regional development planning and management with a focus on building a green economy in developing countries;
- to enhance each participant's understanding about a green economy to identify applicable policy and initiative options for promoting a green economy in his/her country's context;
- to deepen each participant's understanding of the importance of community awarenessraising for building a low-carbon society and skills and know-how of community participation in project planning and implementation;
- to expose participants to real-life situations and experiences of local governments and communities in Japan through field studies in both the urban and rural areas; and
- to provide a venue for sharing and learning from each participant's country experiences of common challenges associated with poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Outputs and achievements

The training course ultimately contributed to capacity-building for sustainable regional development. The following outputs were achieved by the training course:

- Eighteen local/central government officials trained in the knowledge and skills essential for planning a set of integrated policies and initiatives required for poverty reduction and sustainable regional development; and
- Enhanced awareness on the part of all participants on applicable and feasible programme and project options for building a green economy for poverty reduction and sustainable regional development.

The five-day course delivered these expected outputs through a compact programme replete with lectures, cases for study and discussion, as well as field study visits to provide insights into Japan's regional development experience. After the training course, participants formulated and submitted a draft of their city/regional/national development plans or a result report based on the concepts and knowledge gained from this training course. By engaging mid-level officials from central/local governments in sessions that focus on building a green economy, the training course ultimately constituted another contribution from UNCRD towards UNCSD/Rio+20.

Beside the new training course on urban management and ITC 39, UNCRD organized a number of training courses and carried out capacity-building activities on regional development issues.

Newly-Launched Training Course in Japan for Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia Nagoya, 21 August-1 September 2011 and 15-26 April 2012

Background

Decentralization reform was initiated in Ethiopia in 1995, when the federal government was established. Under this reform, each of the regions was authorized to prepare, approve, and implement its own plans and budgets in accordance with its region-specific situation, as well as the national key policy objectives. Additionally, since 2002, fiscal decentralization at the *woreda* (district) level has also been underway. As a result, about 60 per cent of the total regional budget is currently allocated to the *woreda* level in Oromia Region. However, planning and budgeting capabilities at the *woreda* level are still inadequate. The region and its lower administrative level of zones have not provided the woredas with sufficient managerial and technical support. Thus, it is increasingly important to strengthen the capacities of woredas to prepare plans and compile budgets in response to the fiscal decentralization process. In the meantime, the Government of Ethiopia has launched a new initiative for "growth and transformation" under the next five-year plan to encourage, not only public, but also private investment, both domes- Lecture at Aichi Prefectural Government tic and foreign, in infrastructure development



and manufacturing activities. It is obvious that the Oromia Region, which is the largest region both in terms of population and geographical size, would attract a substantial portion of such investment. Thus, the Oromia Region needs to be able to allocate and use this expected flow of private funds in an effective and balanced manner, in addition to the decentralized public funds from the federal government. In view of this situation, the Government of Ethiopia requested UNCRD, JICA, and IDCJ, through the Government of Japan, to undertake capacity-building activities in order to strengthen multi-sectoral planning and budgeting capacity in the Oromia Region. During the reporting period, two training courses entitled "Strengthening Multi-sectoral Planning and Budgeting Capacity in Oromia Region, Ethiopia" were conducted respectively from 21 August to 1 September 2011 and from 15 to 26 April 2012.

Objectives

The objectives of the training courses were to introduce the structure of Japanese local administration to regional/zone/woreda planners and to provide them with knowledge about how Japanese local governments, which are equivalent to woredas, implement planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). An additional objective of the courses was to enable planners to prepare a report/action plan to effectively utilize the findings of the training courses. The overall goal is to strengthen multi-sectoral planning and budgeting capacity in the Oromia Region as a whole in order to use the decentralized public funds in an effective and a balanced manner.

Training modules and participants

The training modules included "Japanese Local Administration System" and "Regional Development in Japan," and "Participatory Regional Development – Case Study of Asian Cities." The first training course was targeted towards planners in the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) of the Oromia Regional State and Zones of Finance and Economic Development (ZoFED) in Oromia Region, while the second was mainly for planners in the woredas of Finance and Economic Development (WoFED) together with BoFED.

Outputs and achievement

UNCRD trained a total of fourteen mid-level planners and professionals from BoFED, ZoFED, and WoFED in the Oromia region. These trained regional/zone/woreda officials will be involved in making guidelines/manuals for woredas in Oromia Regional State, as well as preparing plans and compiling budgets based on adequate data collection and analysis. These actions will lead to strengthened capacity for multi-sectoral planning and budgeting in Oromia Region.

Developmen

Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Sustainable Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia

Rundu, Okavango Region, Namibia, 17-29 October 2011

Introduction

The UNCRD Africa Office has been providing technical assistance to the Government of Namibia to enhance the human and institutional capacity of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development to effectively implement decentralization policy as well as regional development programmes. In this regard, the UNCRD Africa Office and the Ministry of Regional and Local Government conducted a training course on "Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Sustainable Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia" from 17 to 29 October 2011 in Rundu, Okavango Region of Namibia. The main objective of the training workshop is to train the Namibian planners on sustainable regional development policies and practices. The course also aimed at equipping the participants with the techniques of conducting effective training programmes so that they can train more planners when they return to their respective work stations.

Namibia is one of the few African countries which has recognized the importance of sustainable regional development and decentralization in nation-building. Soon after independence, the Government of Namibia launched its decentralization policy as a remedy for the earlier *Apartheid* policy of racial segregation in the development process. The policy focuses on bringing about equity, environmentally-sound sustainable development, and social justice. The government embarked on implementing the decentralization programme to promote popular participation, reduce regional and social inequalities, and alleviate poverty. The decentralization programme of Namibia is enshrined in its *Constitution* which also gives regional and local councils and communities at the grass roots the right and responsibility to participate in the democratization process by electing their representatives to regional and local councils.

Although the decentralization programme is supported by the *Constitution* and enjoys the full support of the government, there is lack of capacity at the local and regional levels to effectively design, implement, and monitor regional development projects and programmes. Also, despite the establishment of local planning institutional structures, intersectoral coordination between sectors and other development partners (including NGOs, citizen-based organizations (CBOs), traditional authorities, etc.) is ineffective and almost non-existent. Moreover, the decentralization policy framework in place has not yet been properly internalized by many local government agencies for the policy to function effectively and have the desired socioeconomic impact. Inadequacy of manpower and institutional capacities, especially at regional and local levels, still continue to hamper effective implementation of the decentralization policy, which was put in place ten years ago.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The goal of UNCRD's technical assistance programme in Namibia focuses on building the human resource capacity of the government in regional development and decentralization policy by targeting regional planners and officials. The programme also attempts to build the institutional capacity of regional and local authorities by enhancing their capacity for effective decentralization and regional development policy analysis and identification of alternative and complementary strategies for local and regional development, project planning, and monitoring and evaluation. The key outputs of the training workshop include:

- Capacity of thirty Namibian planners improved in the field of regional development policy and programmes to steer the decentralization process;
- Thirty Namibian planners trained in practical skills for project planning and management;

- Namibian planners trained on techniques of data collection and analysis for effective regional plan preparation;
- Increased capacity of the planners to provide effective training and technical support for local and regional authorities in regional development and the decentralization policy;
- Enhanced skills in environmental management and sustainable regional development; and
- Institutional capacity of regional and local authorities to undertake regional development planning and co-ordination, regional policy analysis, project planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation enhanced.

The UNCRD Africa Office will organize one more training course in 2013 before concluding this project. The lessons learned and experiences gained through this in-country training programme will be replicated in other African countries.

Training Workshop on Sustainable District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana

Gaborone, Botswana, 21 November-5 December 2011

Introduction

The in-country training programme in Botswana is designed to assist the Government of Botswana in its endeavour to train a critical mass of regional planners at the district level as it is at this level that the problem of adequately trained manpower particularly in the area of regional planning, project planning and management, and data collection and analysis is most critical. Most planners who work for the government at local and district levels have only a first degree or equivalent level of education in planning. Beyond this, only a few have had opportunities to acquire new planning skills by attending specialized training Discussion session courses where their planning capacity is im-



proved. Cognizant of this problem and the need to improve district development planning, implementation, and monitoring, the Ministry of Local Government requested the UNCRD Africa Office to provide technical support and train its planners to enhance their competency in district planning. Towards this objective, the Office has been conducting in-country training courses in Botswana to train regional and district planners. The training course targeted district planning officers responsible for district development planning and district projects' implementation and management as well as the officials responsible for the coordination of planning and implementation of development projects.

Although it was one of the poorest countries in Africa when it achieved independence in 1966, Botswana has been transformed into one of the few African economies to be classified as "upper-middle-income". For much of the post-independence period, Botswana has been one of the fastest growing economies, in sharp contrast to the economic stagnation of most African countries. Botswana is on a favourable footing to achieve some of the MDGs although it faces a number of challenges, including the global financial crisis, HIV pandemic, infrastructure bottlenecks, an undiversified economy, and inadequate human capacity. These challenges, together with lack of effective institutional capacity for regional and environmental management complicate the country's development efforts. Therefore, concerted efforts are required to address these challenges, particularly the problem of capacity and shortage of trained manpower in the area of sustainable district development planning; project planning and management; data collection for plan preparation; and integration as well as harmonization of district plans with national and sectoral plans. There is need to

improve district development planning, implementation and monitoring capacities of planners and project managers from the various districts and other relevant line ministries. The current training course aimed at increasing the capacity of district and regional development planners to enable them to design and implement sound and sustainable district and regional plans as well as socially-acceptable projects and programmes.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The UNCRD Africa Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and UNDP Botswana organized a "Training Workshop on Sustainable District and Regional Development Planning and Management" from 21 November to 5 December 2011 in Gaborone. Thirty planners and government officials from various district and regional governments as well as other line ministries attended the training course. Major achievements include:

- District and regional planners' capacity to design and implement sustainable district and regional plans improved;
- Participants introduced to a project approach to district and regional development planning;
- The capacity of district planners and line ministry officials enhanced in data collection and analysis for regional plan preparation; and
- Participants sensitized on the advantages of the green economy and environmental management.

During the training course a number of issues were raised by the participants which require attention in future training courses:

- Vertical integration of district and national development planning is still a challenge in Botswana. Therefore the planners need the techniques and skills of harmonizing and integrating district plans with national and sectoral plans; and
- Projects are rarely completed on time and within the given budget and time due to many institutional and capacity problems.

The UNCRD Africa Office, in partnership with the Ministry of Local Government of Botswana, will organize the next training course in 2013 and will incorporate these issues in the curriculum of the next training course.

UNCRD-TARDA Stakeholders' Training Workshop on Integrated Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation for Tana and Athi River Basin, Kenya Masinga Dam, Kenya, 11-13 April 2012

Introduction

Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA) was formed in 1974 and it is the oldest of the six regional development authorities. The Authority covers fifteen counties with a total area

of 138,000 km². The mandate of TARDA includes: (a) environmental protection; (b) natural resource management; and (c) promoting economic development through sound investment programmes and infrastructural development projects. In order to effectively carry out its mandate, TARDA undertakes the following functions: (a) advises the Government of Kenya and the various line ministries on all matters affecting development of Tana and Athi River basin; (b) coordination and monitoring of development programmes and projects; (c) liaising with the government, the private sector, and international development agencies to support



Discussion session

development efforts in the basin; (d) assisting institutions operating in the region to access credit and funds to finance their programmes and projects; and (e) preparing short- and long-term development plans for the region as well as periodically updating the plans.

To successfully implement the regional and national policies, TARDA has requested the UNCRD Africa Office for technical assistance to design and implement a training programme and build its institutional capacity for integrated regional development and plan preparation as well as effectively implementing national policies in the basin. Towards this goal, the Office intends to organize a series of training workshops, in-house seminars, and regional plan preparation working sessions jointly with TARDA and in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, the Ministry of Planning and National Development, Vision 2030, and the University of Nairobi. As part of these activities, the UNCRD Africa Office organized the first training workshop on stakeholders' consultation on regional development planning and plan preparation for TARDA from 11 to 13 April 2012 at Masinga Dam, Kenya. The overall objective of the workshop was to sensitize policymakers, civil society organizations, and grass-roots community leaders on a regional approach to economic development; and to train participants on their respective roles in the process of preparing an integrated regional development plan and its implementation. Sixty participants, (policymakers and planners from relevant ministries, representatives of regional counties and local governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, and local communities) took part in this workshop.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The workshop used a participatory and interactive training methodology where the participants shared their own experiences and freely interacted with the resource persons. The programme included problem identification and stakeholders' analysis, the rationale for a regional approach to river basin development; participatory methodologies for effective regional development planning; and regional development potentials and challenges of TARDA. Key achievements of the workshop include:

- Stakeholders sensitized on a regional approach to integrated river basin development planning;
- Existing and possible regional development situations and future scenarios assessed;
- Regional development problems and stakeholders' analysis conducted;
- Regional planners and development managers trained on emerging concepts and issues of integrated regional development planning and methodology; and
- A network of planners and policymakers established.

In the coming years, UNCRD will continue to provide technical assistance to TARDA towards building its institutional capacity and plan preparation endeavours for the basin.

Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Integrated Regional Development Plan

Diani, Kwale District, Kenya, 6-7 September 2012

Introduction

Since 2004, UNCRD Africa has been supporting the Coast Region of Kenya by providing technical assistance to Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South to build its capacity in regional development planning and plan preparation. Following a series of training workshops, seminars and consultative meetings, the UNCRD Africa Office in partnership with the University of Nairobi, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of National Development Planning, and Vision 2030 assisted Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South to prepare an integrated regional development



At the plan launch workshop

plan. The plan is a long-term development document that addresses the socioeconomic and environmental problems of the region to improve the standard of living of the people through employment creation, reduction of poverty, and creation of wealth. In this regard, the plan provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to solve the problems of rural and urban development, including agriculture, mining and industry, infrastructure and human settlement, ecotourism, and sustainable environmental management. The main objectives of the plan are to:

- Identify the region's resources and their level of utilization;
- Suggest strategies to enhance utilization of these resources;
- Provide a spatial framework for provision of adequate infrastructure and services;
- Identify the region's environmental concerns and propose protection and conservation measures;
- Provide a framework for sustainable human settlements;
- Analyse existing institutional structures and propose measures to enhance their efficiency;
- Examine the role of socio-cultural practices in development;
- Develop an integrated plan for the region; and
- Identify institutions and actors for implementation of the plan.

The objectives and vision of the plan are in line with the various declarations and policy statements of the major international conferences, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002, the Millennium Assembly held in September 2000 in New York, and World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen in 1995. The recommendations and plans of action adopted at all these summits underscored the importance of building Africa's capacity to effectively plan and utilize resources to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The plan was launched on 6-7 September 2012 in Diani, Kwale. UNCRD and the Ministry of Lands will now work together in implementing the projects and programmes identified in the plan to bring about sustainable development to the Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South. Through this technical assistance programme, the UNCRD Africa Office trained a number of planners on data analysis for plan preparation and also built the capacity of local institutions to effectively implement the projects identified in the plan. Under its new *Constitution*, Kenya has established forty-seven counties and is planning to devolve power to these regional authorities. This means greater devolution of power to local and regional entities and empowerment of local communi-

ties. In this regard, the *Integrated Regional Plan* is not only timely but is also an important document that addresses the needs and aspirations of the Kenyan people.

Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority Integrated Regional Development Plan, 2010-2040

Nairobi, 28 June 2012

Introduction

Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA) is one of the six regional development authorities that cover a vast region in north and northeastern Kenya. The region falls within the arid- and semi-arid lands (ASALs) ecological zone of Kenya. The region is prone to frequent and prolonged droughts which constrain productivity of rangeland resources. Scarcity of water for livestock and domestic use worsens the effects of aridity and droughts, and has contributed to economic and social underdevelopment with unusu-



ally high levels of poverty that pervade all sectors of society. To address these challenges, the UNCRD Africa Office designed a technical assistance programme to train the planners and development managers of ENNDA on approaches to regional development as well as to support them in preparing an integrated regional development plan. The overall goal of the regional plan is to achieve equitable and balanced regional economic development through the promotion of sustainable utilization of resources and the promotion of resource-based investment in the region for the benefit of all communities. The specific objectives of the plan are:

- To identify the region's resources and their level of utilization and suggest strategies to enhance their mobilization and utilization;
- To identify the region's environmental concerns and propose protection and conservation measures;
- To identify causes and effects of conflicts and develop strategies for sustainable peace;
- To analyse existing institutional structures and propose measures to enhance their efficiency;
- To examine and enhance the role of socio-cultural practices in development;
- To develop a plan of action for integrated development of the region;
- To provide a framework for sustainable human settlements; and
- To provide a spatial framework for integrated development and provision of adequate infrastructure and services.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

Due to the busy schedule of the UNON printshop, it was not possible to print the plan as scheduled but ENNDA itself agreed to print a few copies for launching purposes. The plan was officially launched on 28 June 2012 in Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi. The plan is a long-term development document that addresses the socioeconomic and environmental problems of the region. It aims at improving the living standards of the people in ENNDA region through employment creation, reduction of poverty, and creation of wealth. In this regard, the plan provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines for agriculture and industrial development, urban and infrastructure development, human settlement, eco-tourism, and sustainable environmental management. The objectives and vision of the plan are in line with the Developmen

various declarations and policy statements of the major international conferences as well as the goals and objectives of Kenya's Vision 2030.

Following the launch of the plan, the UNCRD Africa Office will closely work with ENNDA and assist the authority and the local communities in implementing the projects and programmes identified in the plan to achieve sustainable regional development in the basin. UNCRD will also print the plan as promised earlier and share copies with the relevant ministries and agencies for dissemination of the plan's findings.

Technical Cooperation Assistance/Training to Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development

October 2011-April 2012

The UNCRD-LAC Office supports several regional integration processes in Colombia, in response to demands for collaboration from local and regional governments and related institutions. Its main purpose is to provide technical cooperation assistance to promote dialogue among regional stakeholders, and build capacity in selected regions to build consensus on the priority issues to be addressed for regional sustainable development, a common vision of the future of the region, and a framework within which to develop plans, policies, and projects.

The UNCRD-LAC Office implemented and contributed to diverse capacity-building workshops and forums in Colombian regions. In addition to the Capital Region Bogotá-Cundinamarca (described above), the LAC Office implemented workshops in the Caribbean Region (10 October and 2 December in collaboration with the Association of Entrepreneurs of the Caribbean, ANDI), the Region of the Center of Valle del Cauca (March 2012 in collaboration with UN-Habitat), and Medellin (10 October 2011 in collaboration with OLAGI). Approximately 400 representatives from public entities of different levels of government acting in the regions, and representatives of private and community sectors participated in the regional workshops.

UNCRD-LAC's experience on the theme is gaining momentum in Colombia, due to the recently enacted *National Law in Territorial Development*, which promotes territorial alliances for sustainable development, a theme in which the LAC Office has worked in a sustained way for the past decade. UNCRD-LAC's project on integrated regional development has generated a lot of interest in regional and national entities in Colombia. As a result, the Office has been requested to support a national capacity-building project for sustainable regional development policy and planning, currently under evaluation.

Training for Candidates for Mayors and Council Members in the 2011 Election in Colombia on Human Security and Integrated Regional Development July-October 2011

In collaboration with the Department of Cundinamarca, the Public Administration School (ESAP), and the National Planning Department of Colombia, from April to June 2011, UNCRD-LAC conducted training on good governance and development of Cundinamarca with emphasis on human security and integrated regional development for the candidates running for mayors and council members in the municipalities of the Department of Cundinamarca in the 2011 election in Colombia. The programme aimed at raising participants' awareness on basic concepts of good governance, to ensure that these are assimilated and internalized by candidates and elected local administrators in Cundinamarca, and used in the formulation of their government plans. The training course was attended by around 900 participants from the 116 municipalities of Cundinamarca (training

module and five workshops). This initiative was considered by the Government of Cundinamarca and the participants as unique in Colombia, and generated the interest of the central government to design a similar programme for other regions in future electoral periods.

Capacity-building Programme on Regional Development and Human Security for Latin America and the Caribbean

July 2011-April 2012

The objective is to operationalize a capacity-building programme on regional development and human security that can be offered to institutions and organizations interested in the theme, and to respond to the demand and interest expressed by governmental, UN, and academic or ganizations in LAC (the Inter American Institute for Human Rights-IIHR, UNDP Costa Rica, the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF), the UNESCO Chair, the University of Blas Pascal, the Colombian Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, and the National Planning Department, among others). The programme intends to combine training modalities, including e-learning and face-to-face learning, capitalizing on UNCRD-LAC's experience and training materials developed in past years. For programme implementation, collaborative arrangements were discussed with UNDP Costa Rica and the IIHR, but the initial plan could not materialize due to administrative problems outside of UNCRD-LAC's control. However, it is expected that in the near future the programme can be designed to respond to the diverse requests from organizations interested in the theme to partner with the LAC Office for the implementation of activities.

Publication and Dissemination of the Case Experiences Presented at the International Forum on Regional Development in the 21st Century "Colombia: A Country for Regions"

July 2011-April 2012

The "International Forum on Regional Development in the 21st Century Colombia: A Country for Regions", elaborated a scenario to promote the exchange of knowledge, experience, and lessons learned from practical experiences, among Colombian participants and experts and practitioners from Africa, Europe, North America, Latin America, and Asia. UNCRD contributed with the design and editing of the publication and printing of the report while dissemination was funded by partner institutions. The wide range of materials presented at the Forum was compiled and disseminated through a mini site on UNCRD-LAC's website. A selection of the best papers was included in the *Regional Development Dialogue* (RDD) Spring 2012 issue.

Consolidation of UNCRD-LAC Products and Experience Capitalized in the Implementation of the Projects on Human Security and Regional Development (research, training, and technical assistance) and Diffusion of Results in LAC August 2011-April 2012

This activity aimed at consolidating the work done by the UNCRD-LAC Office under the three axes of the Office's activities, i.e., human security and regional development, integrated regional development management, and South-South cooperation. The objective is to systematize conceptual frameworks, methodologies, and guidelines to be applied at different territorial scales and contexts (national, subnational including: regional, municipal, metropolitan, city, and neighbourhood), and disseminating and enhancing the visibility of UNCRD-LAC's experience.

The work was organized included research, training and technical cooperation, and dissemination on regional development and urban management, human security, and South-South cooperation. It is aimed at diffusing key materials as support for UNCRD-LAC's training and technical cooperation assistance activities.

Consolidated capacity-building materials are being uploaded to the LAC Office's website. This exercise allowed the revision and assessment of materials and methodologies to facilitate their use for capacity-building purposes. Still pending is the final revision and design of these materials for publication purposes.

Sustainable Urban Management

First Training Course on Capacity-building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries

Nagoya, 14-18 November 2011

Background

Between 2012 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billion, while the population living in urban areas is projected to grow by 2.9 billion, to a total of 6.3 billion. Cities in developing countries will be under enormous pressure to provide basic services such as energy, water, sanitation, housing, education, and healthcare, for their expanding populations and urban leaders will face significant economic, social, and environmental challenges. To help prepare local authorities to meet these challenges and achieve sustainable development, UNCRD has developed a programme around the Shanghai Manual on



Observing Toyota City's solar-powered charging station for plug-in hybrid vehicles

sustainable urban development that organizes training courses for mayors and city leaders.

The Shanghai Manual intends to serve as a practical guidance tool for mayors, urban planners, and decision makers of rapidly growing cities in developing countries. It was launched on 31 October 2011, the anniversary of the closing of the Shanghai Expo. Following the launch in Shanghai, UNCRD organized a training course in Nagoya from 14 to 18 November 2011 for seventeen senior urban leaders, including mayors, vice-mayors, deputy mayors, and heads of city departments with decision-making authority for urban development in collaboration with UN-Habitat, UNCTAD, and DSD. This was the first training course using the Shanghai Manual and was one of the major contributions of UNCRD towards the UNCSD/Rio+20 to help galvanize the efforts of local authorities, one of the key constituents of the Major Group in Agenda 21, to make their cities more sustainable.

Course modules and participants

The training course was attended by representatives from seventeen Asian cities: Cebu, Chiang Mai, Colombo, Islamabad, Karachi, Kathmandu, Kuching South, Luang Prabang, Makati, Nakhon Rachasima, Palembang, Siem Reap, Surabaya, Suva, Sylhet, Ulaanbaatar, and Vientiane. The training programme focused on a number of elements that are essential to building a green economy, one of the two themes of UNCSD/Rio+20. A module on economic transformation focused on how cities can make the transition to a low-carbon economy. Another module on green
buildings described how to modernize the built sector in cities by employing renewable energy technologies, adopting energy efficiency measures, and reducing energy and water demand through a range of practical measures. The sustainable urban transport module outlined policies and measures to encourage modal shifts towards public transit and non-motorized transport (NMT) and away from private motor vehicles. A module on municipal waste management focused on how to reduce, reuse, and recycle (3Rs) the urban waste stream and use it as a source of resources for the city. Finally, another module described how cities can plan and implement science and technology parks to attract high-tech, low-carbon industries to cities. The training course also incorporated case studies on sustainable urbanization in Nagoya and Kitakyushu cities as well as a field visit to Toyota City and Toyota Motor Corporation where sustainability initiatives have been piloted related to sustainable transport, promotion of innovative industries, and attraction of high-tech industries.

Objectives

The objective of the training course was to increase the capacities of local governments to plan and implement a set of integrated policies and measures to meet the challenge of the green economy and unprecedented urbanization trends. This entailed integrated approaches to address complex issues related to urban management, water resources, energy supplies, regional land-use planning, management of waste streams, environmental pollution, and climate changerelated risks.

Outputs and achievements

The training course made contributions to identifying feasible menus of policy options related to sustainable cities in Asian countries. This supported national preparations for the UNCSD/ Rio+20 conference as urbanization is an emerging challenge that was identified during the preparatory process for the conference.

This project outputs were as follows:

• Seventeen trained city mayors and managers from participating cities who were capable of planning for, and implementing, a set of integrated policies and initiatives required for sustainable cities in the twenty-first century. These included themes related to the Rio+20, such as greening the urban economy, sustainable urban transport solutions, green buildings, information and communication technology (ICT) and clean technology as drivers for the new economy, municipal waste management, and the 3Rs.

The training course accomplished the following:

- Enhanced awareness of participants on feasible and attractive policy options for a green economy for rapidly growing cities in Asia;
- Increased exchanges between the local and national levels of government in the participating countries, thus contributing favourably to the preparation of the conference by the member states themselves; and
- Enhanced national capacity to identify common challenges and opportunities associated with a green economy and sustainable urban development.

Results from the training course served as input to background materials related to the emerging challenge of urbanization that was prepared and submitted to the UNCSD. In addition to the training course focused on Asia, organized by UNCRD, workshops in Africa and Latin America are being planned by the respective regional offices.

Urbanization and Industrial Development in Namibia: Challenges and **Opportunities**

Otjiwarongo, Namibia, 21-26 May 2012

Introduction

Like most African countries, Namibia is faced with the chronic problem of urban centres which are disconnected from the rural areas. The reasons for this are multidimensional, that is, they arise from political, economic, and social policies which have weakened urban-rural linkages and the potential of urban regions to absorb the growing urban population and provide them with the necessary services. To achieve sustainable urban and rural development, it is important to coordinate balanced development. Planners should strive to reduce the urban-rural gap, take into consid- Resource persons

eration the interests of disadvantaged social groups,

while encouraging industrial development and balanced rural-urban development.

- Another challenge is how to stimulate local economic development to promote sustainable economic growth, both in rural and urban areas. Proper planning and strategy should be put in place so that towns function as service centres for their rural hinterlands, offering outlets for rural products, public and commercial services, and employment opportunities, while rural areas provide raw materials, labour, and demand for urban goods and services. This type of strategy is important for effective and sustainable urban-rural linkages. Oftentimes, these linkages are very weak and in some cases non-existent.
- To address these challenges, the UNCRD Africa Office and the Ministry of Industry, Government of Namibia organized the first training course on urbanization and industrial development in Namibia: Challenges and Opportunities from 21 to 26 May 2012 in Otjiwarongo, Namibia.
- The course was attended by thirty-seven planners drawn from the Hardap and Karas regions, • and other relevant line ministries. The participants were mid-career planners involved in the actual process of data collection and analysis for plan preparation on urbanization and industrial development for the two pilot regions. They constituted the core task force that will conduct research and data collection as well as analysis for a plan preparation exercise under the guidance of international resource persons.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

The following are the outcomes of the training workshop:

- The capacity of thirty-seven Namibian planners in the field of resource mapping improved;
- Namibian planners trained on techniques of data collection and analysis for regional plan preparation;
- Thirty-seven planners trained on the role of resource-based development;
- The capacity of the planners to provide effective training, technical and research services in support of regional development, and the decentralization programme enhanced;
- The planners' skills in urban-rural linkages and regional development planning and management enhanced; and
- The institutional capacity of local authorities to undertake urban and regional development planning and coordination, regional policy analysis, project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation boosted.

The course addressed the importance and challenges of urbanization and industrialization in Namibia. In this regard, the course emphasized the importance of preparing a plan on industrial and urban development for Namibia to squarely address the challenges of urbanrural linkages and spur sustainable economic growth. In this regard, it was felt that the two pilotregions (Karas and Hardap) should build on their comparative advantage which is mining

and build their urban and industrial development strategy within that framework. The rationale for this approach is that urban and industrial development can be better promoted with sustainability if the development strategy is supported by an effective plan that properly identifies the resource potentials and challenges of each region to create proper urban-rural linkages for sustainable economic growth. As a way forward, it was discussed and agreed among the partners that the next workshop will be organized in August 2012 on data collection and analysis by UNCRD and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Regional Development

UNCRD-Singapore Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management

Singapore, 4-5 June 2012

Introduction

During the reporting period, UNCRD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Singapore, in collaboration with Management Development Institute of Singapore (MDIS), organized this training course. This time, JICA which has been a partner for the past three years, did not take part in the training course. The course has been running for the past five years and is organized within the context of South-South cooperation to enhance development cooperation between Asian and African countries, through exchange of experiences in urban development planning at both local and regional levels.



Opening remarks by UNCRD Director

The opening programme of the course was attended by Belinda Tay, Deputy Director, Technical Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore, Chikako Takase, UNCRD Director, Eric Kuan, the President of MDIS, Asfaw Kumssa, Coordinator of the UNCRD Africa Office; and other invited guests from MOFA and MDIS.

The main objective of the training course is to enable African planners to acquire the necessary skills and competence they require to design and implement effective and sustainable regional and urban development policies and strategies by learning from the successful urban development planning experiences of Singapore.

The course was attended by twenty mid-career urban and regional planners from ten African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda). Nigeria, Rwanda, and South Africa participated for the first time in this training course at the request of MOFA, Singapore. The participants are all planners who are involved in actual urban and regional planning and are expected to share the knowledge gained and experiences learned with their colleagues when they return to their respective countries.

Achievements and Lessons Learned

- Twenty urban and regional planners from ten African countries trained in urban and regional development policies and programmes;
- The participants' knowledge and understanding of the challenges of urban development broadened;
- African planners managed to draw important lessons from the effective urban management experiences of Singapore; and
- Exchange of experiences and institutional linkages established between African and Singaporean planners.

The course utilized a combination of training techniques, including in-class lectures, country case presentations and field visits to government departments and statutory boards, including the Housing and Development Board, Land Transport Authority and so on. The participants also presented their own country case studies in order to share country experiences. This training methodology helped the participants to link theoretical issues with practical implementation of urban and regional planning and management; and enabled them to draw important lessons from Singapore's successful urban development policies and programmes.

Regarding the future of the course, discussions were held between the UNCRD Director and Belinda Tay, the Deputy Director of the Technical Cooperation Directorate of MOFA. The director floated the idea of the Government of Singapore covering the major part of the training costs to reduce the financial burden on UNCRD. Tay was of the opinion that before the Government of Singapore commits itself to any further partnership, the training course should be evaluated to assess its impact on the alumni and institutions where they work. In this regard, UNCRD has allocated the necessary budget and will hire an independent consultant to undertake an overall evaluation of the Africa Office training programmes, including the Singapore-UNCRD course.

The course provided unique opportunities for African planners to learn from the successful urban and regional planning experiences of Singapore. Some of the lessons learned included:

- The role of leadership and effective management that is based on three important principles:
 - Integrity
 - Impartiality
 - Meritocracy
- Promoting an economy that is based on the following four important pillars:
 - Efficiency
 - Effectiveness
 - Integration
 - Equity (social justice)
- Appropriate legislation and enforcement of laws and plans.

Building a 'Knowledge Platform' on Integrated Regional Development and Urban Management

The UNCRD-LAC Office promoted expansion of its collaboration network with relevant organizations for the exchange of experience and information, and to strengthen technical cooperation support to the countries of LAC in the area of integrated urban and regional development planning and management. These institutions include the International Urban Development Association (INTA), and the World Bank.

In the context of the INTA-UNCRD solid part-

nership initiated in 2010, the LAC Office was invited to contribute to the INTA 35 World Congress on "Metropolises: Development Strategies and Alliances: Exit, Voice, and Loyalty" (held in Grenoble, France on 7-8 November 2011) to contribute to the urban conference on "Governance of Territorial Alliances: Cooperation with Neighboring Territories". The invitation was based on UNCRD-LAC experience on the conference theme, particularly on capacity-building for integrated regional and urban development management.

The World Congress was attended by nearly 300 participants from thirty-five countries from all the developing regions, comprising an array of urban policymakers, practitioners, as well as government and economic leaders (Programme available at http://www.inta35.org/en/pages/ inta35-programme). The UNCRD-LAC contribution on territorial alliances in urban territories enabled the: (a) illustration with practical examples from Latin America and the Caribbean supported by the LAC Office and methodological approaches and capacity-building activities to promote collaborative management at different territorial scales in metropolitan regions, which was well received and appreciated by participants; (b) learning from challenges faced by a wide variety of metropolitan regions in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America and ways to address these challenges, very useful for the Office's activities; and (c) Improvement of UNCRD-LAC's network of collaboration to strengthen activities in the LAC region. INTA's global network of expertise opens interesting opportunities to strengthen the Office's capacity to serve LAC countries in the context of Rio+20.

The above was materialized during the implementation of the international seminar on "Cities in Transition towards a Green Economy" held in Piura in April 2012 (see the International Seminar on Cities in Transition towards a Green Economy in April 2012). UNCRD-LAC's participation also generated potential joint collaboration with the World Bank and the Regional Planning Association of New York to provide technical cooperation support to the Bogotá Regional Initiative in the area of sustainable transport.

The UNCRD-LAC Office also contributed to launching the Knowledge Platform initiative in Bogotá (18-19 July 2011). The initiative enhanced the visibility of the Office's work and promoted collaborative work with the Eco2 Cities initiatives on the development of a study on transport and land-use management with the World Bank using Bogotá as a case study.

Regional Development

EXIT, VOICE, LUTA

International Seminar on Cities in Transition towards a Green Economy Piura, Peru, April 2012

In the context of UNCRD-LAC's partnership with the International Urban Development Association (INTA), this organization, in collaboration with *Ciudad Saludable* ("Healthy City", a waste management NGO) and the Regional Government of Piura (Peru), joined efforts to organize a seminar held on 17-18 April 2012, to: (a) discuss contrasting experiences on sustainable development policies for the transition of Latin American cities to a green economy; (b) provide city and regional



authorities the possibility to express their views on the challenges faced to attain sustainable development, and a green economy; and (c) facilitate participants in discussion on diverse urban practices and innovative projects that are defining future trends with regard to four priority areas: transport and mobility, energy generation, waste management, and housing and habitat.

A dynamic exchange of knowledge and experience took place during a debate on city approaches towards a green economy, among representatives of the cities of Aruba, Bogotá, and Medellin (Colombia), Lima, Piura, Loja, Cajamarca, and Sullana (Peru), Bilbao, Madrid, and San Sebastian (Spain), New York (US), and Lyon (France); concrete, practical, achievable, and affordable solutions to attain green economy at the city and regional levels were discussed; and cities' and regions' needs and challenges in facing green economy were also discussed (200 participants attended the seminar). Key areas where UNCRD can have a role in capacity-building were identified (such as regional/territorial management, waste management, and transportation). Main outcomes and guidelines for sustainability (related to the themes of discussion) for Rio+20 were disseminated and discussed among participants.

Linkages were strengthened with organizations with which UNCRD can build strategic synergies such as INTA, *Ciudad Saludable*, and local and regional governments of Peru, who share with UNCRD-LAC a common interest on sustainable urban and regional development, transport, and waste management. The visibility of IPLA was enhanced as well as awareness and discussion about main issues highlighted on the theme of waste management in the context of the preparatory work in Latin America and the Caribbean facing Rio+20. Bogotá and various cities in Peru (through a policy promoted from the national level) are strongly promoting zero waste. The seminar facilitated discussion between Peru and Colombia to strengthen IPLA in Latin America.

Environment

Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)

The main objective of the Environmentally Sustainable Transport project is to promote integration of environmental considerations in the transport sector in Asia. With this main objective, other specific objectives of this UNCRD project for the reporting period were to: (a) promote the perception of environmentally sustainable transport (EST) through the identification of a range of social, economic, and environmental issues, strategic challenges, and required actions in the transport sector in Asia through various activities at local, national, and regional levels; (b) provide a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating among Asian countries best practices, policy instruments, and technologies in the transport sector through regional and local training programmes; (c) provide support for the formulation and implementation of the EST National Strategies in selected Asian countries as a national policy to address transport issues, problems, and challenges; (d) organize and strengthening Regional EST-Forum in Asia, which is an annual knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating best practices, policy instruments, tools, and technologies among Asian countries in relation to the various key aspects of EST to provide strategic policy advices to central government authorities in mainstreaming EST in the overall policy, planning, and development process (e) strengthen the relationships with local and central government, academic institutions, international organizations, donor agencies, and other EST-stakeholders; and (f) contribute as an input to the preparatory process of Rio+20.

At the regional level, the Sixth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia was successfully organized from 3 to 6 December 2011 in New Delhi, India. The Chair's Summary was submitted to the preparatory process of Rio+20 secretariats by the host government, as a regional input to address the transport issues and challenges in the context of developing countries in Asian.

Regarding subregional-level activities, the Subregional EST Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue in South Asia was successfully held from 26 to 28 August 2011 in Ahmedabad, India to promote an integrated approach to EST-strategies and policies in the development process in the transport sector. This training programme further provided the strategic platform to main-stream the recent consensus, the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*, into the transport decision-making and planning process in South Asia.

For national-level activities, the national EST Strategy for Viet Nam was officially launched and endorsed in March 2012 in Ha Noi.

National-level Activities

Launching of the National EST Strategy for Viet Nam Ha Noi, Viet Nam, March 2012

The Viet Nam Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in collaboration with the Viet Nam Ministry of Transport (MOT) of the Government of Viet Nam officially launched its national EST strategy in March 2012. The national EST strategy was officially signed by two vice ministers, honourable Bui Cach Tuyen on behalf of MONRE, honourable Le Manh Hung on behalf of MOT, and Chikako Takase, on behalf of UNCRD.

The Viet Nam national EST strategy is aiming to ensure the sustainable development of road transport to meet socioeconomic development demands while simultaneously achieving environmental protection goals, and contributing to the country's sustainable development and improvement



of people's quality of life. Based on six viewpoints, the Viet Nam national EST strategy set up ten specific targets to be achieved by 2020, and proposed twenty-two programmes, which are coherent with the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* adopted at the Fifth Regional EST Forum in 2010.

Under the technical and financial support of UNCRD and MOE-J, the Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (IPONRE) was working on developing the national EST strategy as a national collaborating centre that coordinates with MONRE and MOT. In order to make this strategy more feasible, a series of national stakeholders' consultation meetings, EST workshops, and a national EST training course were organized to involve government officials from line ministries and agencies, and experts and scientists in the areas of transport and environment protection, in the strategy formulation process. The strategy is expected to provide a meaningful basis for the government agencies and stakeholders concerned, at central and local levels, for policymakers, academicians, researchers on environment and transport, and the private sector to work towards realizing EST in Viet Nam.

Regional Level Activities

Sixth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia New Delhi, India, 3-6 December 2011

The Sixth Regional EST Forum in Asia was organized in New Delhi, India, jointly by UNCRD, the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (MOUD), UN DESA, WHO/SEARO, and the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOE-J), in conjunction with Urban Mobility India Conference 2011 as an integrated event entitled "Conference-*cum*-Exhibition on Sustainable Mobility," from 3 to 6 December 2011. Approximately 700 participants attended this event, including high-level government representatives from twenty-one Asian countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam, subsidiary expert group members of the Regional EST Forum, international experts resource persons, representatives from various UN and international organizations, Indian officials from central and state governments, urban local bodies, academics, students, NGOs, and representatives from the private sector and research institutions.

The objectives of the Sixth Regional EST Forum were to review the progress made by Asian Countries in achieving goals under the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* as well as to address sustainability issues in urban transport. Furthermore, the Forum aimed to contribute towards an enhanced

regional input to Rio+20 by addressing sustainable transport in the context of moving towards a green economy. The meeting welcomed the commitment of the Asian countries in implementing mitigating activities, at nation-



al and local levels, aiming at enabling roads and vehicles to be safer for drivers and to others users, and to implement policies towards post-accident responsibility. In this regard, the Sixth Regional EST Forum urged member countries to enforce and implement the principles of road safety, which require a new approach based on the share of responsibility between road users, the designers of the road system, road managers, the automotive industry, enforcement agencies, policymakers, and legislative bodies.

The Forum further noted that, despite all sound advice, cities are still designing their streets using old geometric design guidelines. This was attributed to the lack of awareness on the benefits of parking management and transportation demand management. Therefore, cities were urged to plan and implement mass transit systems such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). The meeting also noted that most Asian cities are implementing some policies and programmes intended to improve integration between transport system quality (speed, reliability, convenience, comfort, and affordability) and infrastructures for better user information and payment for the services. This integration was recognized as an important source for creating a multi-modal transport system which avoids high dependency on automobiles. Since many cities are implementing traffic schemes such as banning motorized two-wheelers in city centres, the Sixth Regional EST Forum encouraged them to advance further and explore the existing technologies which make motorcycle emissions cleaner (cleanest gasoline engines) and introduce safe and electric two- and three-wheelers, and replace the existing highly polluting vehicles. Moreover, in order to make cities in Asia pedestrian-and-bicycle-friendly for social equity, cities were encouraged to promote non-motorized transport (NMT) through their programmes for reducing mobility and increasing accessibility. During the conference, participants shared the experience of Japan which is succeeding in its intelligent transport systems (ITS), an option for smarter, low carbon, energy/fuel efficient, and socially inclusive transport system. For achieving "Green Economy", green freight was considered essential. In the Sixth Regional EST Forum, private companies, including shippers, freight carriers, logistics providers, and industry associations, announced the "Private Sector Declaration on Green Freight in Asia towards a Green Economy," which shows the commitment of the private sector to support governmental initiatives for green freight, reduction of fuel dependency, air pollutants and CO, emissions, while maintaining economic growth.

To improve the advantages of rail transport, the Forum urged members to adopt policies which will balance rail service quality and costs, and to expand freight rail systems more efficiently. Light rail and bus systems should be adapted to link neighbourhoods to the passenger metro systems. The meeting also recognized that the urban poor, living in Asian cities, are the largest users of sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling, and buses. It was considered critical that these modes should be promoted to enable the poor to have affordable access to jobs and markets. These actions should also be included in the informal sector in Asian cities as well which can create jobs and promote social inclusiveness. Considering finance is crucial to implement all the activities, the Forum also stressed that transport may be funded by shifting

the current financial flows towards infrastructure in more efficient ways. Multilateral, national, and local development financers as well as private sector financers were identified as having capacity to provide effective capital and finance solutions for the enhancement of environmentally sustainable transport development.

As an outcome of the meeting, the participating countries adopted a Chair's Summary which was submitted as an input to the preparatory process of Rio+20.

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transport

Nagoya, Japan, 27 July-10 September 2011

Since 2003, when the "International Conference on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in the Asia Region" was held in Nagoya, UNCRD has disseminated the concept of EST to Asian countries in the form of a series of policy forums. In parallel with these activities, in order to address capacity-building needs, the training programme for mid-level government officials has also been implemented in collaboration with JICA. The first series was entitled "UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Urban Environment and Transport", which was a five-year series of training courses from 2004 to 2008. In 2009, UNCRD launched another three-year series of training



Riding Toyama Light Rail

courses on "Environmentally Sustainable Transportation" to continue its efforts at capacity development in this field. During the reporting period, the final course of the second series was implemented, from 27 July to 10 September 2011, with a total of nine participants from India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam.

The course provided the participants with a better understanding of the EST concept and a venue for sharing their ideas and experiences to incorporate the concept while visiting a car manufacturer, police department, exhaust gas monitoring station, biofuel producer, and automobile safety inspection site. Participants were also given the opportunity to examine a new transport system, the guided busway system and magnetically elevated train (*Linimo*) in Japan. Finally, participants formulated individual action plans towards the introduction of EST in their respective countries. It is expected that these action plans will be submitted to their own/upper-level organizations as alternative options for solving transport-related problems. With the completion of the first and second series of training courses, UNCRD has so far trained seventy-one professional officials from the urban environment and transport sectors in developing countries.

Subregional Level Activities

Subregional EST Training Workshop-*cum*-Policy Dialogue in South Asia Ahmedabad, India, 26-28 August 2011

In order to strengthen the capacity of central governments in South Asia to promote integrated EST strategies and policies, UNCRD, SACEP, MOE-J, AMC, and the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) jointly organized a Subregional EST Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue in South Asia in Ahmedabad, India from 26 to 28 August 2011. The training programme was attended by over fifty-four participants, including high-level government officials from the eight

South Asian countries (i.e., Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), UN and international organizations and aid agencies such as ADB, GIZ, CAI-Asia, WHO/ WPRO, CEPT, EMBARQ India, EST experts,



international resource persons, NGOs, academics, and transport stakeholders.

Five different training modules dealing with key thematic areas of EST as spelt out in the Aichi Statement (2005) and Bangkok 2020 Declaration (2010) were included in the training programme: (a) integrated land use and public transport planning; (b) non-motorized transport and paratransit; (c) road safety; (d) transport and public health; and (e) sustainable transport, social equity, and gender consideration. Each module included a one-hour lecture by an expert followed by one-hour Q&A session and policy discussions.

As the outcome of the meeting, the workshop provided an important strategic platform to mainstream the recent regional consensus, the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* with its twenty goals into the transport decision-making and planning process in South Asia. In addition, participants benefited from the field visit to the newly introduced BRT system which is well known as "Janamarg" that received the 2010 Sustainable Transport Award in Ahmedabad.

3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/Waste Management

The objective of the UNCRD's 3R Programme for the reporting period was to: (a) finalize the national 3R strategy formulation process in Indonesia; and (b) organize the regional 3R forum in Asia, which is an annual forum to provide strategic policy advice to central government authorities in mainstreaming 3Rs in the overall policy, planning, and development process.

At the regional level, the Third Regional 3R Forum in Asia was successfully organized in October 2011 in Singapore. The Chair's Summary was submitted to the Rio+20 Secretariat by the Government of Singapore, the host government, as a regional input to Rio+20 for discussions and deliberations to address 3R needs in a broader context encompassing an integrated approach and resource efficiency towards the green economy.

Regarding national level activities, the national 3R strategy of Indonesia is close to being finalized, pending some updates/revision to reflect the newly enacted legislation. Once finalized, the strategy should be officially endorsed. UNCRD has been following up with the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Indonesia, urging that this process to be completed smoothly.

In the area of waste management, the major objectives of International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) during the reporting period were to: (a) expand IPLA membership and networks; (b) promote information sharing and dissemination; (c) organize the international meeting in Daegu, Republic of Korea; (d) support local authorities in formulating a zero waste road map and strategies; (e) promote public private partnership (PPP); (f) strengthening regional forums and activities; and (g) contribute to the Rio+20 process.

IPLA membership has expanded significantly. As of June 2012, more than 140 members and partners from fifty-one countries comprising cities/municipalities, central governments, the private sector, NGOs, donor agencies, international organizations, among others, have officially joined IPLA which has been operated with the support of the global, regional, and subregional secretariats. UNCRD has been providing global coordination support including information sharing and dissemination. In June 2012, IPLA was officially registered as the Rio+20 partnership.

At the local level, a new initiative has begun to support the City of Ahmedabad in Gujarat State, India to develop the "Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad." A multi-stakeholder consultation meeting was held in Ahmedabad in April 2012 to initiate the process of developing the road map.

At the global level, a Special Event entitled "Moving towards Zero Waste for Green Economy – Role of Local Authorities (LA)" was co-organized by the Ministry of Environment, Government of the Republic of Korea and UNCRD in October 2011 in Daegu, Republic of Korea. One of the outcomes of this meeting was the Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste through IPLA.

Collaboration with the IPLA Global and Subregional Secretariats have been expanded. In the context of PPP, the IPLA Forum of the Private Sector was co-organized by UNCRD and the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in February 2012 in Nagoya, Japan. UNCRD participated in the 2nd SWEEP-Net Regional Forum on Economic and Ecological Potentials of "Greening" the Waste Sector in the Middle East and North Africa Region in Marrakech, Morocco, in May 2012. At the Rio+20, UNCRD, in collaboration with ISWA and IPLA partners in Brazil, co-organized two side events in the context of zero waste and sustainable cities.

Global and Regional-level Activities

Third Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia Singapore, 5-7 October 2011

UNCRD, the National Environment Agency of Singapore (NEA-Singapore), and the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOE-J), jointly organized the Third Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia from 5 to 7 October 2011 in Singapore.

The meeting was attended by approximately 150 participants, comprising government representatives from twenty-three countries, including ten member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bangladesh, People's Republic of China (hereinafter, China), India, Japan, Republic of Korea (hereinafter, Korea), Maldives, Mongolia, Timor-Leste, and five Pacific island countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands), subsidiary expert group members of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, international resource persons, representatives



from various UN and international organizations, NGOs, representatives from the private sector, and local observers from Singapore.

The high-level policy forum, which focused on the theme "Technology Transfer for Promoting the 3Rs – Adapting, Implementing, and Scaling up Appropriate Technologies" unanimously agreed, among others, upon a set of recommendations – "Recommendations of the Singapore 3R Forum in Achieving a Resource Efficient Society in Asia."

(see http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/spc/docs/3rd_3r/111014_C_Summary_3rd3R.pdf)

The Forum emphasized 3Rs and resource efficiency measures in a wide range of sectors such as agriculture, industry, urban development and energy, towards transitioning to a resourceefficient and green economy. In this regard, the Forum discussed a number of policy instruments, measures, market-based instruments, and technologies such as pollution fees, circular economic policy, green procurement, national 3R strategies and masterplans, waste to energy (WtE) schemes, 3R funds, eco-town, ecoindustrial zones, 3R infrastructure development through public-private-partnerships (PPPs), extended producers responsibility (EPR), training and capacitybuilding of informal sector workers, and various technologies, including information technology.

The Chair's Summary of the third meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia was submitted to Rio+20 secretariat by the Government of Singapore, the host government, as a regional input to the Rio+20 for discussions and deliberations to address the need for 3Rs in a broader context encompassing integrated approach and resource efficiency towards the green economy.

The fourth meeting of the Regional 3R Forum will be hosted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam in March 2013.

Special IPLA Event entitled "Moving towards Zero Waste for Green Economy -Role of Local Authorities (LA)"

Daegu, Republic of Korea 17-18 October 2011

UNCRD and the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (MOE-Korea) jointly organized the special event, "Moving towards Zero Waste for a Green Economy – Role of Local Authorities" on 17-18 October 2011 in Daegu, Korea, in conjunction with the ISWA World Congress. The event was supported by the Korean Society of Waste Management (KSWM) and ISWA. It was attended by approximately eighty participants comprising central and local government representatives from seventeen countries, international resource persons, and representatives from regional and subregional organizations, academic and research institutes, private sectors, NGOs, international organizations, and UN agencies. At the meeting, presentations and discussions were held on four themes, including resource efficiency and zero waste in the context of green economy,



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zero waste policies and programmes, partnership towards zero waste, and initiatives by local governments and the private sector. The concept and structure of the IPLA web portal was also introduced. Operational issues of IPLA such as expansion of membership and networks, implementation of potential activities, and the need for resource mobilization were also discussed.

As one of the key outcomes, the participants and IPLA members affirmed their joint aspiration and intention through the *Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste* through IPLA (see Annex), which emphasized the need for mainstreaming zero waste and resource efficiency in the political agenda as well as city development strategies and action plans as a pre-requisite to moving towards a green economy.

IPLA Forum of the Private Sector Nagoya, Japan, 23 February 2012

UNCRD, AIT, and Global Secretariat of IPLA, co-organized the IPLA Forum of the Private Sector on 23 February 2012 in Nagoya, Japan. The Forum was attended by thirty-four participants, including twenty-two representatives from the private sector. The objective of the meeting was to discuss private sector involvement and issues related to public-and-private partnership (PPP). The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the enabling conditions for private sector involve-



ment and investment, the type of information and knowledge the private sector could disseminate through IPLA, and the IPLA framework/functions to be used keeping in mind the best interests of both local authorities (LAs)/municipalities and the private sector. The participants expressed the need and expectation for promoting information exchanges and dialogues between LAs and the private sector.

IPLA Side Event at the Solid Waste Exchange of Information and Expertise Network (SWEEP-Net) Second Regional Forum on Economic and Ecological Potentials of "Greening" the Waste Sector in the Middle East and North Africa Region Marrakech, Morocco, 17 May 2012

UNCRD participated in the 2nd SWEEP-Net Regional Forum on Economic and Ecological Potentials of "Greening" the Waste Sector in the Middle East and North Africa Region organized in Marrakech, Morocco, on 15-17 May 2012, by the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment of Morocco, GIZ, and the Regional SWEEP-Net which serves as the Subregional Secretariat for the Mashreq and Maghreb region under IPLA. UNCRD delivered a keynote presentation on



"Empowering Local Authorities through Partnerships: Promoting 3Rs and Resource Efficiency towards Greening the Waste Sector", emphasizing the need for city and municipal authorities to gradually set the policy directions aiming towards a resource efficient and zero waste society. UNCRD also conducted the IPLA side event entitled "Expanding Partnership with the Municipal Sector" on 17 May, introducing the mission, objectives, activities, and the forthcoming web portal of IPLA. At the Forum, the participating countries and organizations agreed on the "Marrakech Declaration towards Greening the Waste Sector" which highlights the need for promoting cooperation between the SWEEP-Net network, IPLA, and other relevant networks and organizations worldwide, in order to develop the appropriate framework necessary for achieving the envisaged objectives of "greening" the waste and working towards "zero waste".

IPLA Side Events at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)/Rio+20

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19 and 22 June 2012

UNCRD, in collaboration with ISWA, ABRELPE, COMLURB, and Fiesp, organized two side events at the UNCSD/Rio+20 held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012. Both side events aimed to promote, in the light of national and international experiences, a broad discussion on a range of alternatives for the issue of solid waste management, focusing on measures that effectively promote the low-carbon and zero waste societies, including themes such as resource efficiency, 3Rs, and partnerships.

At the side event entitled "Zero Waste Strategies and Actions towards Sustainable Cities" held on 19 June 2012 at Riocentro more than 150 participants attended, with representatives from UNCRD, ISWA, SWEEP-Net, COMLURB (Brazil), Agenda Bogotá (Colombia) delivering presentations on their initiatives. The off-site side event entitled "Waste Strategies and Actions towards Sustainable Cities" was held at Copacabana Fortress with the participation of 200 participants including representatives from cities, governments, academic institutions, and international organizations.

In addition to the two side events, UNCRD took part in the Rio+20 Partnerships Forum organized by UN DESA and presented IPLA as the UNCSD/Rio+20-registered partnership on waste management.

Supporting the Building of IPLA in LAC July 2011-June 2012

This activity aimed at promoting and strengthening IPLA in LAC. During this reporting period, UNCRD-LAC fully supported the launching and promotion of IPLA in Latin America and the Caribbean through implementing diverse activities. Relevant initiatives included:

- Establishment of IPLA's Subregional Secretariat for the northern part of Latin America in Bogotá, headed by the Administrative Unit for Social Services of Bogotá (UAESP);
- (2) Launching IPLA in LAC at the International Forum on "Moving Towards Zero Waste in Latin America" held in Bogotá in August 2011, in collaboration with the UAESP. Around 850 participants attended the forum, where various relevant experiences from Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Peru, and Venezuela were discussed. An agreement was signed by the participating countries committing them to promote IPLA;
- (3) Translation of the IPLA brochure and supporting the registration of entities to IPLA (October 2011);
- (4) Implementation of the "International Policy Forum on Waste Management in Urban Territories: Towards the Construction of Secure, Healthy and Inclusive Cities" held in Lima from 26 to 28 October 2011. The seminar was attended by 155 Latin American, European,

and Asian representatives (from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, and Morocco), recyclers associations, private companies, and professionals. The Forum was implemented in partnership with the International Association Urban Development (INTA) and *Ciudad Saludable* (Healthy City);

(5) Promoting IPLA in the new administration of Bogotá, which took office in January 2012, and supporting the strengthening of this IPLA Secretariat;



International forum participants

- (6) Implementation of the "International Meeting on Bogotá Zero Waste: Towards a Culture of Utilization" Bogotá, Colombia, 29 February 2012. This Forum served to launch the zero waste policy of the new administration of Bogota, and to consolidate a citizen's proposal facing Rio+20; participation of 1,120 participants, including public officials of local, regional and national levels, academicians, private sector representatives, community leaders, and recyclers among others. The Forum was implemented in partnership with Agenda Bogotá (an IPLA member) and its Bogotá Zero Waste team comprised of social organizations, entrepreneurs, and academicians (also IPLA members). Interest in IPLA's activities and in registering as IPLA members continue to increase;
- (7) Supporting the articulation of IPLA with the Rio+20 side event (March-April 2012);
- (8) Enhancing articulation and information with the UN-Habitat Rio Office in LAC (February-March 2012);
- (9) Disclosure of IPLA documents and dissemination in UNCRD-LAC's activities and its website (continuing activity); and
- (10) Contributing to the organization of the IPLA side event of 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro.

The variety of activities and achievements related to the promotion of IPLA in LAC reflects the interest this initiative has generated in the region. IPLA's visibility has been enhanced as well as awareness and discussion about main issues highlighted on the theme of waste management in the context of the preparatory work in Latin America and the Caribbean leading up to Rio+20.

Bogotá and various cities in Peru (through a policy promoted at the national level) are strongly promoting zero waste. The activities have facilitated the discussion between Peru and Colombia to strengthen IPLA in Latin America. There is still ample room to strengthen networks of collaboration to build capacity in local and regional governments for sustainable waste management, and expanding the initiative in LAC countries. Registrations from LAC's local authorities and private organizations, NGOs, etc. have increased during the past year and now represent over 30 per cent of the total. IPLA's brochure in Spanish has been a great help for the diffusion of the initiative.

Local and National-level Activities

Technical Support towards the Development of the "Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad"

Ahmedabad, India, 17-18 April, 2012

UNCRD has agreed to provide technical support to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) in developing the "Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad," as one of the activities under the IPLA. As the first activity under this new initiative, UNCRD and AMC jointly organized a multi-stakeholder consultation meeting on 17-18 April in Ahmedabad, Gujarat State, India.



The purpose of this initial consultation was to conduct an in-depth consultation with key line departments and ministries at the state level on the plans and scope of the proposed Road Map, which was to serve as a visionary document that will guide AMC in introducing and implementing necessary policies and strategies, and sensitizing citizens, businesses, and industries in Ahmedabad to work together towards achieving a zero waste society. The workshop aimed to facilitate a smooth implementation of the road map once completed, by receiving the required support from the key line departments and ministries.

More than eighty representatives participated in the meeting, from Gujarat State Government, local government, private/industry sector, scientific and research organizations, NGOs, and recycling associations, among others. Participants made various suggestions that provided the necessary input and direction for developing the road map, including the points listed below:

- Waste management should be looked at in the context of sustainable urban development and sustainable cities;
- Zero waste should be linked to protection of freshwater resources/ecosystem, bio-diversity, public health, employment, energy security, etc;
- There is need to ingrain 3R/zero waste concepts among ordinary citizens and schoolchildren for greater awareness; there is a need to educate people to harness their support;
- There is a need to exploit opportunities beyond AMC, e.g., inter-municipal cooperation for waste exchange and treatment based on the available facilities; industrial symbiosis, etc.;
- Considering the growing quantities of construction waste, there is a need to involve builders and construction companies as important stakeholders;
- Active and dynamic cooperation and collaboration among government, private/ business/ industry sector, and research & development is required in the context of driving technological innovations towards zero waste and 3Rs as well as building 3R infrastructures, ecocities, eco-towns, and eco-industrial zones;
- Interagency cooperation is extremely important as there is a need to look into waste management in the context of waste to energy (WtE), employment, and GHG emission reduction;
- Green economy, one of the key themes for Rio+20, is a major development opportunity, and in this regard waste management should be looked at in the development context;
- Complete elimination of open dumping and burning is fundamental to achieving a zero waste and resource-efficient society;
- Proper pricing mechanism should be instituted by AMC to make the whole waste management efficient and operational;
- Responsibilities of the producers/manufacturers need to be adequately addressed; extended producer's responsibility (EPR) should be an integral part of the overall waste manage-

ment policy; and

There are many problems associated with SMEs, and there is need to address the resource efficiency of SMEs.

Building on the outcome of the meeting, the international consultant is expected to come up with the draft road map by end of July 2012, which will be tabled for another round of consultation, after which the final draft will be prepared.

Biodiversity

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Nagoya, Japan, 2 October-3 November 2011

In October 2010, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held in Nagoya, where the results of efforts made by the international community during the previous decade to achieve the "2010 Biodiversity Target" were reported on. The meeting also served as a major step towards setting a new target for post-2010. At the same time, the governments of Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City, the venue of COP 10, held the "City Biodiversity Summit 2010" in order Studying Nomi City's ownership system for abandoned to affirm the role of cities in dealing with biodi- farmland versity issues, while making an appeal to the



world of the necessity to further expand local efforts. On the occasion of COP 10, UNCRD and JICA initiated a three-year training programme on "Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity," in collaboration with the governments of Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City.

During the reporting period, the second year of the three-year training programme was conducted from 2 October to 3 November 2011, with the participation of seven mid-level professionals in charge of planning for socioeconomic development and/or environment at local government level in the following seven countries: Chile, China, Ecuador, India, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. Through this year's training programme, which was modified based on the outputs of the CBD COP 10 and City Biodiversity Summit 2010, participants learned about the CBD and the economics of the ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB) from a theoretical viewpoint and then, from a practical viewpoint, studied the Satoyama Initiative and eco-tourism. As for the case studies, participants made field visits to Agrin Mura, a "village for food and farming" in Nagakute Town, Aichi Prefecture and Satoyama in Nomi City, Ishikawa Prefecture. As a major output of the course, participants devised action plans which were presented at the end of the training course. Titles included "Transition Area of Crocker Range Biosphere Reserves (CRBR), Sabah, Malaysia"; "Conservation of Biodiversity and Its Sustainable Use is Quezon City's Thrust for Next Generation": and "Enlarging and Protecting Urban Greenery, Quito, Ecuador". These action plans will be further discussed for implementation in each participants' local government after they return to their home countries. Details pertaining to the progress achieved is expected to be reported on in the form of a feedback sheet which will be shared with UNCRD and JICA.

Social Dimension

Human Security

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD) targeting Latin America and the Caribbean and Central Asia

Central Asia: Nagoya, Japan, 15 November-17 December 2011

LAC: (A) Nagoya, Japan, 4 January-4 February 2012 (B) Nagoya, Japan, 14 February-17 March 2012

Background

Endogenous regional development (EnRD) at UNCRD implies a process of development resulting from the initiative of local people using local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills. Thus, EnRD is one of UNCRD's participatory multi-sectoral regional development approaches. Following the launch of the EnRD training programme for Central Asia in 2007, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, launched a similar course for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in 2010. As with countries in Central Asia, many LAC countries are also facing growing social and economic disparities, even wider than in Central Asia, Visit to Aichi Prefecture's antenna (local/regional between urban and rural areas as well as between rich and poor. Human security assessment



promotion) shop

revealed that those suffering from poverty in these regions were also threatened by a wide range of interrelated factors such as disease, environmental degradation, inadequate access to public services, natural disasters, and violence. Therefore, a participatory multi-sectoral regional development approach should be utilized to protect and empower the poor and vulnerable from the viewpoint of human security in order to restrict prevailing disparities and ensure more balanced regional development across each nation over the long term.

Objectives and participants

The objective of these programmes was to provide participants with a full understanding of the EnRD concept as well as to equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary for revitalizing local industries and speciality products based on the EnRD approach. During the reporting period, the training course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development utilizing Local Resources was conducted on three occasions. The first occasion was for Central Asia and was conducted from 15 November to 17 December 2011 with seven participants from central/local government departments which were supporting groups of workers and micro-enterprises in the agricultural, livestock, and forestry industries of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The other two courses were for LAC and were conducted, respectively, from 4 January to 4 February and 14 February to 17 March 2012, with the participation of eleven participants, mostly from Central America (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Colombia) and thirteen participants mainly from South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela), respectively. The participants from LAC countries were engaged in supporting groups of farmers and food processors in the agricultural and live-stock industries and/or promoting tourism through linkages with these industries.

Training modules and outputs

The training modules of these three courses included "EnRD," "characteristics of local resources and their utilization; and strategies for marketing local speciality products". Case study destinations were selected depending on the prevailing situation and local characteristics of products and industries in the participating countries and regions. The case studies included Meiho, Gifu Prefecture where participants observed the revitalization efforts undertaken by means of the Michinoeki (Road Stations) and local speciality product development; Japan's agricultural cooperative association system and direct sales at JA Megumino; local wood-processing industry promotion, Hida-Takayama, Gifu Prefecture; "One Village, One Product" movement (OVOP) of Oita Prefecture; eco-tourism in Yakushima, Kagoshima Prefecture; and the strategy of "antenna shops" (promotion of regional products) and marketing local foodstuffs in Tokyo. As an output of the courses, participants formulated action plans utilizing their country's local characteristics and resources in collaboration with their central/local governments, private firms, NGOs, and local residents. The participants are expected to disseminate what they learned from this training course by effectively utilizing e-learning material "endogenous regional development with community initiatives" developed by UNCRD in both English and Spanish. This will ultimately contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular, goal one, that is, to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger," and the realization of sustainable regional development in Central Asia and LAC regions.

Human Security in Botswana: Research on Human Security Issues, Assessment, and Tools to Reduce Vulnerability

Botswana, 18-23 March 2012

Introduction

During the reporting period, the research activities of the UNCRD Africa Office focused on human security and refugee issues in Africa. Building on the experiences gained from a project on human security and conflict in northern Kenya, the UNCRD Africa Office in association with the University of Denver launched a similar project in Botswana to undertake human security assessment to identify and address human security concerns in Botswana and reduce vulnerability promoting self-reliance and sustainable development. The specific objectives of the project are:



Researchers of human security project in Botswana

Social Dimension

- (1) To identify and address the human security concerns arising out of economic, social, environmental, and food insecurity in Botswana;
- (2) Study and analyse best practices on increasing human security at the local and national levels through community mobilization and the creation of sustainable livelihoods;
- (3) To disseminate the results of the human security assessments widely to the various stakeholders in government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the bilateral and multilateral agencies concerned; and
- (4) To integrate the human security assessment into ongoing programmes for poverty reduction and regional/local development and planning.

During the reporting period, a UNCRD Africa Office staff member conducted a mission from 18 to 23 March 2012 to Botswana to meet and discuss with senior researchers, partners, and donors the implementation modalities of the project on human security in the country.

Key Achievements and Lessons Learned

During the mission, the discussion with partners focused on the methodology of the research and the possible funding of the project by the University of Botswana and other donors. Following constructive and intensive discussion, it was agreed that:

- The research will be conducted by researchers from the UNCRD Africa Office and the universities of Botswana and Denver;
- The seed money for the project will be provided by the University of Denver and additional funding will be solicited from the University of Botswana and other UN agencies that have already shown keen interest and pledged to support the research project;
- The research will use the following methodology:
- Desk Research. The methodology will consist of desk research in addition to case and field studies. Different individuals or teams will tackle parts of this simultaneously.
- Field Research. Field research will complement the desk research to explore real life situations through observation, interviews, and questionnaires.
- Case Studies. Case studies will be used to enhance specificity, and to take advantage of the richness that indigenous researchers bring to the investigation, familiar as they are with national, ethnic, religious, and cultural norms.

The project will begin in September 2012 and will run for the ensuing two years. The UNCRD Africa Office will be partnered by universities of Botswana and Denver to undertake the research.

Capacity-building Programme for Somali Refugees in Kenya aimed at Improving their Capabilities for Self-Reliance and to Help them Return to their Country to Engage in Economic Activities

Nairobi and Dadaab Refugee Camp, Kenya

Introduction

UNCRD has recently begun implementing a project entitled "Capacity-Building Programme for Somali Refugees in Kenya aimed at Improving their Capabilities for Self-Reliance and to Help them Return to their Country to Engage in Economic Activities." The project aims at building the capacities of refugees at the Dadaab camp and their surrounding communities and enhancing their technical skills in creating income-generating activities to improve their socioeconomic conditions and self-reliance. Besides eroding their livelihoods, conflicts and the recent drought, and the subsequent famine have all had devastating effects on the refugees who travel long distances to reach the camp. The refugees are given food, shelter, and other humanitarian assistance by international aid agencies. However, to improve their socioeconomic conditions, it is important to design and implement projects and programmes that help them support themselves by carrying out economic activities that boost their self-reliance and improve their livelihood. At the same time, it is important to raise awareness and enhance the economic opportunities of the host community, in order to avert possible conflicts between the refugees and the host community and promote an enabling environment for the refugees. Focus will be on building new skills for alternative livelihood creation and conflict-prevention aimed at empowering them and enhancing their economic independence. The target groups of this project are: (a) Somali refugees at the Dadaab camp; and (b) the host community. The main goal of the project is to build the capacities of refugees and their surrounding communities, as appropriate, and enhancing their technical skills in creating income-generating activities, through hands-on training, which would enable the refugees to improve their socioeconomic conditions and self-reliance. The specific objectives are:

 Undertake a needs assessment to examine and assess the socioeconomic conditions of Somali refugees in the Dadaab camp; to identify a target group among them; and to iden-



Focus discussion during the Dadaab training workshop



Refugee children in front of their makeshift huts in Dadaab

tify an appropriate set of income-generating activities for training.

- Design conflict-management and practical skill-training workshops and sensitization programmes based on the findings of the needs assessment.
- Explore ways and means of rehabilitating the refugees and enhancing their smooth integration into the local community and/or the home community after their return.

Key Achievements and Lessons Learned

During the reporting period, the project document and budget for the project were finalized. Relevant UN partners were identified and preliminary discussions were held with them about the possible partnership in implementing the project. At the same time, preparations were made for the UNCRD Director's visit to Nairobi to meet and discuss with relevant and key partners the modalities of implementing the project. The UNCRD Director visited Nairobi and Dadaab refugee camp from 1 to 9 May 2012. During her visit, the Director held discussions with relevant UN agencies and visited the Dadaab refugee camp. Prior to the reconnaissance mission to Dadaab, the Director held discussions with the representatives of the following organizations: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Nairobi and was given valuable information on their work at the Dadaab refugee camp, including the needs of the refugees and the host community. Following these preparatory activities, a rapid needs assessment was undertaken from 18 to 20 June 2012 by staff from the UNCRD Africa Office and two UNDP colleagues to Dadaab refugee camp to examine and assess the socioeconomic conditions of Somali refugees in the camp and the host community; and explore ways and means of building their capacity on new skills for alternative livelihood-creation and conflict prevention so as to empower them and enhance their self-reliance skills. The results and findings of the rapid needs assessment report are intended to:

- Help UNCRD and its partners in making informed decisions about appropriate intervention strategies and responses to the needs of the refugees and the host community; and
- Enable UNCRD to articulate its project document and revise the budget to align it with the actual needs of the refugees and the host community.

Building Capacity to Mainstream Sustainable Development Principles in National Policy-making in Post-conflict Countries

Nairobi, 14-15 December 2011

Introduction

The UNCRD Africa Office, Emerging Issues Branch of DSD/UN DESA, and UNDP organized a regional workshop to provide support to countries emerging from conflict in integrating sustainable development principles into their national policies and development plans. In the past few decades, conflicts and their effects on development in Africa have assumed an important place in the social, political, and economic development of the continent. Relations between countries and among communities within individual countries



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are increasingly defined by conflicts. Access to resources is one of the major causes of conflicts. Water, pasture for livestock, land for subsistence farming, and other earth-based resources such as minerals are some of the resources that generate conflict among countries and communities. Often, competition for political power is also a major source of conflict. Competing regional or ethnic groups, especially during elections, fuel conflicts as each group seeks to obtain power and authority while excluding others. This is because possession of power and authority is viewed as a guarantee for access to resources, as a scenario that attracts fierce competition and foments conflicts.

Unfortunately, while efforts to bring about cessation of hostilities many succeed in halting the active combat that destroys life and property, countries involved in these conflicts rarely have the capacity to put in place effective post-conflict development policies and strategies for sustainable development to curb potential future conflicts. The main project objectives are to:

- Increase the capacity to utilize sustainable development principles in policy-making in countries emerging from conflict by creating guidelines for conflict-sensitive NSDS and testing them in pilot/selected countries; and
- Produce methodologies (scalable toolkits) that explain and illustrate ways to integrate sustainable development principles into national development strategies as part of peacebuilding processes.

Key Achievements and Lessons Learned

To address the above mentioned issues and challenges, UNCRD, DSD/UN DESA, and UNDP organized a regional workshop on 14-15 December 2011 in Nairobi. The workshop was attended by about twenty government officials from Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and representatives of civil society organizations and UN agencies. The participants were comprised of about twenty policymakers from ten African countries sensitized on the importance of conflict-sensitive policies in their plans and strategies. They carried out the following:

- Defined key challenges, limitations, and political economy dimensions of sustainability in the post-conflict countries;
- Explored linkages between development progress and peace building;
- Identified conflict-sensitive development goals and challenges;
- Discussed current goals, objectives, steps, and success indicators; and
- Defined guidance and support needs to achieve plan implementation in each participating country.

Following these discussions and deliberations, it was agreed that Zimbabwe would be included as one of the target countries where the project would be implemented in 2012. The UNCRD Africa Office will partner with DSD in implementing this project in Zimbabwe.

Human Security and Regional Development under the UNESCO Chair on "Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America"

July-August 2011

In the context of the project implemented under the UNESCO Chair for Human Security and Regional Development in collaboration with the University of Blas Pascal, Argentina, a Regional Workshop on "Human Security in the Latin American



Integration Agenda with Emphasis on Climate Change and Risk Management" was implemented on 11-12 August 2011 in the City of Valparaiso, Chile. The workshop was attended by sixty participants comprised of governors and regional administrators at the subnational level of Latin American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay).

The workshop, counting on the support and participation of the Latin American Organization of Intermediate Governments (OLAGI), achieved a shared understanding among participants on human security, territorial security and integrated regional development, and the articulation with climate change adaptation and risk management. Concrete experiences were exchanged among participating countries

The workshop led to the adoption of the Valparaiso Manifesto: Human Security in the Latin America Agenda with emphasis on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management, where a series of commitments were made on regional development and human security, emphasizing the importance of the theme in the Latin American agenda, and the crucial role of subnational and regional governments in achieving green economy (see http://prensa.cba.gov.ar/informacion-general/cordoba-presente-en-rio-20-a-nivel-regional/).

The Valparaiso Manifesto was officially registered by OLAGI at Rio+20 and presented at the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the UNCSD held in Santiago de Chile at UN/ECLAC on September 2011 and constituted the central focus of the keynote presentation by OLAGI's President at the World Summit of Federal States and Regions (to which UNCRD-LAC was also invited to participate).

Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects on Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Climate Balance for Fifteen Chilean and Three Colombian Regions July 2011-April 2012

This training course, initiated in 2010, is implemented in collaboration with UN/ECLAC, the City of Milan, the Catholic University of Valparaiso and supported by the Sub-Secretariat of Regional Planning of Chile (SUBDERE) and the governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca. The course is mainly based on e-training, combined with face-to-face workshops, and supports the formulation of real projects undertaken by the subnational entities involved.

Twenty-three public officials of subnational levels of government of Chile (seventeen participants) and Colombia (six participants) (eighteen regions in total) were trained on human security, energy efficiency, and climate balance. Based on the participant's evaluation, UNCRD-LAC's inputs to the training course were considered of great relevance.

This activity has been valuable for UNCRD-LAC to learn from the experience and enhance future training activities. The methodology used, taking advantage of e-learning, has great potential for replication. A publication about the process and outcomes of the training course is being prepared, which includes the methodology used, for dissemination in the LAC region. UNCRD-LAC, together with UN/ECLAC will undertake an evaluation of the training course to better capitalize on this valuable experience as the methodology used generated considerable interest among participants.

Support for the UN Interagency Project on Human Security through Training and Technical Assistance on the Human Security Concept and Assessments July 2011- Ongoing

During the reporting period, the UNCRD-LAC Office supported, on a continuing basis, Phase 2 of the project, aimed at the integration of a human security perspective in the UN Interagency Project in the Municipality of Soacha, Cundinamarca (Colombia). Activities included training of twenty staff members of the UN system in Colombia on human security to build a common framework for the project; the documentation of the results of the human security assessments analysis in the study area (Altos de la Florida in Soacha), and the design of a model to monitor and evaluate the project's impact from the human security approach are to be replicated in other territories.

UNCRD-LAC also supported the design and implementation of human security workshops with children, youth, women, and community leaders within the human security assessment process. These workshops allowed innovating on information — capturing as an input to the human security assessment methodology developed by UNCRD. Specifically, the design and implementation of the workshop for children allowed innovation in "leisure" strategies for the capturing of information. The following documents were produced: (a) "Human Security Community Workshops -- Guidelines for Workshop Preparation and Facilitation"; (b) "Guidelines for Human Security Workshops for Young and Adolescent Population" (July-August 2011); and (c) "Guidelines for Human Security Workshops for Children.

An interagency publication entitled "Soacha: Informe sobre el estado de avance de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio - Estado de Avance 2011" ("Soacha: Report on the Progress Status of the Millennium Development Goals – Progress Status 2011, February 2012"). This publication incorporates UNCRD-LAC's contributions related to human security assessments.

This project is viewed within the UN system in Colombia as a good example of interagency cooperation in the country, and UN agencies and resident coordinators acknowledged the support of UNCRD-LAC in building capacities on the understanding of the human security concept

to the project's improvement.

UNCRD increasingly receives requests to support UN and international cooperation agencies in undertaking training on human security, particularly to improve formulation or implementation of projects financed by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS).

Supporting the Implementation of Phase 2 of the Social Management Plan for the Area affected by the Waste Disposal Landfill of Bogotá and Publication of Process and Outcomes

August 2011-January 2012

This activity aims at supporting the Administrative Special Unit of Public Services (UAESP) in the implementation of Phase 2 (second and third year) of the Social Management Plan (SMP) for the area affected by the waste landfill in Bogotá, through training on human security and regional development; technical assistance to monitor the implementation process; and documentation and publication of the process. Key achievements during this period included:

- (a) Implementing human security training workshops for public officials (twenty-five in total) responsible of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project (on 11 August, 29 September, and 4 November 2011, and on 11, 12, and 13 January 2012);
- (b) Supporting public officials in the implementation strategy of the SMP from the human security perspective and pursuing the implementation of the initiative within the new administration that took office in January 2012; and
- (c) Documenting the process, uploaded on the UNCRD-LAC website and ready for publication. The implementation of the SMP has had several setbacks related to administrative problems facing the city, and which affected the implementation of the Plan in the time originally sched-

uled. It is hoped that the UAESP situation can be normalized and the Plan can be implemented as formulated with the active participation of the communities.

The documentation of the process has been finalized; a final draft is available and subject to the approval of the UAESP for its publication.

Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation for Bogotá's Policy Development and Monitoring based on the Human Security Concept September-November 2011

This activity aimed at supporting the secretariat of the Government of Bogotá (SDG) in policy formulation and monitoring of social development of the city and in the development of the Security Plan from a human security perspective. This involved: (a) making a comparative analysis of the citizen security assessments undertaken by the City of Bogotá and the human security assessments undertaken by the City of Bogotá; and (b) supporting the city in the development of a household survey, and training staff members of the secretariat in human security assessment.

Preparatory meetings were held with SDG staff members on 21 September, 6, 13, 19 October, and 15 and 22 November 2011 to discuss a proposal to implement the process on "capacity-

building and technical cooperation for Bogotá's policy development and monitoring based on the human security concept" which was submitted to the SDG. The acceptance of the proposal took more time than expected because of the change of city officials as a result of the mayor's dismissal. However, the current administration that took office in January 2012 has clearly highlighted human security as a priority in its policy and development plan. The programme is in the context of the agreement currently under study between the city and UNCRD.

Disaster Management Planning

Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities: Promotion of Locally-based Industries with All-Stakeholder Approach

Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima, Japan, 27 February-2 March 2012

The Great East Japan Earthquake, which affected a wide area of East Japan on 11 March 2011, was unprecedented in its scale and nature. The earthquake was the fourth largest in the world and the largest ever recorded in Japan. The subsequent tsunami hit the Tohoku region along Japan's Pacific coast and washed away many towns and communities, resulting in massive loss of lives and property. Full recovery and reconstruction is likely to take many years, but considerable efforts are being made and the region is seeing substantial progress. There is a great deal to learn from this experience for future disaster risk reduction and sustainable regional development. Minamisanriku-cho tsunami-affected area The recovery work has been progressing steadily and



is now shifting to reconstruction. However, as these efforts have just started, there is an urgent need to look into the issue of unemployment in the Tohoku region, in particular among the young generation and among women as a whole. The promotion of business opportunities is also an area of vital importance.

Against these backdrops, UNCRD, financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan, organized a workshop consisting of meetings and site visits in three prefectures in the Tohoku region (Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima) from 27 February to 2 March 2012. UNCRD engaged eleven experts from both inside and outside Japan and visited local governments and communities. The workshop was intended to share the experiences of community reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami and to exchange information among representatives of local communities and experts. Practical ideas were also exchanged to support the economic activities of local communities, particularly on community-based eco-friendly industries. In addition, exchange of information was undertaken regarding the role of NGOs and NPOs in reconstruction efforts.

Following the Tohoku Workshop, UNCRD drew up a list of all the recommendations received from the experts and included them in the Report. The key points included: "Defining a vision in reconstruction plans," "Industrial reconstruction," "Restoration of the ecosystem," "Collaboration with NGOs/NPOs," "Collaboration with the private sector," and "Collaboration

among local communities." The experts who participated in the Workshop came from diverse backgrounds and for this reason, these recommendations cover a wide range of issues. We hope that they will further stimulate discussion and be applied in practical ways.

UNCRD compiled the information derived from the workshops in a report, with the aim of information dissemination to the rest of the world. This report includes the details of the workshops, results of site visits, and recommendations of experts. UNCRD will also reflect experiences and lessons derived from the workshops in its training programmes which will be planned for government officials of developing countries.

It is our hope that this report will help stimulate discussions on this topic and assist in the overall efforts of reconstruction as well as form a basis for wider discussions on this important topic.

While working on this Workshop, UNCRD has also been collecting case study data in the aforementioned three prefectures in the Tohoku region. The data has been released on the UNCRD website Workshop at Ishinomaki (http://www.uncrd.or.jp/disaster/120227.htm). We

Ofunato Yume temporary shopping mall



intend to widely utilize information derived from this Workshop and the case studies in UNCRD's future activities and will also maintain the usual ties that have been established with the people of the Tohoku region through this Workshop.

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Economic Development

Sustainable Industrialization

Towards a Green Economy: The Effects of Climate Change on Food Security and Earth Resources in Africa and Asia

Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, 21-24 September 2011

Introduction

UNCRD and Vietnam National University – Ho Chi Minh City, and Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology organized a senior policy seminar entitled "Towards a Green Economy: The Effects of Climate Change on Food Security and Earth Resources" in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, from 21 to 24 September 2011. The main objective of the seminar was to discuss and make recommendations on the effects of climate change on food security and earth resources in Africa and Asia, and to critically examine some of the policy options available to African and Asian countries to



Discussion session during the Vietnam seminar

promote food security and create resilience to the impacts of climate change. The seminar also aimed at promoting a new green agriculture, one of the two themes of Rio+20.

By conducting this seminar, UNCRD contributed to the deliberations at the preparatory process of Rio+20 and the pursuit towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular goals 1, 3, and 7. The seminar brought together about seventy distinguished scholars, policymakers, and representatives of civil society from Africa (Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Uganda), Asia (Bangladesh, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) and an expert from the World Bank. The participants highlighted the link between climate change and food security and examined innovative techniques for coping with climate change and came up with several concrete recommendations.

The discussion at the seminar focused on the effects of climate change, with special emphasis on the link between climate change and food security and earth resources. The participants also discussed and deliberated on innovative techniques for coping with climate change, especially on how to increase climate change resilience among rural and urban communities. They also discussed best practices in climate change adaptation and how to achieve food security in the two continents. The participants of the seminar noted and underscored the following:

• Climate change is an emerging threat to humanity;

- Climate change will have far-reaching effects on the people of Africa and Asia by adversely impacting on agriculture, food security, and earth resources;
- Climate change will exacerbate conflict that will adversely affect food insecurity;
- Sustainable development framework presents a holistic and an integrated approach to the problem of food security in the face of climate change;
- A green economy will promote and support strategies and policies that will combat soil erosion, deforestation, reduce green house gas emissions resulting from inappropriate farming practices, and discourage encroachment on forestland and therefore improve food security;
- Promoting sustainable agriculture will contribute to the achievement of key MDGs particularly goals 1, 3, and 7; and
- Good governance is a prerequisite for food production and security as well as poverty reduction.

Key Achievements

- Impacts of climate change on food security and earth resources in African and Asian countries discussed and important lessons drawn;
- Effective adaption and mitigation policies for rural development and agricultural sector discussed and lessons drawn;
- Strategies and methods of incorporating the principles of a green economy in agriculture discussed and experiences shared; and
- About seventy scholars, policymakers, and representatives of civil society groups sensitized on the importance of mainstreaming climate change and food security issues into national, regional, and local development policies and plans such as poverty reduction strategies (PRS) of African and Asian countries.

Study on Policy Guidelines for the Adaptation of the Metropolitan and Regional Structure of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region to the Trend of Displacement and Relocation of Industrial Displacement

July-November 2011

The study aimed at developing a set of proposals applicable to Bogota's territorial, economic, and fiscal urban policies, to facilitate their adaptation to the land use and fiscal changes occurring in the urban, metropolitan, and regional environments, particularly related to the trend of displacement and relocation of industrial displacement in the Bogotá region.

The study, finalized in December 2011, attained an integrated analysis of the phenomenon of relocation of industrial and other economic activities from Bogotá to its region, from a physical/ territorial, fiscal, and economic perspectives. Its development served to articulate the participation of various city secretariats' economic development, planning and finance, enriching the inputs to the analysis. The report, containing the findings and guidelines for an integrated policy of adaptation of the metropolitan and regional structure (including a proposal for the renovation of the vacated areas in the city), was widely distributed among the interested Bogotá and Cundinamarca entities.

The study was presented and discussed with twenty officials of the current administrations of Bogotá and Cundinamarca, and is serving as a basis to build sound agreements between Bogotá and the surrounding municipalities. The relevance of the analysis and its proposed guidelines has been highlighted to enhance regional policy and the regional integration project promoted by Bogotá in its territorial, economic, and fiscal aspects.

Publications

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

Among the constituencies being reached through publications are central and local governments, research and training institutions, the academic community at large, and bilateral and multilateral agencies.

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

Regional Development Dialogue

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



each issue focusing on a single topical theme related to the output from one of UNCRD's research areas or regional offices.

During the reporting period, the following issues were published: Vol. 32, No. 2, Autumn 2011 on "Climate Change and Poverty in Asia: Challenges and Prospects," guest edited by Ismunandar and Yuli S. Indartono; and Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2012 on "Evolving *Regionalismos*: Latin American Regions in the Twenty-first Century," guest edited by Karan Chapple, Sergio Montero, and Oscar Sosa.

The UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Information and Publication Unit of the Nagoya Office, produced Vol. 32, No. 2, Autumn 2011. This publication was the outcome of a senior policy seminar organized in partnership with the Bandung Institute of Technology, on the

same topic, from 3 to 5 August 2010 in Bandung, Indonesia. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office also collaborated with the University of Denver to facilitate preparation of Vol. 33, No. 2, Autumn 2012 issue, entitled "Human Security, Conflict Resolution, Capacity Building, and Sustainable Livelihoods in Africa."

The UNCRD-LAC Office worked on the preparation of Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2012, in collaboration with the Nagoya Office. The articles were selected from the papers presented at the International Forum "Colombia: A Country of Regions – A Discussion about Regional Development facing the 21st Century" held on 30-31 March 2011, and other articles resulting from a call for papers, with the support of the University of California, Berkeley. Relevant articles were revised for the publication in collaboration with UCLA Berkeley. Relevant members from UCLA Berkeley served as guest editors, which enhanced the quality of the publication. The papers dealt with how regions and regional development were conceptualized in Latin America as it continued to advance into the second decade of the twenty-first century; and grappled with the different ways in which the region – as a subnational and yet supramunicipal space of governance, planning, and politics – was being articulated in the Latin American context. Arrangements were also made with UCLA Berkeley for the translation of Spanish papers into English. *RDD* is available through subscription, direct sales, and on an exchange basis. The journal is promoted through periodicals indexing, exchange of advertisements, and through commercial booksellers.

The UNCRD Homepage includes detailed content's lists and the Editorial Introduction of recent RDD issues. Appropriate articles appearing in past RDD issues are indexed and/or abstracted in periodical indexes such as the Asian-Pacific Economic Literature; Ekistic Index of Periodicals; Geo Abstracts; GEOBASE; Index to International Statistics; International Labour Documentation; International Regional Science Review; Monthly Bibliography, Part II, issued by the United Nations Library in Geneva; Rural Development Abstracts; Social Planning, Policy and Development (SOPODA); and Sociological Abstracts (SA). A worldwide network of related institutions is maintained on the mailing lists, through which information and publications are exchanged. The network includes information centres and libraries in both developed and developing countries.

Regional Development Studies

UNCRD's second journal, *Regional Development Studies* (RDS), now in its fourteenth year of publication is an annual journal comprising solicited papers from scholars and practitioners of regional development, worldwide. Each issue contains refereed articles on a wide range of issues pertinent to ongoing research work at UNCRD and general topics of interest in the field of regional development. During the reporting period, Vol. 14, 2010 was published. *RDS* is produced annually under a partnership arrangement with the University of Nairobi, Kenya. The UNCRD Africa Office worked closely with the University of Nairobi and facilitated the submission and publication of papers for Vol.



14. The UNCRD Africa Office staff and the other Editorial Committee Members internally reviewed the papers submitted by the authors and later forwarded them to referees for final review and approval.

Informational Materials

A separate type of publication is aimed at a general readership and is designed to provide basic information on all programmes and activities at UNCRD. The UNCRD Annual Report and regular UNCRD brochure are produced for this purpose. To create a better understanding of its mission within the local community and within Japanese research and training institutions and govern-

ment agencies, Japanese versions of the UNCRD Annual Report and UNCRD brochure are also published. The UNCRD Highlights newsletter is also available in Japanese on the UNCRD Homepage.

UNCRD Annual Report

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



UNCRD Brochure

The UNCRD Brochure is an illustrated fold-out publication designed to present

a brief overview of UNCRD's organizational setup, ongoing activities, as well as general information and facilities. Published periodically in both English and Japanese, the UNCRD Brochure, regularly updated, is freely available at UNCRD Offices and distributed at workshops, meetings, seminars, and at all outreach events. It has the promotional function of introducing UNCRD to both the general public as well as a specialized readership.

Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter

During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office has continued to support and work closely with the Africa Training Course (ATC) alumni to strengthen the linkages among development planners in Africa, which are currently very weak. The expansion of such a network is crucial for planners and related personnel to share experiences and exchange information on regional planning and development issues. The network of Africa planners has been invigorated by the continuous publication of the ATC Alumni Newsletter. The first ATC Alumni Newsletter was published in June 2000; and since then has been continuously published. The latest issue, nos. 22 and 23 contains information about UNCRD's activities and alumnis' profiles and information on the challenges they are facing in their day-to-day activities.

General Publications Series

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

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

Publications Unit

Informational Material UNCRD Annual Report 2012 (free of charge)

Periodicals Regional Development Dialogue (RDD) (semiannual journal)

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

Vol. 33, No. 2, Autumn 2012 ("Human Security, Conflict Resolution, Capacity Building, and Sustainable Livelihoods in Afria," guest editors, James-Herbert Williams and John F. Jones) (forthcoming)

- Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2012 ("Evolving Regionalismos: Latin America Regions in the Twenty-first Century," guest editors, Karen Chapple, Sergio Montero, and Oscar Sosa)
- Vol. 32, No. 2, Autumn 2011 ("Climate Change and Poverty in Asia: Challenges and Prospects," guest editors, Ismundanar and Yuli S. Indartono)
- Vol. 32, No. 1, Spring 2011 ("Climate Change and Poverty in Africa: Challenges and Initiatives," guest editor, A. C. Mosha)
- Vol. 31, No. 2, Autumn 2010 ("3Rs and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste for Achieving Sustainable Cities," guest editor, A. S. F. Chiu)
- Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring 2010 ("Assessing Human Security," guest editor, John F. Jones)

Regional Development Studies (RDS)

(a refereed journal published annually in collaboration with the University of Nairobi) (US\$20 for developed countries; US\$15 for developing countries) Vol. 16, 2012 (forthcoming)

Vol. 15, 2011 (forthcoming)

Vol. 14, 2010

Disaster Management Planning Unit

Workshop Report

"Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities: Promotion of Locally-based industries with All Stakeholder Approach, 27 February-2 March 2012" (in English and Japanese)

UNCRD Africa Office

UNCRD Textbook Series

Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Regional Physical Development Plan, 2004-2034 (Nairobi: UNCRD and Ministry of Lands, Government of Kenya)

Ewaso Ng'iro North River Development Authority Integrated Regional Development Plan, 2010-2040 (Nairobi: UNCRD and ENNDA).

Newsletter

UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter, Issue Nos. 22 and 23, July 2010-June 2011

Outreach Activities

UNCRD's outreach activities seek to increase awareness of UNCRD's programme of activities among local citizens, local institutions, NGOs, and other UN organizations based in Japan. Through this process, UNCRD hopes to enhance their understanding of current international issues and problems facing developing countries in particular, and raise their awareness of the importance of sustainable regional development.

In addition to updating the UNCRD Homepage and releasing informational materials in Japanese, seminars, and other outreach events are organized. UNCRD also accepts school visits to its Office as well as sending staff to schools and requesting organizations to present lectures on the Centre's activities. UNCRD's volunteer programme has the participation of people with diverse backgrounds who wish to assist and support its activities and events.

UNCRD Public Event on 3R

Nagoya, 23 October 2011

October in Japan has been designated as 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) Promotion Month by the central government of Japan. Taking this opportunity, UNCRD organized a public event entitled "What's 3R?" with the aim of fostering public understanding and social cooperation for 3R promotion.

A talk show featuring Masaru Kitano, professor at Meiji University, and a performance by the popular girl group SKE48, were held on a special stage at the World Collabo Festa 2012. This was



one of the largest international cultural exchange and cooperation events in the Tokai region. Held in central Nagoya, the event took place in front of an audience of approximately 400 people.

Appointed as "3R Meister" by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan in an effort to promote 3R, Kitano held the stage which resembled a high school classroom and gave a lecture to members of SKE48, acting as students wishing to learn about 3R. Quizzes and games were also used. Participation of four guest speakers from different sectors such as the central government, municipal government, NPO, and a business enterprise complemented the lecture by introducing their efforts towards 3R.

In the conclusion, UNCRD Director Chikako Takase explained the role of the UN regarding environmental issues, and introduced the ongoing 3R projects conducted by the Centre.
Discussion on Disaster Resilient Community Nagoya, 25 March 2012

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, UNCRD organized a symposium on community-based disaster management.

In the keynote lecture, Masami Kobayashi, Professor at Kyoto University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies presented a case study on devastated communities in developing countries in Asia. He was followed by Seiji Kato, Director of General Affairs Division, Nagoya City Government, who presented



Nagoya City's comprehensive support to Rikuzentakata City, Iwate Prefecture, to restore its administrative functions. Director Chikako Takase then reported on the research and workshops conducted by UNCRD covering a wide range of devastated areas in the Tohoku region.

A panel discussion in the latter half of the event was attended by three panelists including Seiji Murakami, vice-chairman of the neighbourhood community association of Nagahora district in Rikuzentakata. Nagahora district, in this city, suffered a huge tsunami and because of severely damaged infrastructure was cut off for more than a week. Despite very difficult circumstances, the bond of solidarity among Nagahora inhabitants, built up over a very long period, made it possible to join forces and survive the disaster without casualties. The moderator, Yoshiteru Murosaki, professor of Kwansei Gakuin University, looked back on the circumstances these people had faced and how they had overcome the difficulties in the early stages of evacuation and also in the ongoing process of recovery. Nobuyuki Kurita, Head of the NPO "Rescue Stock Yard", referred to their support activities for an old man, living alone at a temporary housing area in Shichigahama, Miyagi Prefecture, and pointed out that Nagahora's case shows the importance of regularly fostering a sense of connectedness among community members regularly through periodic events such as local festivals.

Approximately 150 people including registered prefectural disaster volunteers attended the symposium.

Participation in Outreach Events

Nagoya, 22-23 October 2011

An exhibition of UNCRD's activities was conducted at the World Collabo Festa 2011. Special booths were set up to display panels depicting UN and UNCRD activities while UNCRD staff and volunteers provided face-to-face consultation for interested visitors.

A picture-card show entitled "What're Millennium Development Goals?" displayed in collaboration with the Tokai-Nagoya branch of the Foundation for the Support of the United Nations (FSUN) was popular among young visitors.



Press Releases/Media Coverage

Press and media coverage on UNCRD's activities and projects was compiled into a "Record of Press Reports on UNCRD" for the period July 2011-June 2012, for distribution to Japanese central and local government offices and organizations. During this reporting period, media articles referred to the environment-related activities including EST Subregional Training Workshop in Ahmedabad, the Third Regional 3R Forum in Singapore, and the Sixth Regional EST Forum in Delhi were given detailed coverage. And in addition to the other training activities at the Nagoya Office, there was coverage on the first training course on "Capacity-Building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries" held in November 2011, reporting on a field visit to Toyota City to learn about a low carbon society. The UNCRD Tohoku workshops, "Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities" held in February-March was covered through various media and indicated a high degree of interest in the subject. Articles also reported on the workshop on green economy held in Ho Chi Min city in September 2011, launching of the ENNDA Integrated Regional Development Master Plan. In the LAC region, media items featured, among others, the LAC Office's continuing work with the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region, especially recent collaborative work concerning a study on policy guidelines related to industrial development. Additionally, as an important contribution to the Rio+20 Conference, the LAC Office participated in producing a document entitled, "Development Sustainability Facing 20 Years of the Earth Summit: Progress, Gaps, and Strategic Guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean".

Information Materials and Dissemination

As part of UNCRD outreach activities, the Japanese editions of the UNCRD Annual Report and UNCRD brochure were produced, in addition to the UNCRD Highlights newsletter that is available on the UNCRD Homepage.

Japanese materials are published with the support of the UNCRD Cooperation Association, which includes the Aichi Prefectural Government, Nagoya City Government, and local private enterprises. The Association also covers the costs for organizing UNCRD seminars and meetings, and the UN Day event, among others.

Financial Statements



Figure 1-1. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2010





Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

						(in US dollars)
	1 Janua	ry-31 Decembei	r 20101	1 Janua	ry-31 Decembe	r 2011 ²
Fund balance at beginning of period			5,448,834.34			4,900,638.19
Add: Receipts/Income						
Cash remittances	2,033,810.00			2,078,652.14		
Investment income	111,289.56			63,815.59		
Miscellaneous income	48,689.04			22,038.69		
Sale of publications	3,647.60			5,997.44		
	2,197.436.20			2,170.503.86		
Total Receipts/Income		2,197,436.20			2,170.503.86	
Less: Expenditure						
Project personnel	1,772,434.22			1,891,245.72		
Official travel	152,252.03			80,867.53		
Subcontracts	7,285.74			-		
Fellowship	162,978.91			83,190.78		
Equipment and supplies	229,948.39			243,129.84		
Miscellaneous	171,130.05			129,049.30		
	2,496,029.34			2,427,483.17		
Programme support costs	249,603.01			242,791.40		
Total expenditures		2,745,632.35			2,670,247.57	
Net increase in Fund Balance			(548,196.15)			(499,770.71)
Fund balance at end of period			4,900,638.19			4,400,867.48

Notes: These contributions are afforded from the Government of Japan: UNCRD Core Fund.
¹ Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 30 June 2010; and
² Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 27 October 2011.

TABLE 2. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

				(in US dollars)
	As of 31 Dec	ember 2010	As of 31 Dec	ember 2011
Assets Cash at bank and cash holdings Advances recoverable locally	5,179,048.72 17,570.85		4,682,267.01 16,993.15	
Total Assets		5,196.619.57	<u>(</u>	4,699,260.16
Liabilities Unliquidated obligations – current year Total Liabilities	295,981.38	295,981.38	298,392.68	298,392.68
Fund balance Initial balance Net increase in fund balance Closing balance	5,448,834.34 (548,196.15)	4,900,638.19	4,900,638.19 (499,770.71)	4,400,867.48
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance		5,196,619,57		4,699,260.16

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

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

		(in US dollars
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2011
Opening Fund Balance	564,837.60	495,372.79
Receipts/Adjustments	358,502.351	398,125.04 ²
Disbursements	177,481.27	137,507.84
Unliquidated Obligations	211,579.77	120,161.64
Programme Support Costs	38,906.12	25,766.97
Total Expenditures	427,967.16	283,436.45
Closing Fund Balance	495,372.79	610,061.38

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

¹ Represents contributions received of US\$349,080.76 and interest income of US\$9,421.59.

² Represents contributions received of US\$389,408.11 and interest income of US\$8,716.93.

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

Active Project Name

Promotion of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) in Asia (Project Code: RAS09X23)

		(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2011
Opening Fund Balance	263,917.03	205,594.62
Receipts/Adjustments	302 , 145.86 ¹	308,274.66 ²
Disbursements	250,442.03	164,982.32
Unliquidated Obligations	77,256.39	84,120.30
Programme Support Costs	32,769.85	24,910.27
Total Expenditures	360,468.27	274,012.89
Closing Fund Balance	205,594.62	239,856.39

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

¹ Represents contributions received of US\$297,607.88 and interest income of US\$4,537.98.

² Represents contributions received of US\$304,524.14 and interest income of US\$3,750.52.

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

Active Project Name

Towards the Promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in Asia Phase III (Project Code: RAS09X03)

		(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2011
Opening Fund Balance	57,999.62	44,319.46
Receipts/Adjustments	1,050.811	878.40 ²
Disbursements	10,617.76	(25,347.10) ³
Unliquidated Obligations	2,774.04	-
Programme Support Costs	1,339.17	(2,534.71)
Total Expenditures	14,730.97	(27,881.81)
Closing Fund Balance	44,319.46	73,079.67

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). ¹ Represents interest income of US\$1,097.26 offset by net transfers to/from undistributed fund of US\$46.45. ² Represents interest income of US\$878.40. ³ Represents saving on prior-period obligations.

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

Active Project Names

2010:

• Institutionalisation of Gendered Community Based Disaster Management in the Context of Regional Development (HTF XI) (Project Code: RAS09X11)

2011:

Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) for Climate Change Adaptation towards Sustainable Regional Development (HTF XII) (Project Code: RAS010X12)

		(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2011
Opening Fund Balance	243,468.72	-
Receipts/Adjustments	(0.24)'	327,132.09 ²
Disbursements	208,947.22	289,924.93
Unliquidated Obligations	12,387.78	7,467.85
Programme Support Costs	22,133.48	29,739.31
Total Expenditures	243,468.48	327,132.09
Closing Fund Balance	-	-

Note: This contribution is afforded from Hyogo Earthquake Memorial 21st Century Research Institute. ¹ Represents transfer to other project.
 ² Represents contribution of US\$327,132.09

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

Active Project Name The Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative — HESI (Project Code: INT06X44)

		(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2011
Opening Fund Balance	86,157.03	129,430.97
Receipts/Adjustments	154,060.69 ¹	1,544.18 ²
Disbursements	90,267.66	16,733.92
Unliquidated Obligations	10,447.58	26,142.57
Programme Support Costs	10,071.51	4,287.66
Total Expenditures	110,786.75	47,164.15
Closing Fund Balance	129,430.97	83,811.00

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Government of Japan. ¹ Represents contributions received of US\$153,292.39 and interest income of US\$768.30. ² Represents interest income of US\$1,544.18.

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

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

		(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2011
Opening Fund Balance	261,083.93	168,137.32
Receipts/Adjustments	4,609.881	1,196.381
Disbursements	85,887.88	113,143.34
Unliquidated Obligations	2,799.86	4,684.73
Programme Support Costs	8,868.75	11,782.83
Total Expenditures	97,556.49	129,610.90
Closing Fund Balance	168,137.32	39,722.80

Note: This contribution is afforded from the City Government of Bogotá and the Water and Sewer Company of Bogotá for operation of the UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office. ¹Represents interest income.

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

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

		(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2010	1 January-31 December 2010
Opening Fund Balance	7,927.31	8,105.08 ²
Receipts/Adjustments	177.77 ¹	-
Disbursements	-	-
Unliquidated Obligations	-	-
Programme Support Costs	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-
Closing Fund Balance	8,105.08	8,105.08

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

¹ Represents interest income.

² Includes project completed during the previous period.

UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2011-June 2012

2011

7, 10, 16, and 28 July	Bogotá	Continuation of the Training workshops (4) to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project in the Municipality of Soacha, Colombia (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFO, WFP, WHO, and UNWOMEN)
11-12 July	Marsabit, Kenya	Community-Level Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Marsabit District
12-13 July	Laikipia, Kenya	Community-Level Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Laikipia District
15-16 July	Garissa, Kenya	Community-Level Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Garissa District
27 July-10 September	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)
July-September	Bogotá	Study on Policy Guidelines for the Adaptation of the Metropolitan and Regional Structure of the Bogotá- Cundinamarca Region to the Trend of Displacement and Relocation of Industrial Displacement
11-12 August	Valparaíso, Chile	International Seminar "Human Security in the Latin American Integration Agenda with emphasis in Climate Change and Natural Disasters"
11 August, 29 September and 4 November	-, Bogotá	Continuation of Training Workshops. Supporting the implemen- tation of Phase 2 of the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
17 August	Bogotá	International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
21 August-1 September	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Strengthening Multi- sectoral Planning and Budgeting Capacity in the Oromia Region, Ethiopia
26-28 August	Ahmedabad, India	Sub-Regional EST Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue in South Asia
29-31 August	Nanyuki, Kenya	Integrated Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Garissa, Laikipia and Marsabit Districts
7 September	Santiago, Chile	Presentation of the UN Inter-agency document for Latin America and the Caribbean for Rio+20
21-24 September	Ho Chi Min City, Viet Nam	Towards a Green Economy: The Effects of Climate Change on Food Security and Earth Resources in Africa and Asia
2 October-3 November	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
5-7 October	Singapore	Third Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia

Calendar of Activities

10 and 11 October, 2 December, and July 2011-June 2012	Medellín (10 Oct.); Barranquilla (11 Oct. and 2 Dec.) Bogotá (continued activities July 2011-June 2012)	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development
17-18 October	Daegu, Republic of Korea	IPLA Special Event on Moving Towards Zero Waste for Green Economy – Role of Local Authorities (organized in conjunction with the World Congress 2011 of International Solid Waste Association (ISWA))
17-29 October	Rundu, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia
26-28 October	Lima, Perú	IPLA Policy Forum on Waste Management in Urban Territories: Towards the Construction of Secure, Healthy and Inclusive Cities"
14-18 November	Nagoya	First Training Course on Capacity Building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries
15 November- 17 December	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia (Phase 2)
21 November- 5 December	Gaborone, Botswana	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana
4-6 December	New Delhi	Sixth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia
2 December	Barranquilla	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Five Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development
14-15 December	Nairobi	Training Workshop on Building Capacity to Mainstream Sustainable Development Principles in National Policy of Post-conflict Countries
2012		
4 January-4 February	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (A)
14 February-17 March	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (B)
23 February	Nagoya	IPLA Forum of the Private Sector
27 February-2 March	Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima, Japan	Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities: Promotion of Locally-based Industries with All Stakeholder Approach
29 February	Bogotá	International Meeting Bogotá Zero Waste: Towards a Culture of Utilization
18-23 March	Gaborone, Botswana	Reconnaissance Human Security Mission to Botswana
22 March	Tokyo	Public Symposium on Rio+20 "Sustainable Urban Development: Challenges and Issues in Developing Countries"
28 March	New York	United Nations Interagency Document for Latin America and the Caribbean as an input to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) entitled "Development Sustainability Facing 20 years of the Earth Summit: Progress, gaps and strategic guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean"
March	Hanoi	Launching of the National EST Strategy for Viet Nam

11-13 April	Masinga Dam Resort, Kenya	Stakeholders' Consultative Training Workshop on an Integrated Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation for TARDA Region
15-26 April	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA/IDCJ Training Course on Strengthening Multi-sectoral Planning and Budgeting Capacity in Oromia Region, Ethiopia
17-18 April	Ahmedabad, India	Multi-stakeholder Consultation Meeting on the Pre-Final Draft Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad
17-18 April	Piura, Peru	International Seminar "Cities in Transition Toward a Green Economy
15-17 May	Marrakech, Morocco	Second Regional SWEEP-Net Forum on Economic and Ecological Potential of Greening the Waste Sector in the MENA Region and IPLA Side Event
21-25 May	Токуо	Thirty-ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 39)
21-26 May	Otjiwarongo, Namibia	Training Workshop on Urbanization and Industrial Development in Namibia: Challenges and Opportunities
4-5 June	Singapore	Singapore-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
19 June	Rio de Janeiro	Rio+20 – IPLA Side Event on Zero Waste Strategies and Actions towards Sustainable Cities (on-site)
22 June	Rio de Janeiro	Rio+20 – IPLA Off-Site Side Event on Waste Strategies and Actions towards Sustainable Cities (off-site)
27 June-11 August	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Transport Planning (Second Phase)
28 June	Nairobi	Plan Launch Workshop of Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA) Integrated Regional Development Plan

UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2012-June 2013

2012

3-4 July	Sendai, Japan	World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku Side Event "Reconstruction towards Sustainable Communities"
4July	Singapore	UNCRD Seminar at CleanEnviro Summit Singapore 2012: Advancing 3Rs and Resource Efficiency in the Context of Rio+20 Outcomes
6 July	Bogotá	Launching Workshop of the Bogotá-Regional Regional Integration Project 2012-2013
10-13 July	Hanoi	Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Training Workshop on Building Capacity to Deal with the Illegal Shipments of e-Waste and Near-end-of-life Electronics
17-18 July	Bogotá	Forum on Water Management and Territorial Planning in the Bogota River Basin: "The River Speaks" ("El Rio Habla")
5-12 August	Hardap, Namibia	Training Workshop on Data Collection Exercise for Urbanization and Industrial Development Project
30-31 August	Nagoya	UNCRD Advisory Committee Meeting
3, 11, 20, and 26 September, 8 and 11 October, and 29 November	Bogotá-Cundinamarca- Meta: Bogotá (3, 11 Sep.); Cota (20 Sep.); La Calera (26 Sep.); Fusagasuga (8 Oct.); Chipaque (11 Oct.); and Villavicencio-Meta (29 Nov.)	Training Workshops for the Definition of Policy Guidelines between Bogotá and its Bordering Municipalities on Human Security
5-6 September	Seoul	IPLA Global Forum 2012 on Empowering Municipalities in Building Zero Waste Society - A Vision for the post-Rio+20 Sustainable Urban Development
6-7 September	Mombasa, Kenya	Plan Launch Workshop of Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Integrated Regional Development Plan
11-12 September	Ahmedabad, India	Multi-stakeholder Consultation Meeting on the Pre-Final Draft Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad
18 September- 20 October 2012	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
17 October	Bogotá	First Territorial Planning Workshop for the Association of Municipalities Sabana-Centro (Asocentro 9 Municipalities)
31 October and 13 November	Bogotá	Workshops with the District's Technical Unit of Support (UTA Spanish acronym) for the Identification and Mapping of Regional Plans
October-December		Interinstitutional and Intersectoral Meetings for the Mapping of the Projects of Regional Scope to Support the Regional
		Integration Project Bogotá-Region

12-14 November	Dadaab, Kenya	UNCRD-IOM Training Workshop on Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Management for Host Community in Dadaab
13 November- 15 December	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia (Phase 2)
15-17 November	Dadaab	UNCRD-IOM Training Workshop on Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Management for Refugees in Dadaab
27-29 November	Masinga Dam, Kenya	TARDA Training Workshop on Data Collection and Analysis for Integrated Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation for Tana and Athi Rivers Basin
29 November	Cajicá, Colombia	Second Territorial Planning Workshop for the Association of Municipalities Sabana-Centro (Asocentro 9 Municipalities)
3 December	Bogotá	Meeting on the Bogotá- Cundinamarca under the building of the "Common Vision for Integrated Regional Development"
6 December	Bogotá	High Level Meeting with District's Intersectoral Commission on Integrated Regional Development
11 December	Bogotá	Third Territorial Planning Workshop for the Association of Municipalities Sabana-Centro (Asocentro 9 Municipalities)
10-14 December	Aichi, Mie, and Miyagi, Japan	International Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building of Urban Communities

2013

6 January-6 February	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (A) (Phase 2)
12 January	Ahmedabad	Seminar on Zero Waste - A Vision for 21 Century Cities - Launching of the "Road Map for Zero Waste Ahmedabad
21-23 January	Dadaab	UNCRD-IOM Training Workshop for Women on Enhanced Knowledge in Small Business Skills, Tailoring and Conflict Management
24-26 January	Dadaab	UNCRD-IOM Training Workshop for Youth on Enhanced Knowledge in Computers and Small Businesses and Conflict Management
1, 6, 13, and 27 February, 7, 13, and 20 March, 3 an 18 April, 22 May, and 5 and 6 June		Interinstitutional Workshops of the Bogotá-Cundinamatca Technical Territorial Integration Board
13 February-16 March	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (B) (Phase 2)
11 March	Dadaab	Stakeholders' Consultative Forum: Towards Local Ownership of the Project and Its Sustainability
13-14 March	Dadaab	Workshop on Teachers and Management Training for Quality Education Delivery and Conflict Prevention
15-16 March	Dadaab	Workshop on Environmental Protection for School-Age Children and Capacity Building for Conflict Prevention
15 March-15 June	Bogotá	Development of Studies on the Regional Ecological Structure and on Fiscal/Tributary Aspects as Inputs to the Regional Integration Project of Bogotá-Cundinamarca
18-20 March	Hanoi	Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia: 3Rs in the Context of Rio+20 Outcomes – The Future We Want

25-29 March	Dadaab	UNCRD's Training Workshop for Women on Enhanced Knowledge in Small Business Skills, Tailoring and Conflict Management, Phase II
25-29 March	Dadaab	UNCRD's Training Workshop for Youth on Enhanced Knowledge in Computers and Small Businesses and Conflict Management, Phase II
25 March-6 April	Swakopmund, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Sustainable Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia
23-25 April	Bali, Indonesia	Seventh Regional EST Forum in Asia cum Global Meeting on Sustainable Transport: Next Generation Transport Systems We Want for 21st Century – Looking Beyond Rio+20
2-3 May	Bogotá	Expert Consultation Meeting on Capacity Building for Integrated Regional Development Planning and Policy
May	Lima, Peru	Capacity Building Programme on Integrated Regional Development Planning and Policy Meetings in Selected Countries (Peru and Uruguay tentative)
28-30 May	Nagoya	UNCRD Expert Group Meeting on Integrated Regional Development Planning
2 June	Yokohama	TICAD V Official Side Event Panel Discussion "Sustainable Regional Development in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities"
10-12 June	Masinga Dam, Kenya	UNCRD-TARDA Training Workshop on Data Analysis and Validation for an Integrated Regional Development Plan Preparation for Tana and Athi Rivers Basin
17-28 June	Nagoya	Special Training Course on Sustainable Urbanization for Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)
25 June	Bogotá	Forum on Territorial Planning and Regional Development
17-29 June	Juja, Kenya	Africa Training Course (ATC) on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management



Annex 1. Relationship between UNCRD and UN DESA

Annex 1

Annex 2. Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste through IPLA

Declaration for Moving towards Zero Waste through IPLA

18 October 2011, Daegu, Republic of Korea

We, the members as well as prospective members of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) who met in Daegu, Republic of Korea, on 17-18 October 2011, at the Special Event of the ISWA World Congress 2011, *Moving towards Zero Waste for a Green Economy – Role of Local Authorities*, to discuss and address the importance of zero waste, resource efficiency, and multi-stakeholder partnerships in the context of green economy,

Recalling that the management of solid wastes and sewage was the subject of Chapter 21 of Agenda 21, which recognized that "environmentally sound management of wastes was among the environmental issues of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries,"

Noting that in June 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), or Rio+20, will be organized in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with two focused themes of (a) a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and (b) the institutional framework for sustainable development,

Considering that the rapid increase in volume and diversification of solid waste generated mainly as a result of economic growth, urbanization, industrialization, and unsustainable production and consumption patterns has had a severe impact on the global and local environment, natural resources, public health, local economy, and living conditions, and threatens the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

Realizing that it is imperative that policy initiatives that deal with waste management become truly operational at the local and city levels by taking an integrated approach in addressing all the interrelated issues of fresh water resources, public health, and local ecosystem,

Recognizing that resource efficiency aims to minimize net resource inputs to unit production and services as well as pollution and waste, while at the same time, that through resource efficiency local and national authorities can tackle local environmental problems, address climate change, ensure energy security, preserve natural capital, improve economic competitiveness, and pursue social benefits, ultimately contributing to the promotion of a green economy,

Recognizing also that zero waste is a long-term vision that ultimately envisages a thriving society that exists within nature's resource constraints and its ability to assimilate waste,

Recognizing further that green economy attaches significant importance to the need for moving towards resource efficiency and a zero waste society,

Emphasizing that moving towards zero waste is inherently a multi-stakeholder process which calls for partnerships within and between communities, businesses, industries, and all levels of government,

Recognizing that waste management is inherently driven by specific local dynamics, which can be enhanced by international partnerships,

Noting that the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) was launched during the CSD-19 in New York in May 2011 to address the needs of local authorities in expanding waste management services, with a mission to "share knowledge, communicate across national boundaries, and work to spread best practice in order to accelerate the uptake of waste related infrastructure and services at various stages of waste management such as avoidance, prevention, minimization, segregation, collection, transport, recycling, recovery, reuse treatment and disposal",

hereby affirm our joint aspiration and declare our intention to:

- move forward to a resource efficient and zero waste society by promoting *effective collaboration and partnerships* among national and local authorities, municipalities, the private and business sector, NGOs, scientific and research organizations, and all other related entities;
- address the need for mainstreaming zero waste and resource efficiency into the political agenda as well as city development strategies or action plans as a pre-requisite to moving towards a green economy, and the required changes in the existing institutional arrangements at the local, regional, and national levels;
- develop IPLA as a "decentralized network" and a "knowledge platform" whereby local authorities and public waste utilities could gain access to meaningful information, and interact and network with partner institutions (cities, private sector, professionals and research institutions, international financial institutions, UN and donor organizations, etc.) actively engaged in sustainable waste management;
- enable local authorities to share their experiences on institutional, business, and financial models that have been successful or otherwise in addressing opportunities and specific waste problems, including *new emerging wastes such as e-waste and plastics in a marine environment;*
- help mainstream *resource efficiency and 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)* principles into the local development agenda, including environmental, social, and economic plans, policies, strategies, and programmes;
- facilitate the efforts of local authorities in the expansion of waste management-related services and infrastructure that cater to the needs of local authorities that comply with applicable regulations;
- help identify and stimulate potential partners and required financial mechanisms in support of "green jobs," "green industries," and "green investments";
- 8. enable the local authorities to partner with enterprises to create eco-industrial zones and clusters as part of broader programmes to become eco-cities;
- promote *partnerships as the basis for sustainable waste management* in which governments and private companies assume co-responsibility and co-ownership for the delivery of required solid waste management services to growing urban communities;
- 10. *encourage awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes* targeting the local authorities and other stakeholders, especially to decouple waste generation from economic development and to manage complex and new emergent waste streams;

- 11. help in creating a *practice-oriented knowledge network* to help formulate innovative projects, select most appropriate technologies, access expertise, and promote waste exchange and waste-resource related opportunities, including financing opportunities;
- 12. be instrumental in the collation of *database on waste generation, technology performance and standards, benchmarks, and key performance indicators* for gap assessment and target setting for the local authorities; and
- 13. provide a platform to the local authorities in giving feedback *to enhance and modernize the national policy framework on waste prevention, minimization, and management.*

