

UNCRD

Annual Report

2014



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



This *Annual Report* contains details of the activities of UNCRD from July 2013 to June 2014. Following up from the previous year, UNCRD contributed to the implementation of *The Future We Want*, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development – Rio+20, which was held in June 2012. We are also pleased to report that the “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,” which was implemented with generous support from the Government of Japan, was successfully completed in June 2014.

In the field of regional development, following up on the discussion since Rio+20 and reflecting the current world situation, UNCRD engaged in an increasing number of activities focused on sustainable urban management. In collaboration with the City of Kitakyushu and OECD, UNCRD organized the “Mayors Forum ~ Green Growth in Dynamic Asia” in Kitakyushu City, Japan in October 2013. Nikhil Seth, Director of the Division for Sustainable Development, UN DESA, took part as one of the three co-chairs and moderated one session. In Nairobi, Kenya, UNCRD, with UN-Habitat, organized the “Forum for Mayors and Senior Urban Officials on Sustainable Urban Development and Management in Africa” in November 2013. UNCRD also conducted training courses for officials of the local authorities of cities in Sarawak, Malaysia including Kuching South and Miri, as well as officials from the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives and the District Council members of Bangladesh. The Under-Secretary-General Wu Honbo participated in the International Conference in Kitakyushu and UNCRD was privileged to organize the dialogue for Wu with the Asian Mayors and senior officials invited by UNCRD.

In the field of Integrated Regional Development Planning, the UNCRD Africa Office conducted a training workshop for Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA) and the UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Office and UN-Habitat organized a panel discussion on “Integrated Regional Development Planning: Power of a Territorial Approach to Sustainable Development” at the Seventh World Urban Forum, held in Medellin, Colombia on 7 April 2014. In addition, special attention should be paid to UNCRD-LAC's assistance, in various ways, towards the establishment of the Special Administrative

and Planning Region (RAPE, Spanish acronym) in Colombia. UNCRD-LAC Office organized a total of twenty-nine inter-institutional meetings and workshops with the concerned offices of each local authority between October 2013 and June 2014. Resulting from such contributions, the Special Administrative and Planning Region was approved as the platform for regional integration focusing on planning and management of territory by the Colombian Congress as well as the Council of Bogotá and Assemblies of the *departamentos* of Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Meta, and Tolima. The Special Region will be the platform for promoting sustainable development in the Central Region of Colombia, the UNCRD-LAC Office will continue to collaborate with these local authorities to contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

In the field of the environment, UNCRD organized the Intergovernmental Regional Forum on 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific in Surabaya, Indonesia from 25 to 27 February 2014 and the global forum for the International Partnership on Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) in Borås, Sweden from 9 to 11 September 2013. With regard to Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST), UNCRD contributed technical assistance for the development of the National EST Strategy for Nepal.

The Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific under the theme “Multilayer Partnerships and Coalition as the Basis for 3R Promotion in Asia and the Pacific” was co-organized by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Public Works of the Government of Indonesia, the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan, and UNCRD in February 2014 in Surabaya, Indonesia. The Forum had the participation of thirty-three countries of Asia and the Pacific and adopted the *Surabaya 3R Declaration on the Promotion of Multilayer Partnerships and Collaboration for the Expansion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific* in order to complement the *Hanoi Declaration*. In Surabaya, I was deeply impressed by witnessing how Ibu Rismaharani, the Mayor of Surabaya, was so committed to promote 3R policies and how this is leading to the improvement of the citizens' living conditions.

The 2013 IPLA Global Forum, entitled “Sustainable Waste Management for 21st Century Cities – Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities through Partnership,” was held in Borås, Sweden in September 2013. Active discussions were held on themes such as waste management technology, public-private partnership (PPP), and financing and investment opportunities to achieve zero-waste and waste management and partnership; successful case studies were presented. As a key outcome of the Global Forum, the private sector adopted the Borås Declaration on Moving towards Resource Efficient and Zero Waste Societies. In addition, the IPLA European Forum 2014 was held under the theme, “Enabling Conditions for Developing Effective Business Models and PPP in Waste Management Sector in Developing Countries,” in conjunction with the IFAT 2014, on 7-8 May 2014, in Munich, Germany. Successful cases from Europe were presented and lively discussions were held on the issues faced by the waste management business in developing countries and the potential of building business models.

UNCRD also conducted a training course on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Transport Planning in Nagoya in November 2013 in collaboration with JICA. Fifteen participants from ten countries examined urban development planning and visited relevant sites in several cities, starting from Nagoya, then on to Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Toyama, and Toyota City. In addition, with the technical and financial assistance of UNCRD and the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) of the Government of Nepal developed the first draft of a National EST Strategy through a multi-stakeholder process and co-organized the first Multi-stakeholder Consultation Meeting in April 2014 in Kathmandu, Nepal in collaboration with concerned line ministries, National Planning Commission of Nepal, Government of Nepal, and UNCRD.

In the area of Disaster Management Planning, UNCRD participated in meetings of the Steering Committee and the activities of the International Recovery Platform (IRP) as well as continued collaboration with other related institutions. UNCRD participated in the conference on “Disaster Governance: The Urban Transition in Asia” organized by the National University of Singapore, held in Singapore in November 2013 and the Expert Group Meeting on “Urban Risk and Resilience Building on the City Resilience Profiling Programme by UN-Habitat” co-organized by UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University, held in March 2014 in Sendai City, Japan, making a presentation on both occasions. In addition, UNCRD contributed by loaning a staff member to UN-Habitat on a short-term basis to a project on disaster recovery in the Philippines resulting from the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013.

UNCRD continued its activities targeting the people in the region around Nagoya to raise the visibility of UNCRD's work. In November at the World Collabo Festa, the largest international event in the Tokai region (in which UNCRD participates annually) an event was organized entitled “Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) that can be done at home ~ the whole day as ESD” in order to raise interest in the UNESCO World Conference on ESD, due to be held in 2014. UNCRD also set up a booth at the Festa to introduce the full range of its activities. In April 2014, UNCRD organized a public symposium in Nagoya to report on the fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. In addition to a report of the Forum, the symposium heard presentations by the Ministry of the Environment of the Government of Japan, Nagoya City, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) on their efforts to promote 3Rs and also conducted a panel discussion. The symposium served not only as a reporting event, but also as a platform to disseminate information on 3Rs to a wider audience.

Due to various limitations, both the number and the scale of UNCRD activities are on the decline. However, we are of the view that this provides us with a good opportunity to further streamline and focus on the main activities. Upon the adoption of the post-2015 Development Agenda, UNCRD will focus on its implementation. We will draw up a roadmap based on the key areas of its work, keeping in mind the outcome of the Rio+20, *The Future We Want*, and the Sustainable Development Goals while carrying out the most relevant activities.

We look forward to your continued support for UNCRD's ongoing operations.

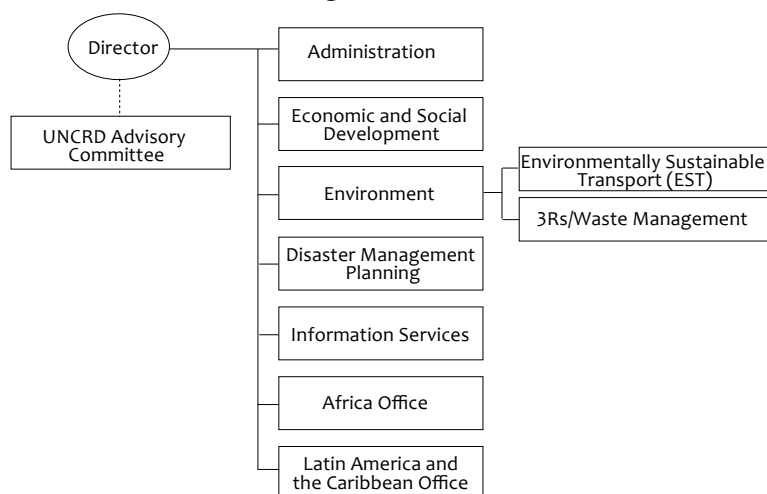


Chikako Takase
Director

UNCRD Overview, July 2013-June 2014

The *UNCRD Annual Report 2014* covers the period from July 2013 to June 2014. The main report presents UNCRD activities on a thematic basis. The “UNCRD Overview,” however retains a conventional approach by discussing the activities being undertaken by each unit in the UNCRD Nagoya Office (Economic and Social Development; Environment; Disaster Management Planning; and Information Services) followed by overviews of ongoing activities in the UNCRD regional offices in Africa (Nairobi) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC, in Bogotá). This organizational setup is depicted in the UNCRD Organizational Chart, below.

UNCRD Organizational Chart



as of June 2014

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 support on the office premises from the Nagoya International Center (NIC), and additional support for a

seconded official at UNCRD 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

During the reporting period, UNCRD's Economic and Social Development Unit engaged in training and capacity-building activities in the following three areas: regional development; sustainable urban management; and human security (social dimension).

Concerning regional development, upon the request of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives of the Government of Bangladesh, UNCRD, in collaboration with the Asian Institute of Technology in Viet Nam (AIT-VN), conducted a training course on management and administration of local government institutions in Nagoya, Japan on three occasions from November 2013 to March 2014 with the objective of improving service delivery and governance at the district level of the country. Also, a training course entitled, "Training Course on Regional Development through Sustainable Forest Management" for Viet Nam was conducted in Nagoya, in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This training course was a capacity-building component of JICA's technical cooperation project in Dien Bien Province, Viet Nam to strengthen the capacity of local officials at the provincial level in planning and implementing rural development projects through sustainable forest management.

In the area of Sustainable Urban Management, upon the request from Mayor Dato James Chan Khay Syn of Kuching City South, Malaysia, UNCRD conducted a training course for Kuching City South on "Endogenous Urban and Regional Development" in Nagoya, Japan. UNCRD has conducted training courses on Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD), mainly targeted at remote and disadvantageous rural areas in Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean countries so far from the perspective of human security, but this time, taking into account the needs as well as the current condition of Kuching City South, the training programme was modified towards the more urban context to fit into the present situation of Kuching City South and two other municipalities in the State of Sarawak, which were also participating in the training course.

As for human security (social dimension), UNCRD continued to promote collaborative training programmes with JICA, using the EnRD approach. The EnRD approach applied for this training for Central Asia has also incorporated human security viewpoints in order to include and empower the poor and vulnerable and to reduce prevailing disparities and promote balanced regional development over the long term in the region. In addition, the UNCRD/JICA Training Courses on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as well as on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) were held during the reporting period.

The Economic and Social Development Unit received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the Government of Bangladesh; Asian Institute of Technology in Vietnam (AIT-VN); Council of the City of Kuching South; Miri City Council; and Padawan Municipal Council.

Environment Unit

Sustainable environment is one of the key elements for Sustainable Development. In line with the environmental priorities and international commitments addressed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation* (JPOI), and the Rio+20

outcome document, *The Future We Want*, as well as to 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 has been focusing on three emerging urban issues: transport, 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/waste management, and biodiversity, which all have significant impacts on the socioeconomic and bio-physical environment.

The overall goals of the Unit are to address and mainstream environmental considerations in overall policy-making, planning, and development at local, regional, and national levels. To achieve this goal, the Unit has been providing technical assistance to developing countries in effectively implementing the integrated environmentally sustainable transport (EST) approach and in promoting 3R measures at the local and national levels through the frameworks of Regional Intergovernmental High-level Policy Dialogue (Regional EST Forum in Asia and Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific). In addition to the regional-level activities, the Environment Unit has also 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 in achieving sustainable waste management.

The Asian EST Initiative aims to promote integrated environment and transport policies in the Asian region, and enhance capacity-building of central and local government officials to effectively deal with current urbanization and environment issues. During the reporting period, the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Transport Planning was conducted. The Environment Unit also provided technical support to the Consultation Meeting on the First Draft of the National EST Strategy for Nepal.

In the area of 3Rs and waste management, the Environment Unit co-organized the Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, which is an annual forum to provide strategic policy advice to central government authorities in mainstreaming 3Rs in overall policy, planning, and development. The Forum adopted the *Surabaya Declaration on Promotion of Multilayer Partnerships and Collaboration for the Expansion of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3Rs) in Asia and the Pacific (Surabaya 3R Declaration)*. Multilayer Partnerships and Collaboration in the area of 3Rs, stated in the *Surabaya 3R Declaration* were further discussed and disseminated at a UNCRD Special Session at the 3R International Scientific Conference on Material Cycles and Waste Management (3RINCs), as well as at the Nagoya Public Forum on Multilayer Partnerships for the Promotion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific.

At the global level, the IPLA network had been expanded and as of June 2013, more than 240 members and partners from sixty-seven countries comprising cities/municipalities, central governments, the private sector, NGOs, donor agencies, international organizations, among others, have officially joined IPLA. Under the IPLA partnerships, the 2013 IPLA Global Forum on Sustainable Waste Management for 21st Century Cities - Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities through Partnership was successfully organized, attended by approximately 200 participants. At the 2013 IPLA Global Forum, participating private sectors adopted the *Borås Declaration on Moving Towards Resource Efficient and Zero Waste Societies (Borås Declaration)*, which affirms their aspiration and intention to support the IPLA objectives. Furthermore, UNCRD-led flagship initiatives of EST, 3Rs, and IPLA initiatives were widely disseminated in the Mayors' Forum held on 20 October 2013 in Kitakyushu, Japan. As for biodiversity, the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable use of Biodiversity was conducted in collaboration with the Economic and Social Development Unit.

The Environment Unit received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan; City of Borås, Sweden; Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Public Works, the Government of Indonesia; the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Messe Munich; Federal Ministry of Environment, the Government of Germany; the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); GmbH-Germany/SWEEP-Net; the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA); JICA/Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (J-PRISM); the Government of Nepal; Society for Transportation Engineers, Nepal (SOTEN); the Institute of Development Economics, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC); 3R International Scientific Conference on Material Cycles and Waste Management (3RINCS); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and Kitakyushu City, Japan.

Disaster Management Planning Unit

During this period, the Unit participated in a conference focusing on disaster governance in Asian cities, and presented a paper on “Urbanization, Disaster Risk Vulnerability and Resilience Building: The Role of the Urban Poor and Marginalized Communities in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Urban Planning and Management in Asia”. The conference was hosted by the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore on 7-8 November 2013 and presented a good opportunity for UNCRD to present, discuss, and receive feedback on the paper as participants ranging from Asia, Australia, Europe, and North America were able to examine disaster governance from a wide range of perspectives such as anthropology, history, economy, political science, sociology, public policy, management, geology, engineering, architecture, and urban planning. The participation of UNCRD in this conference had the effect of extending existing collaboration with the National University of Singapore to the area of disaster risk management and governance as well as extending its network of relevant individuals, institutions, and organizations working in the field of disaster risk management in Asia.

In addition to the above conference, the Centre participated in the International Recovery Platform (IRP) 14th Steering Committee Meeting held in Kobe on 20-21 January 2014. The IRP was created in January 2005 during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan. In May 2013, UNCRD joined the IRP Steering Committee as an official member. The IRP 14th Steering Committee Meeting was attended by representatives from the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC); Cabinet Office, Government of Japan; the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); The World Bank; World Health Organization (WHO); UNCRD; and the IRP Secretariat. A Working Group was established with the task of preparing a draft orientation paper focusing on the evolving role of IRP in the ten years following the adoption of the Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2). Composed of UNISDR, UNDP, WB, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNCRD, SAARC Disaster Management Center, Cabinet Office of Japan, Hyogo Prefectural Government, ADRC as well as the IRP Secretariat, the Working Group was tasked with finding new directions or thematic priorities of work for IRP over the next decade of HFA2 and link with the SDGs.

UNCRD also participated in the International Recovery Forum 2014 which took place at the Kobe Portopia Hotel on 21 January 2014 with an audience of about 200 people. This year, the focus of the Forum was on the role of the private sector in disaster recovery, and making recommendations for the Post-2015 Global Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to be presented at

the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in March 2015 in Sendai City, Japan. While a wide range of experiences on the participation of the private sector in reconstruction and recovery efforts were discussed, the absence of convincing examples of private sector initiatives targeting the disabled, senior citizens, and other marginalized groups such as the urban poor confirmed the need for UNCRD's support in partnering with, and assisting, local communities and citizens to take ownership of the recovery process towards sustainable disaster recovery.

The Disaster Management Planning Unit received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the National University of Singapore.

Information Services

Information Services comprise two separate sections, Publications and Outreach Activities. Both have the purposes of disseminating information and increasing awareness on UNCRD's activities. The Centre 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. During this period, UNCRD published *RDD*, Vol. 34, No. 2, Autumn 2013 and has started the preparation for publication of *RDD* 35, No. 1, Spring 2014 while *RDS*, Vol. 16, 2012 was published in the same period. Following the release of this issue, publication of *RDS* was suspended until further notice.

During this period, for Outreach Activities, UNCRD conducted a public seminar on 3Rs and events on the Education of Sustainable Development (ESD) to promote better understanding of the activities of UNCRD, and participated in outside events to enhance the Centre's visibility in a broader regional context, including the Chubu Region in which the Centre is located. 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 its outreach activities.

UNCRD Africa Office

In the past decade, overall economic growth rates in Africa have been some of the fastest in the world. Sub-Saharan African countries achieved an average 5 per cent economic growth rate during this period. But this rapid growth masks disparities among countries. In some African countries, such as South Sudan and Central African Republic economic growth remains fragile and ethnic as well as religious-based conflicts are raging. At the same time, extremist groups such as Al Shabab, Boko Haram, and others are causing havoc in Somalia, Nigeria, and neighbouring countries. The challenge for Africa is therefore how to bring about peace and stability and also ensure that this impressive economic growth trickles down to the majority of the poor to alleviate poverty, build livelihoods, and improve the quality of life. In this regard, African countries should pursue pro-poor and inclusive growth policies and introduce short and long-term policies that create jobs, enhance the quality of, and access to, social services, reduce inequality, and promote resilience against climate change – induced hazards such as frequent droughts and floods. It is also important to decentralize service delivery to local and regional authorities and build their capacity for effective local governance and empowerment of local communities and regional authorities.

UNCRD's Africa Office programmes are designed to assist African countries to achieve sustainable development by designing and implementing effective and innovative regional development policies to address their needs and also build up local capacity with the aim of solving pressing socioeconomic development and environmental problems.

More specifically the objectives of the Office are:

- (1) To clarify the nature and causes of economic and social crises affecting the African continent, and their impacts on subnational regions and local communities;
- (2) To seek ways of revitalizing regional economies and strengthening local capacity to cope with, and grow out of, these crises in a sustainable manner;
- (3) To provide a forum for African professionals, scholars, and administrators to share their experiences with regard to the above and to strengthen the exchange of necessary information, primarily among each other, and also with those from other regions;
- (4) To strengthen the local knowledge base of African countries through information-gathering and dissemination of good practices in regional development to foster self-reliance and mutual interaction among the countries and communities in the continent; and
- (5) To foster research and training programmes to meet the needs of regional- and local-level economic revitalization in Africa.

To achieve the above objectives, the UNCRD Africa Office has developed a programme which aims at capacity-building for effective development planning and management in Africa through human resource development. The programme consists of the following activities: (a) research; (b) senior policy seminars; and (c) in-country training programmes. These programmes focus on integrated regional development, human security in Africa; decentralization, sustainable urban development, climate change, project planning and management, good governance, and participatory planning. The Office has been in the forefront in building the institutional and human resource development capacities of African countries to ensure that all people enjoy higher standards of living and an improved quality of life.

The UNCRD Africa Office received additional support for its activities from various entities, including the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); Ewaso Ngi'ro North Development Authority (ENNDA); and Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA).

UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office

For the UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (LAC) Office, the 2013-2014 period was envisaged as a crucial one to articulate relevant activities promoted in the focus areas of integrated regional development planning and knowledge management of UNCRD's Strategy for 2013-2022. In this period, the Office also endeavoured to mobilize collaborative arrangements and resource mobilization to formulate and implement a capacity-building programme on integrated regional development policy and planning in connection with the project under the 9th Tranche of UN DESA's Development Account Project and the Voluntary Commitment on Sustainable Regional Development.

In this reporting period, the UNCRD-LAC Office's activities were devoted to the implementation of two main initiatives: (a) a Capacity-building Programme on Integrated Regional Development Planning and Policy for Latin American Countries; and (b) a Project on Capacity-building on Regional Development Planning and Management for the Bogotá City Region.

Under the Capacity Building Programme on Integrated Regional Development Policy and Planning for Latin American, the UNCRD-LAC Office undertook a variety of activities, which involved research work on the theme in Latin American countries, constituted an expert group meeting with the participation of relevant stakeholders from several countries (governmental, academic, private sector, financing institutions), and implemented a Latin American Forum on Regional Development Policy and Territorial Planning which had the participation of central, intermediate, and local governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, the US, and other key stakeholders representing territorial development finance institutions, private sector, academia, and international cooperation entities, among others (600 participants). the UNCRD-LAC Office also implemented in-country workshops on regional development policy

and territorial planning in Peru, Colombia, and Chile; and contributed to the 7th World Urban Forum WUF7 with a panel discussion on “Integrated Regional Development Planning: Power of a Territorial Approach to Sustainable Development” (250 participants from throughout the world).

Under the Project on Capacity Building on Regional Development Planning and Management for the Bogotá City Region, the UNCRD-LAC Office conducted various activities as a seminar on regional integration component of the Territorial Planning Arrangement of Bogotá; and a diversity of events articulated to the constitution of the Special Administrative and Planning Region – RAPE Central Region, the first in Colombia, constituting a landmark in the country in terms of regional integration. A description of all activities is presented in this Annual Report.

The UNCRD-LAC Office received additional support for its activities from various entities, including Bogotá Chamber of Commerce; Development Bank of Latin America (CAF); Revista Semana; National Federation of Departments FND; SUBDERE representative; Organization of United Regions (ORU/FOGAR) representative; Bogotá Planning Secretariat; Gobernación de Cundinamarca; Government of Perú representative; ROTERRITORIOS representative; Colombia’s National Planning Department representative; Bogotá’s Planning Secretary; Government of Andalucía, Spain representative; Government of Cundinamarca, Colombia representative; Bogotá Chamber of Commerce vice-president; and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN/ECLAC) representatives.

Regional Development

Sustainable Urban Management

Mayors' Forum: Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia

20 October 2013, Kitakyushu, Japan

The City of Kitakyushu is known for its efforts in transforming itself from one of the most polluted cities in Japan to one of the leading environmentally-friendly cities, which was selected as an eco-model city by the central government in 2008. In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of municipal administration, the City of Kitakyushu, organized a series of conferences on sustainable cities during the month of October 2013, which was designated as “Eco Month.”

UNCRD, together with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the City of Kitakyushu organized the Mayors' Forum – Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia, which was a part of the International Conference on the Future of Cities, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and OECD. Governors, mayors, and managers from nine municipalities and cities (Vientiane, Lao PDR; Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Kawasaki, Japan; Ahmedabad, India; Yokohama, Japan; Surabaya, Indonesia; Milwaukee, US; Bangkok, Thailand; and Hai Phong, Viet Nam) including member countries and cities of the UNCRD-led EST Initiative, 3R Initiative, and IPLA were invited to the Forum.

The Forum was comprised of three roundtables, as follows: Roundtable I: Green growth policy frameworks and instruments for Asian cities; Roundtable II: Key implementation issues for urban green growth; and Roundtable III: Knowledge-sharing and collaborative actions. UNCRD took the lead in facilitating the discussion during Roundtable II.

In the discussion on the key drivers for implementing urban green growth, and how to encourage political commitment and leadership, it was noted that raising public awareness is one of the key points as the citizens' concerns will urge political commitments and actions. It was also discussed that in order to raise public awareness and to receive public support for the policies, city authorities need to explain the concerns of city issues to the citizens in depth, so that they will understand the weight of the policies and cooperate for their implementation.

Mayors also noted that Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) is a good example of mobilization of private finance for green growth. It was also emphasized that the PPP arrangement could be an attractive proposition for the private sector, and the importance of transparency in the tender was also stressed.

As a case of city-city cooperation in a wider area to address the issues pertaining to neighbouring cities, the City Summit of the Greater Tokyo Area, of which Kawasaki and Yokohama are members, was introduced. Facing a common problem in air pollution emitted by vehicles, the

mayors of the Greater Tokyo Area agreed on the restriction on diesel vehicles to reduce the emission of NO_x, without waiting for national regulations to be set. This initiative contributed greatly to reducing air pollution. It was suggested that such city-city cooperation and partnerships be encouraged as urban issues become more complex due to overlapping boundaries.

In addition, UNCRD organized the Under-Secretary-General's Dialogue with Mayors and City Managers along with these conferences, prior to the Mayors' Forum. It was a closed meeting aiming at direct interaction between the USG, who is in charge of the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda, and high-level city officials from twelve cities from eight countries, invited by UNCRD. A wide range of urban issues, including rapid urbanization, solid waste management, implementation of 3Rs, transport, housing, and urban-rural relationship were discussed, and participants derived a great deal from each others' experiences.

Training Course on Endogenous Urban and Regional Development through Community Initiatives for Kuching City South

7-11 April 2014, Aichi and Gifu, Japan

UNCRD has had several opportunities to collaborate with Kuching City South, Malaysia since 2007 when the city signed the *Kyoto Declaration* at the Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in Cities. Above all, Mayor Dato James Chan Khay Syn has actively participated in UNCRD global and regional forums for sustainable urbanization, EST, and 3Rs, including the IPLA Global Forum held in the City of Borås, Sweden in September 2013. For UNCRD, Kuching City South is an important partner to promote sustainable urban development in Asia.



Field Visit to Meiho, Gifu Prefecture

Upon the request from Mayor Dato Chan, UNCRD conducted a training course customized for Kuching City South, in Japan. This course was specially designed, taking into account the needs as well as the current conditions of Kuching City South and two other municipalities in the State of Sarawak, Malaysia. The training course was organized for twenty-two participants including Mayor Dato Chan, Mayor Lawrence Lai Yew Son of Miri City, and Chairman Lo Khere Chiang of Padawan Municipal Council as well as senior council officials and community leaders in Kuching City South, with all the costs being borne by the requesting entity and the other two municipalities.

The programme consisted of essential elements for promoting urban and regional development projects and activities through community initiatives. It included field study visits to Toyota City, which is developing a smart city together with the citizens and the private sector, notably Toyota Motor Corporation (TMC), but also with many other companies, while promoting rural development in Asume district of the city; Chita City, for its collaborative approach between citizens and the government for community development; and Gujo City, specifically Meiho and Hachiman, for an example of public-private joint ventures for local revitalization as well as community-led improvement of the living environment utilizing historical and natural resources.

In the respective cities, participants were welcomed by respective mayors and saw these actual examples of good practices and engaged in productive discussions with senior government officials as well as community leaders and residents. In Toyota City, in particular, after listening to a presentation by Mayor Dato Chan on his city's current vision and challenges, Mayor Toshihiko

Ota exchanged opinions with his counterpart on citizens' collaboration as well as initiatives towards an environmentally-friendly city. Participants also promised to continue exchanges with each other. As the final output, Kuching City South will formulate and submit to UNCRD an official report on what was learned and how it could be introduced and applied in Kuching City South.

Forum for Mayors and Senior Urban Officials on Sustainable Urban Development and Management in Africa

27-29 November 2013, Nairobi

UN-HABITAT and UNCRD organized a Forum for Mayors and Senior Urban Officials on Sustainable Urban Development and Management in Africa from 27 to 29 November 2013 in the UN Gigiri Complex in Nairobi, Kenya. The main objective of the Forum was to enhance the capacities of African mayors and senior city officials in planning and implementing an integrated set of policies and measures to meet the challenges of sustainable urban development and poverty reduction within the context of the outcomes of Rio+20. Fifty-one participants from Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe participated in this Forum.



Africa is the world's fastest urbanizing continent with an estimated growth rate of 3.4 per cent. Africa's cities and urban centres have been growing at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world. Between 1960 and 2010, Africa's urban population grew from 53 million to 400 million. By 2030, the number of Africans living in towns and cities will increase by a further 345 million. It is further projected that the urban population will reach one billion in 2040, and increase to 1.23 billion in 2050, by which time 60 per cent of all Africans will be living in cities.

Cities are the agents of economic, social, cultural, technological, and political change and advancement. Rapid urbanization has not only changed Africa's landscape but has also generated formidable challenges to central and city governments, especially in the areas of governance, socioeconomic capacity, planning, mobility, and the general environment. Urban economic growth in these countries has largely been mirrored by increasing levels of urban poverty, inequality, inefficiency, and the concomitant impacts on vital renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Despite the implications of this rapid urban growth, most urban governments lack the capacity to deal with these challenges.

The outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) – Rio+20, recognized the need for a holistic approach to urban development. The outcome document, *The Future We Want* notes that, if well planned and managed, cities can promote economically, socially, and environmentally-sustainable societies. The need to promote an integrated approach to planning and developing and managing sustainable cities and urban settlements; promotion of sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services and a safe and healthy living environment for all are also emphasized. To achieve this, the important role of municipal and local governments in establishing a vision for sustainable cities and active involvement of all relevant UN entities is also highlighted.

Urban managers and policymakers in Africa need to act swiftly and steer the urbanization process away from its current unsustainable path to cities that promote a harmonious and friendly environment, have safe and livable neighbourhoods with high quality services, and encourage public participation in their governance. The inability of most urban leaders to

develop better and more harmonious cities which respond to the expectations of the citizens has largely to do with lack of the necessary skills and professional capacities to leverage resources and to formulate and implement forward-looking strategies and policies towards sustainable urban development. Using innovative ideas and practical solutions that have been successfully applied in other cities, the Forum gave African mayors and senior officials an opportunity to experience different policy options available in solving urban challenges, as well as measures that might be relevant to their respective cities through peer learning and experiences from other cities and regions.

Summary of Key Achievements

- Improved capacity of selected African mayors and senior city officials to develop and maintain a cohesive vision and plans for their cities to ensure sustainability;
- Improved capacity of these officials to provide urban services to city residents;
- Mayors and senior city officials became acquainted with the skills of integrating environmental protection issues into urban planning and management;
- A statement was prepared and distributed to disseminate the findings of the Forum.
- Strengthened capacity of the mayors and senior city officials to comprehensively plan, implement, and manage sustainable urban transport systems.
- Specific challenges and key urban priority areas (water and sanitation, solid waste management, energy, road and infrastructure, and housing) identified and policy prescription suggested.

Integrated Regional Development Planning

Training Course on Management and Administration of Local Government Institutions for the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives of the Government of Bangladesh

13-14 November 2013, Aichi, Japan

19-20 February 2014, Aichi, Japan

19-20 March 2014, Aichi, Japan

Upon request from the Government of Bangladesh, UNCRD conducted the Training Course on Management and Administration of Local Government Institutions for the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Co-operatives (Ministry of LGRD and Co) , in three groups between November 2013 and March 2014, in Aichi Prefecture, Japan in collaboration with Asian Institute of Technology in Viet Nam (AIT-VN). This course was specially designed for the needs of Bangladesh's Ministry of LGRD and Co, which is making efforts towards strengthening governance and improving service delivery at the local level under the current *Sixth Five-Year Plan (2011-2015)*.



Lecture Session

The two-day training curriculum aimed at sharing knowledge and experience, including the actual examples of good practices of local government management and service delivery systems in Japan. It consisted of UNCRD's lecture sessions on sustainable regional development and the Japanese administrative system, a courtesy call to, and exchange of views and information with, Aichi Prefectural Government as well as a study visit to Toyota City, which is developing itself into a "smart city" in collaboration with the private sector, including Toyota Motor Corporation. The

participants actively exchanged information and engaged in lively discussion with UNCRD and these local governments, in particular, on how to streamline local government institutions to secure efficient service delivery. In addition, at Toyota *Ecoful Town*, demonstration facilities of Toyota City, participants were impressed with its innovative challenge towards a low-carbon society and the potential of a residential solar-power system which is spreading in the rural areas of Bangladesh.

In total, UNCRD conducted the course three times and trained fifty-four senior officials of the Ministry of LGRD and Co as well as District Council (*Zila Parishad*) Administrators, with the necessary cost being borne by the Government of Bangladesh. The Ministry of LGRD and Co submitted an official report on what was learned and how it could be introduced and applied at the district level of government in Bangladesh.

UNCRD has collaborated with AIT on several projects, but it was the first time to collaborate with its regional institute, AIT-VN. AIT-VN has highly evaluated UNCRD's training curriculum and skills and it has shown interest in continued collaboration with the Centre.

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development through Sustainable Forest Management for Viet Nam

21 October-1 November 2013, Aichi, Gifu, and Tokyo, Japan

Dien Bien Province, which is located in the north-west region of Viet Nam, is the country's second poorest province, where forests are being degraded year by year due to population pressure, illegal logging, and other exploitation. However, the province is an important watershed area for downstream cities including Ha Noi, so the Government of Viet Nam is making efforts to protect and conserve the forest area in the province. In a response to a cooperation request from the Government of Viet Nam, JICA initiated a project called "Sustainable Forest Management in the Northwest Watershed Area (SUSFORM-NOW)" in 2010, with the aim of supporting participatory sustainable forest management as well as livelihood-promotion in pilot project sites in the province.



Lecture at Gifu Prefectural Government

UNCRD was approached by JICA to conduct this training course, which was designed to support the initiatives and efforts made by the SUSFORM-NOW project. The training course provided four local government officials of Dien Bien Province with the knowledge and skills necessary for planning and implementing rural development activities through sustainable forest management as well as an opportunity to learn Japan's innovative experience and know-how as well as Japanese perspectives on forestry and lumber industry.

The training curriculum covered forest management planning system and lumber industry promotion in relation to regional development, with a focus on the endogenous regional development (EnRD) approach. It also organized field visits to study participatory forest management, wood-biomass power generation, and forest resource management with the application of a monitoring system and GIS. The applicability of the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in the context of Viet Nam was also examined and discussed during the course. The study report, which participants compiled at the end of the course, made a comparative analysis of forest management experience and know-how between Viet Nam and

Japan. It mentioned that they had learned a great deal from Japan's planned afforestation and forest management as well as from its challenges and difficulties faced – especially concerning preservation and sustainable use of forests. Participants are expected to reflect and share what they learned from the course in the ongoing SUSFORM-NOW project after they return to their home countries.

Training Workshop on Data Analysis and Validation for an Integrated Regional Development Plan Preparation for Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA)

10-12 July 2013, Masinga Dam, Kenya

The UNCRD Africa Office, jointly with TARDA, organized a training workshop on data analysis and validation for regional development planning and plan preparation from 10 to 12 July 2013 in Masinga Dam, Kenya. The training workshop is part of UNCRD's technical assistance programme designed to assist and build the institutional capacity of TARDA to effectively undertake its mandate and design and implement effective regional development policies and prepare an integrated regional development plan.



TARDA is one of the six regional development authorities in Kenya and the region it covers plays a pivotal role in Kenya's natural resource management and economic development. Specifically, the region is strategically located and very important for three major reasons: First, Tana and Athi Rivers form a hydrological system containing the largest water resources in the country. In the 1960s, these resources attracted massive investments in hydroelectric power generation. In 1966, the Government of Kenya formed the Tana River Development Company (TRDC) to manage water resources for hydropower generation. Several hydroelectric power-generating plants were built in the central catchment of the River Tana; and second, the area that forms the upper catchment of the basin is within the highlands of Kenya, the most productive agricultural area in the country. The highlands also have water towers that are the source of water supply for domestic and other consumption in urban and rural communities in the upper and middle zones of the basin. Mt. Kenya, Nyandarua mountain ranges, and Ngong Hills serve the water towers in the highlands, and also serve as vital habitats for large numbers of animals and a wide variety of plants.

Over the years, fast population growth and rapid urbanization in upper and central zones of the basin have brought with them new challenges of effective environmental management, natural resource utilization, and sustainable economic development. Productive agricultural land and natural forest areas have been cleared for urban development and expanding rural settlements. At the same time, environmental degradation and other problems in river valleys and wetlands in TARDA region have reduced the productivity, resilience, and regenerative capacity of the natural resources.

Third, arid and semi-arid climatic conditions of the central and lower zones of the basin have adversely affected the productivity of the basin. Higher daily temperatures and low annual rainfall that are poorly distributed in space and time, especially across the lower basin, have adversely affected rain-fed agriculture. Communities which live downstream rely entirely on water from the two rivers for their economic survival. Livestock rearing and subsistence farming are the mainstay of the communities who live in the area. The potential for irrigation-based crop pro-

duction, e.g., rice, and cash crops, e.g., sugar and cotton, are enormous. However, lack of farming skills by the subsistence farmers and the high cost of irrigation technology rule out this type of agriculture. Consequently, pastoral livestock production is the most widespread means of subsistence in the basin.

The Government of Kenya formulated a corporate strategic plan and national regional development policy in 2004 and 2007, respectively, to provide a better policy framework for the operations of TARDA and other regional development authorities. To successfully implement the regional and national policies, TARDA requested the UNCRD Africa Office for technical assistance in designing and implementing a training programme to build its institutional capacity for integrated regional development and plan preparation as well as effectively implement national policies in the basin. As part of this technical assistance programme, the Office organized the current training workshop to train Kenyan government planners on data analysis and validation for integrated regional plan preparation for TARDA.

The specific objectives are:

- To review the primary and secondary data collected by the planners and assess any data gaps;
- To train the participants on requisite data analysis techniques for regional plan preparation;
- To train the participants on census data projection for regional development planning and plan preparation;
- To train the planners on the role of GIS in regional plan preparation, and
- To train the participants in techniques for projection of future regional development scenarios.

The training workshop utilized a participatory and output-oriented methodology developed by UNCRD and used in the Centre's training technical assistance programmes over the years. The methodology has three-way steps of capacity-building which will be used during the workshop. First, resource persons prepared lecture materials on types of data needed and methods of data collection. Lectures on the nature and usefulness of census data in river basin regional planning and plan preparation were delivered followed by participants' group discussions and brainstorming sessions to exchange experiences on data needs and the challenges they face in data collection and analysis. During the third plenary phase/step, resource persons clarified issues raised by the participants which led to further internalization of the methods discussed and acquired for data analysis.

Summary of Key Achievements

- Fifty TARDA officials were trained on techniques of data analysis for regional plan preparation.
- The participants were trained on data projection for regional development planning and plan preparation.
- The planners were also trained on how to use GIS for plan preparation.
- A draft regional development plan for TARDA was prepared.

Planning and Investors' Forum for Devising Strategies for Implementation of Programmes and Projects in the ENNDA Integrated Regional Development Plan 19-21 December 2013, Nanyuki, Kenya

Ewaso Ngi'ro North Development Authority (ENNDA) has received support from the UNCRD Africa Office to strengthen its institutional capacity for effective regional development planning and plan preparation. In this regard, the Office has designed a capacity-building programme to train the planners and development managers of ENNDA on emerging concepts and approaches to regional development as well as to support them in preparing an integrated regional develop-

ment plan. The technical assistance programme has been implemented since 2004, focusing on enhancing the knowledge and skills of the planners as well as the institutional capacity of ENNDA for effective regional planning and implementation.

The technical assistance programme aimed at enabling the Authority to effectively implement its strategic plan and to strengthen its regional development plan preparation capabilities.

More specifically, the technical assistance focused on achieving two objectives. The first objective of the programme is to train planners and development managers of ENNDA in the emerging concepts and methodologies of regional development planning that will enable the Authority to develop a collective vision and a comprehensive regional development framework. Selected political and civic leaders in the region were trained on a regional approach to development and methods of resource mobilization for sustainable regional development programmes and projects. The second objective is to provide support to ENNDA planners and development managers to prepare an integrated regional development plan that will enable them to harness and effectively utilize the human and natural resources of the region, to achieve sustainable regional development, and thereby eradicate poverty. In this regard, the planners of ENNDA were trained in consultative and participatory methodologies of regional development planning and plan preparation as well as methods of data collection and analysis for plan preparation.

The Plan is a long-term document that addresses the socioeconomic and environmental problems of the region. It aims at improving the living standard of the people of the 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 Plan was prepared through a consultative and participatory process that involved ENNDA, UNCRD Africa Office, University of Nairobi, the Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Regional Development Authorities, Centre for Urban and Regional Planning and the local community in ENNDA region.

Following the publication and launch of the plan on 28-29 June 2012, the plan implementation and monitoring of the projects as well as financing of the projects are the next challenges facing ENNDA. To assist ENNDA towards these objectives, UNCRD organized an investors' forum to discuss different strategies to finance the programmes and projects identified in the regional plan and also explore the modes of their effective implementation.

Summary of Key Achievements

- ENNDA plan implementation process and strategies discussed and agreed upon;
- Resource mobilization strategies for ENNDA plan projects and programmes discussed, agreed upon, and donors identified;
- A clear understanding of a regional development perspective and relevance to Kenya under the new *Constitution* discussed and agreed upon; and
- Stakeholders sensitized about their role in the implementation process.



Capacity-building Programme on Integrated Regional Development Policy and Planning for Latin American Countries.

Over the past few years, important changes have occurred on Latin America's social, economic, and political fronts. These changes have led to a continued restructuring of the institutional architecture of the state, and a territorial redistribution of competences among levels of government, increasing the importance of regional policy and territorial development planning. Since the 1990s, a political trend towards decentralization has been evident in the region, generated by the idea that certain tasks could be implemented better and closer to the citizens at a regional or local level than at central levels.

Subnational administrative and governance structures have been set, and regional levels have been recipients of a set of responsibilities, in line with the increasing regionalization of funding. This model has been implemented mainly in unitary states. However, territorial distribution of power has been uneven across countries, and has not been stable over time. New competences have highlighted the need for building capacities at the subnational levels to face the wide-ranging challenges of territorial planning and management, to attain sustainable development, and human and territorial security. These include climate change, equity, and resilience.

Regional and territorial policy and planning processes have been heterogeneous in the countries, and have changed over time. However, it can be stated that they remain a priority in most Latin American countries, which demands a close review of their implications to properly assess capacity-building needs. Of particular interest is the review of so-called "concurrent" public policy, which addresses the integration of economic, social, and environmental policies in territorial development planning and policy-making, and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, subnational, and local levels.

The importance of territorial planning and management processes has been widely acknowledged in Latin American countries in the context of the implementation of the public policy model. In this context, "territorial organization" (TO) emerges as both a fundamental concept and a planning instrument. TO is conceived as the spatial expression of development of a society and a strategy for territorial or spatial planning. It is a process that involves a coherent set of policies, action lines, instrumentalities, and projects that seek to act on spatial organization, to set, in the long term, a territorial structure that integrates in a harmonious and gradual manner aspects of population, infrastructure, economic, and natural resources, in the context of sustainable development.

Due to its spatial and multidimensional nature, TO policy conceptualizes development in a regional context and from a holistic perspective. In this sense, it is a strategy for planning, management, and territorial development whose approach enables the articulation of economic, social, cultural, environmental, and administrative policies, and governmental action (vertically and horizontally). This makes territorial organization policy a powerful instrument to integrate sectoral development objectives.

Against the above, during the first quarter of 2013, the UNCRD-LAC Office presented for consideration by countries of the region a programme aimed at strengthening technical and institutional capacities to enhance public policy for territorial planning and management, in the context of Rio+20 outcomes. This was in response to several demands from institutions and organizations responsible for regional and territorial development in LAC.

As a preparatory phase, the UNCRD-LAC Office programmed a series of activities, which included: (a) desk research to identify the state-of-the-art of theory and practice of regional and territorial development in LAC and conceptual frameworks behind public policy and planning. Particular attention is placed on policies and instruments for the integration of economic, social,

and environmental pillars in territorial development planning and policy-making, in the context of paragraph 101 of the Rio+20 outcome document, *The Future We Want*, which recognized the need for “coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, sub-national and local levels/strengthening national, sub-national and/or local institutions”; (b) An Expert Consultation meeting (held in May 2013), which brought together a group of strategic partners from different governmental levels of countries, organizations, and the academia interested in the programme. The consultation meeting presented an opportunity to share research results, enrich the conceptual framework elaborated by UNCRD, and to discuss collaborative arrangements, possible commitments, and recommendations for the programme.

This period resulted in:

- An increased understanding of effective policies, instruments, plans, and projects in the countries at subnational (territorial/regional) and national levels;
- A strengthened network of collaboration among interested countries and organizations to implement capacity-building activities; and
- A continued exchange of relevant experience and debate promoted among LAC countries, and between subnational and central governments through a knowledge platform.

Regional Forum on Regional Development Policy and Territorial Planning (22-23 October 2013, Bogotá).

The preparatory phase of this programme culminated with a Regional Forum on Regional Development Policy and Territorial Planning. The Forum aimed at disseminating the outcomes of the preparatory phase of the programme, and facilitating a thorough debate on the dynamics, trends, and processes that are taking place in the region in relation to regional development policy and integrated territorial planning. The views of national, intermediate, and local governments of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, and the US were presented and discussed, as well as the perspectives of other key stakeholders such as territorial development finance institutions, private sector, academia, and international cooperation entities, among others.

The event enabled an increased understanding to be gained of the effectiveness of integrated regional development policies, instruments, plans, and projects at the subnational (territorial/regional) and national levels. Approximately 600 participants comprising a diverse group of public officials from national and regional levels of government, policymakers, practitioners, representatives of academia, international cooperation, and other entities interested or responsible for regional and territorial policy-making and planning in Colombia. The Latin American Bank of Development (CAF), the National Planning Department of Colombia, the National Federation of *Departamentos* of Colombia, and the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá were all represented.

It is expected that the outcomes will also enable the consolidation of a relevant knowledge platform, further strengthening of a collaboration network in Latin America, and the joint construction of guiding frameworks and a system of structural variables and associated indicators in territorial development that enable the evaluation of existing practices on a permanent basis.



In-country workshops/meetings on regional development policy and territorial planning in Latin America – Peru, Colombia, and Chile (13 November 2013, Minam, Peru). The UNCRD-LAC Office conducted in-country workshop/meetings aimed at discussing with relevant stakeholders the findings of the work carried out by UNCRD under the “Capacity-building Programme on Integrated Regional Development Planning” to assess specific existing problems and needs for capacity-building and define collaborative arrangements for implementation of in-country capacity-building activities.

In Peru, meetings were coordinated with the General Directorate of Territorial Planning and the Vice-Ministry of Strategic Development of Natural Resources of the Ministry of Environment of Peru. Meeting participants included the Minister of Environment, the heads of the National Agreement for regional policy-making, the Network of Urban and Rural Municipalities, the Association of Municipalities, the National Assembly of Regional Governments, the National Society of Mining, Oil and Energy, and the regional presidents of three Peruvian regions (Piura, Moquegua, and Apurímac). A seminar was held on 13 November, which brought together thirty officials of the General Directorate of Territorial Planning of the Ministry of Environment of Peru.

In Colombia, workshops were held with the National Planning Department (DNP, Spanish acronym), and in Chile with the Secretariat of Regional Development and Decentralization (SUBDERE, Spanish acronym). The meetings facilitated a sustained dialogue among diverse stakeholders, who shared with UNCRD their views about the demands of a capacity-building programme. The findings of the work and proposal developed by UNCRD-LAC generated wide interest, and sound bases were built upon which to continue the discussion on collaborative arrangements for the implementation of a capacity-building programme on territorial policy and planning.

UNCRD-LAC Participation in the 7th World Urban Forum (WUF7) (7 April 2014, Medellin, Colombia).

The World Urban Forum (WUF) encouraged UN agencies and programmes to present and disseminate relevant programmes and projects in the context of the Forum’s objectives. In this context, UNCRD was invited to participate in the WUF. On 7 April, UNCRD-LAC organized a panel discussion in the UN Pavillion, entitled “Integrated Regional Development Planning: Power of a Territorial Approach to Sustainable Development”. The panel was designed in the context of the programme implemented by the UNCRD-LAC Office, aimed at strengthening institutional and technical capacities of central and subnational governments to use the territorial approach for the collective building of sustainable development policies and planning processes.



The capacity-building programme was presented and discussed at the WUF, together with UN/ECLAC, government representatives, and other strategic stakeholders. Panelists included the members of the expert group constituted in March 2013 by UNCRD-LAC, with representatives from central governments of Chile, Colombia, and Peru, and subnational governments of Azuay, Bogotá, and Cundinamarca, and representatives of ECLAC, Organization of Regions United (ORU-FOGAR), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá (CCB). The panel generated wide interest, and was attended by more than 200 participants.

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Main aspects of discussion involved the views and challenges of:

- (1) A territorial approach to sustainable development and the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development in concrete territories.

- (2) Building common multi-stakeholders' regional visions and agreements and the role of intermediate/regional governments.
- (3) Multi-dimensional and multi-scalar planning and management processes.
- (4) The need for new paradigms of regional planning and policy recognizing the political character of decision making.
- (5) Regional governance and the prospects of a constructive dialogue among the competent administrations of a region (vertically and horizontally) and the variety of stakeholders to articulate coherent territorial solutions, facilitating synergies among all actions to attain equity and sustainability.
- (6) Institutional and technical capacity-building needs and the prospects of a knowledge platform.

In addition to the above, the coordinator of the UNCRD-LAC Office represented UNCRD in a High-Level Inter-Agency Dialogue, held on 8 April and the Expert Group Meeting on Urban and Territorial Planning on 10 April. The above events enhanced the visibility of the work developed by UNCRD-LAC, and contributed to building the thematic agenda towards HABITAT III particularly on the themes of urban-regional planning. UNCRD's contributions were included in the report prepared by UN/HABITAT.

Capacity-building on Regional Development Planning and Management for the Bogotá City Region.

This project, implemented in the context of the agreement between UN DESA/UNCRD and the City of Bogotá, involved the implementation of a variety of technical studies, meetings, and workshops, aimed at enhancing knowledge and technical skills for sustainable regional development planning and management, facilitating negotiation, consensus-building, and decision-making among key regional stakeholders to implement sustainable development agendas.

The project has the main objective of building capacities among a variety of regional stakeholders to engage in a participatory process to build a regional common vision of different territorial scales to address diverse aspects and challenges of regional development. This acknowledges the interdependencies, complementarities, and functional linkages and exchanges between the territories in terms of people's mobility, goods, and services (including environmental services), etc. This common regional vision helped articulate and integrate concurrent public policies in Bogotá regional territory, enhancing technical and institutional capacities of the various governments involved in integrated regional development planning towards sustainable development and human security.

The project has also endeavoured to build capacities for the implementation of national territorial policy instruments enacted in 2011, (planning and fiscal), which encourage association schemes among territories of different levels to better address sustainable development issues and problems that cannot be addressed in an isolated manner by a single municipality. This includes the "territorialization"/regionalization of public resources to invest in projects of regional scope.

Good progress was achieved in improving the territorial integration process of Bogotá, on a metropolitan scale (Bogotá and the thirty-two surrounding municipalities) and at the Bogotá-Cundinamarca scale (Bogotá-*Departamento*) comprising 116 municipalities, and a wider scale, comprised of Bogotá and the four surrounding *departamentos*, comprising the Central Region of Colombia.

A Seminar on Regional Integration Component of the Territorial Planning Arrangement of Bogotá (POT, Spanish acronym) (24 October 2013, Bogotá), enabled a wide discussion on key aspects of the Bogotá Territorial Plan, as follows:

- Urban-regional spatial imbalance, urban, and metropolitan poverty and social segregation, economic resilience of regions, relocation of population, and urban renewal;
- Implementation of urban-regional strategic plans linked to solid citizen participation processes, democratic governance, citizen mobilization, identification of key actors in the regional integration processes as catalysts of integrated regional development processes to legitimize democratic instruments of territorial organization planning; and
- Structuring systems of spatial territorial planning at the regional, metropolitan, and urban planning levels.

The seminar counted on the inputs from three international experts (two from Spain and one from the US), was attended by approximately sixty representatives of different sectoral offices of Bogotá, and academia.



Special Administrative Planning Region (RAPE)

In this period, special emphasis was placed on providing technical support to the process of harmonization of territorial planning instruments between the Capital District and the surrounding region, with the participating governments of the departamentos of the Central Region of Colombia (Cundinamarca, Tolima, Boyacá, and Meta). A series of twenty-nine inter-institutional meetings or workshops (an average of one per week) was held between October 2013 and June 2014, focused on the constitution of the Special Administrative Planning Region (RAPE, Spanish acronym) for the Central Region of Colombia, which will be the first region to be constituted in the country, in the context of the entry into force of the Organic Law of Territorial Organization (LOOT) of 2011. UNCRD has technically supported this process since its inception, facilitating dialogue and building consensus on regional development scenarios among the territorial entities that constitute this planning region, which accounts for 40 per cent of the country's GDP, 15 per cent of the national territory, and 30 per cent of its population. The initiative presents significant opportunities, but also faces major challenges, as it addresses acute imbalances, disparities, social inequalities, and environmental degradation.



During the series of Interinstitutional Meetings between Bogotá, and the Departments of Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Tolima, and Meta (the Central Region of the country) in the context of the creation of the first "Special Administrative and Planning Region (RAPE)" of Colombia.

UNCRD has technically supported this process since its inception, facilitating dialogue and building consensus on regional development scenarios among the territorial entities that constitute this planning region, which accounts for 40 per cent of the country's GDP, 15 per cent of the national territory, and 30 per cent of its population. The initiative presents significant opportunities, but also faces major challenges, as it addresses acute imbalances, disparities, social inequalities, and environmental degradation.

RAPE is a platform for regional integration, whose mission is the planning and management of the territory, to promote the sustainable development of the region, human security, and competitiveness. The vision that RAPE proposes (for 2034) is to be recognized as an area of peace and security, with social, environmental, and economic balance, culturally diverse, and globally competitive and innovative.

Five strategic axes were agreed by the governments involved to guide integrated territorial planning: (a) ecosystems sustainability and risk management; (b) infrastructures of transport, logistics, and public services; (c) regional competitiveness and international projection; (d) food

security and the rural economy, and (e) regional governance and good government. Three main projects have been given priority for the next decade: (a) ensuring electricity supply for all inhabitants and productive activities; (b) connecting the main centres of the system of cities through rail network and regional road networks to ensure mobility and freight transport; and (c) promoting the conversion of the agricultural production system through processes of technological innovation for industrial processes to ensure food security and improving the quality of life of the peasantry/rural inhabitants.

The strategic planning workshops also enabled the development of a “Technical Support Document” of the initiative. In January 2014 the governors of the four regions and the mayor of Bogotá signed a voluntary agreement to constitute the RAPE. In March-April, the initiative was presented for approval and defended in a public audience in the Colombian Congress. It was discussed and approved in June 2014, not only by the Colombian Congress, but also by the Council of Bogotá and Assemblies of the *departamentos* of Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Meta, and Tolima. It is expected that the formal body will be constituted before the end of 2014.

Parallel to the above, a variety of complementary activities was implemented under the Project which included:

Public Forum for the Signature of the Intergovernmental Agreement of the Special Administrative and Planning Region – RAPE Central Region (27 January 2014, Bogotá).

The mayor of Bogotá, the governor of Cundinamarca, the governor of Tolima, and governor of Boyacá, signed the intergovernmental agreement as an initiative to continue the process of the creation of the above described Special Administrative and Planning Region (RAPE) Central Region. The role of the UNCRD-LAC Office in support of the initiative was highly evaluated at the event. The Office will continue supporting this process of regional integration by providing technical assistance to the involved entities. The signing of this agreement was a positive step towards integration in the region.



Forum and Workshop to disseminate the Initiative of the Administrative and Planning Region – RAPE Central Region (21 May 2014, Bogotá).

UNCRD-LAC, together with the City of Bogotá, and the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá (CCB) co-organized a forum and workshop in an effort to socialize and disseminate the initiative of the creation of the RAPE with relevant regional stakeholders. Participants included representatives of academia, environmental entities, national entities, chambers of commerce, the private sector and community organizations, and regional planning organizations.



The activity gathered sixty-five representative of the above entities, and served as an important tool to highlight the perspective and vision of each stakeholder regarding the process of the creation of the RAPE. Valuable feedback was received to help improve this process of regional integration.

Environment

Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Transport Planning

6 November-21 December 2013, Nagoya

Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) is one of the key elements for sustainable development, where air pollution, traffic congestion and road accidents are becoming defining features of cities, resulting in negative impacts on the environment, economy, human health, and national productivity. In order to contribute towards the capacity-building needs for the developing countries, the training programme for mid-level governmental officials has been implemented in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) since 2004.



At the training course ©UNU-IAS

Against this background, the UNCRD/JICA training course on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Transport Planning was conducted from 6 November to 21 December 2013. The training was attended by fifteen participants from ten countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Mozambique, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste. Participants learned various aspects of EST issues, challenges, opportunities, and good and bad practices in the field of urban land-use and transport planning; transport demand management (TDM), non-motorized transport (NMT); mass rapid transit (MRT); green technology and green economy; regional connectivity and sustainable transport development; multi-modal integration in public transport; resilient transport infrastructure and services; road safety; institutional arrangements for sustainable urban and transport development; intelligent transport system (ITS); financial measures; and environmental impact assessment.

Participants made study visits to Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Toyama, Toyota, and Nagoya to observe urban development practices in Japan, and experienced a unique public transport system, i.e., a magnetically elevated train (Linimo), LRT, guided busway system, and a key route bus system. They were also provided with the opportunities to visit an automobile manufacturer, police department, bio-fuel producer, and a road safety site to examine and gain a comprehensive understanding of the EST concept.

After several interactive discussions to share their countries' specific problems and exchange their views and experiences in Japan, participants formulated action plans as an outcome, which will be proposed to their organizations/institutions with the expectation that they will be implemented in the near future.

Multi-stakeholders Consultation Meeting on the first Draft of the National EST Strategy (2015-2040) for Nepal

30 April 2014, Kathmandu, Nepal

In order to realize EST by effective implementation of the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* and *Bali Declaration on Vision Three Zeros (Zero Congestion, Zero Pollution, and Zero Accidents)*, UNCRD began providing technical assistance to develop a National EST Strategy for Nepal, in response to the official request from the Government of Nepal. With the technical and financial



Meeting participants

support of UNCRD and MOE-J, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport (MoPIT) of the Government of Nepal is working as a lead agency collaborating with other line ministries and departments to develop the strategy. The process of the formulation of strategy is highly participatory involving all stakeholders including government agencies/departments, policymakers, planners, researchers, academicians, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders at central and local levels.

Against this background, the MoPIT co-organized the Multi-stakeholders Consultation Meeting on the First Draft of National EST Strategy for Nepal on 30 April 2014, in Kathmandu, Nepal, in collaboration with Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), National Planning Commission of Nepal (NPC), the Government of Nepal and UNCRD. The consultation meeting was supported by the Society of Transport Engineers, Nepal (SOTEN). As many as sixty participants comprising senior government representatives, national and international organizations, the private and business sector, NGOs and academia, attended the consultation meeting.

The National EST Strategy for Nepal has three major components: Component 1- Urban Transport, Inter-City Transport, and Rural Transport; Component 2- Fuel Economy, Energy Security, and Green Freight (cross-cutting) with supplementary Component 3- Climate and Disaster Resiliency (cross-cutting). The overall vision of the National EST Strategy (2015-2040) for Nepal is to realize a sustainable and livable society through implementation of the National EST Strategy. This vision is based on the following principles: The Nepalese Transport system should be: (a) economically efficient; (b) technically reliable; (c) accessible for all; (d) people-centric (comfortable for people) rather than vehicle-centric (convenience for drivers); (e) affordable to various section of the society; (f) adequate safety; (g) socially inclusive; (h) climate and disaster resilient; and (i) environmentally friendly.

The first draft will incorporate comments and suggestions provided by the meeting participants, and then further revised as a pre-final draft.

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

Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

25-27 February 2014, Surabaya, Indonesia

The Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific is a joint flagship initiative of UNCRD and the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, to help promote 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) for moving towards a resource-efficient Asia. The *Hanoi 3R Declaration (2013-2023)* agreed at the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in 2013 provides an important basis and framework for Asia-Pacific countries to develop 3R policies, programmes, and projects, including required 3R infrastructure development in partnerships with private and business sectors.



Participants of the forum

Under the theme “Multilayer Partnerships and Coalition as the Basis for 3R Promotion in Asia and the Pacific”, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Public Works, Government of Indonesia, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ), and UNCRD co-organized the Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific from 25 to 27 February 2014 in Surabaya, Indonesia.

The Forum was attended by approximately 500 participants, comprising government representatives from thirty-three Asia-Pacific countries and territories (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam), representatives from various UN and international organizations, scientific and research organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), representatives from the private and business sector, and local observers and professionals on waste management, among others.

The participating countries recognized the importance of multilayer partnerships and cooperation for the implementation of the 3Rs and unanimously adopted the “Surabaya 3R Declaration on the Promotion of Multilayer Partnerships and Collaboration for the Expansion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific.” The *Surabaya 3R Declaration* calls for country-to-country cooperation, south-south cooperation, city-to-city and inter-municipal cooperation, industry-to-industry cooperation, government and NGO/CSO (Civil Society Organization) cooperation, public-private-partnerships, among other forms of partnerships, towards effective implementation of 3Rs.

UNCRD Special Session at the 3R International Scientific Conference on Material Cycles and Waste Management (3RINCs)

10 March 2014, Kyoto, Japan

UNCRD organized a special session on “3R Policy Issues in Asia and the Pacific and Needs for Scientific Cooperation” at the 3R International Scientific Conference. The session aimed at promoting a partnership with the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, and mobilizing the research community for further discussions on policy recommendations and various issues, as suggested by the *Surabaya 3R Declaration*, which was adopted at the Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific in Surabaya, Indonesia. Approximately seventy participants attended the session.

From the scientific point of view, emerging waste issues such as plastics in coastal marine environments, which urgently need scientific research and recommendation to deal with, were presented in a keynote lecture. Participants discussed and introduced various cases of bilateral and multilateral international cooperation in the area of 3Rs in the Asia-Pacific region. Participants reaffirmed the important roles of the academic and research community in promoting multi-layer partnership and collaboration for expansion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific, as stated in the *Surabaya 3R Declaration*.

Nagoya Public Forum on Multilayer Partnerships for the Promotion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific

24 April 2014, Nagoya

Waste management is one of the most pressing issues in urban development in the Asia-Pacific region. It also has potential business opportunities for Japanese business sectors as the net generation of waste in Japan is showing a decreasing trend. Technology transfer and cooperation in the waste management sector will lead to the achievement of green economy. Against this background, UNCRD and the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) co-organized the



Panel discussion

Nagoya Public Forum on Multilayer Partnerships for the Promotion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific, with the support of the UNCRD Cooperation Association, Asia 3R Citizens Network, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA), on 24 April 2014 in Nagoya, Japan with the aims of raising public awareness on current waste management issues in the Asia-Pacific region, and encouraging Japanese private and business sectors and NGOs to actively engage in multilayer partnerships for the promotion of 3Rs.

The overall objectives of the Forum were to raise public awareness on the current situation on waste management in Asia-Pacific; to share various policy and capacity issues and other gaps in developing countries as well as to help generate Japan-wide interest among the private and business sectors for their active participation in 3R promotional activities; and to encourage private sector involvement in expanding waste management services in developing countries.

More than 180 participants attended the Forum from various sectors, including local authorities, private sector, associations, students, and others.

From the keynote address and reporting of the Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, participants learned about the concept and visions of 3Rs and objectives of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, as well as the concept that 3Rs are not only a waste management tool but also a tool to realize resource efficiency and a zero waste society.

Open dialogue was conducted inviting panelists from Nagoya City, the private sector, NGOs, Kitakyushu City, and MOEJ, focusing on the enabling conditions to promote Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in waste management, and how to effectively engage the business sector in expanding the 3R capacity and waste management services of developing countries.

The panel pointed out that technology transfer should be promoted as a component of the strategies, together with capacity building of national and local authorities, and operational know-how, for effective implementation. Since waste is closely linked to culture, policy, and citizens' behaviour, advanced technology may often be modified and localized to specific coun-

tries. Technology transfer and localization also require close cooperation with not only local authorities but also with the local community. Compared to the situation in Japan, most developing countries have strong and effective community networks. From their experience, a representative of an NGO emphasized the importance of their role in bridging the gaps among policies (national/local policy), the private business sector, and the local community, when implementing PPP. In terms of capacity-building, the Forum noted that intensive communication between local authorities and citizens is required to secure understanding and cooperation of citizens when implementing new policies and programmes of waste management.

The Forum concluded with the recommendation to utilize various menus of collaborative projects as well as global and regional networks and partnerships such as IPLA and the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, to further strengthen and explore business opportunities.

International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Service of Local Authorities (IPLA)

2013 IPLA Global Forum on Sustainable Waste Management for 21st Century Cities – Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities through Partnership 9-11 September 2013, Borås, Sweden

The City of Borås, Sweden, the Waste Recovery International Partnership in Borås, and UNCRD co-organized the 2013 IPLA Global Forum from 9 to 11 September 2013 in Borås, Sweden. The Forum was also supported by the University of Borås, SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden, Borås Energy and Environment, and the private sector in Sweden, and attended by approximately 200 participants from thirty-four countries, including representatives from local and central governments, regional and subregional organizations, academic and research institutions, NGOs, the private and business sectors, as well as UN organizations, international organizations, local professionals on waste management, and observers from Sweden.

Under the overall theme of “Sustainable Waste Management for the 21st Century Cities - Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities through Partnership”, the Forum attached importance to multilayer partnerships, in particular public-private-partnerships (PPPs), to achieve win-win solutions both for public utilities and the private sector in expanding waste management services for local communities, and discussed several themes including waste management technologies – assessment, selection, access, transfer and adaptation; public private partnership (PPP), and financing and investment opportunities in zero waste; waste recycling markets and green jobs; and regional cooperation (inter-municipality, industry-industry, country-country), among others.

As a key outcome of the Forum, the participating private sectors affirmed their aspiration and intention to support the IPLA objectives by adopting the *Borås Declaration* on Moving towards Resource Efficient and Zero Waste Societies. The *Borås Declaration* further calls on local and central government authorities, international bodies, development banks, and other relevant stakeholders to collaborate with the private sector in developing and implementing sustainable waste management projects.

The Forum unanimously welcomed and endorsed the proposal of the International Waste Working Group-South Africa Regional Branch (IWWG-SARB)/University of KwaZulu-Natal, based in Durban, South Africa, to serve as an IPLA Subregional Secretariat for Southern Africa, and the proposal of the Lagos Waste Management Authority (LAWMA), based in Lagos, Nigeria, to serve as an IPLA Subregional Secretariat for Western Africa.

The City of São Paulo, Brazil, announced its intention to host the 2014 IPLA Global Forum in São Paulo, Brazil, in conjunction with the World Congress of the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) in September 2014.



Forum participants

2014 IPLA Europe Forum ~ Enabling Conditions for Developing Effective Business Models and PPP in Waste Management Sector in Developing Countries 7-8 May 2014, Munich, Germany

In many European countries, waste management is highly advanced in terms of policies/legislation, technologies, and stakeholders' participation, in particular the private and business sectors, following the three principles – waste prevention, recycling and reuse, and disposal such as landfill as the last resort. The EU's waste policy includes targets for its member states to recycle 50 per cent of their municipal waste and 70 per cent of construction waste by 2020, and the member states have been making efforts to meet these targets by introducing systems such as extended producer responsibility (EPR). These European experiences, technologies, and initiatives can provide important lessons and policy feedback to developing cities and municipalities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, where they are increasingly in need of both co-financing and technologies to solve their emerging waste problems with inadequate resources and institutional capacity, for developing effective business models and PPP in expanding their waste management services for their communities. In this regard, in close collaboration with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany; Messe München International; GIZ/SWEEP-Net; International Solid Waste Association (ISWA); and IPLA, UNCRD co-organized the 2014 IPLA Europe Forum from 7 to 8 May 2014 at IFAT 2014 in Munich, Germany with the objective of exploring how the private and business sectors in Europe could effectively utilize the IPLA platform to explore and facilitate viable partnerships with developing countries.

The Forum had the participation of thirty IPLA members and partners from sixteen countries (Austria, Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Netherlands, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, and Yemen), including representatives from local and central governments, regional and subregional organizations, academic and research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private and business sectors, as well as international and UN organizations and professionals on waste management.

The 2014 IPLA Europe Forum discussed various enabling conditions for the private and business sector in Europe to effectively engage themselves in developing countries towards sustain-



Participants of IPLA Europe Forum

able waste management. The participants reconfirmed the significance and potentials that the IPLA platform has, in the objective of widely strengthening partnerships and developing opportunities in the waste management business.

Biodiversity

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

17 September to 19 October 2013, Aichi and Ishikawa prefectures, Japan

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 City of Nagoya, the venue of COP 10, held the “City Biodiversity Summit 2010” in order to affirm the role of cities in dealing with biodiversity 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 course on “Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity,” in collaboration with the governments of Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City.



Visit to Aichi Kaisho Forest Center

The three-year training course was concluded in 2012, however, due to request from participating countries, a further training course was conducted during the reporting period, with the participation of eight mid-level professional officials in charge of planning for socioeconomic development and/or the environment at local governments in five countries, Colombia, Malaysia, Mexico, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. Through the training programme, participants learned about 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.

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As a major output of the course, participants devised action plans which were presented at the end of the training course. Titles included “Strengthening Wise Use of Wetlands in Articulation to Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Ba Be National Park in Viet Nam”; “Conservation of Indigenous Fruit Trees in Sabah, Malaysia”; “Restoration of Endemic Biodiversity in the Areas Affected by the Mining Activity, Mexico”; and “Seminar on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, East Timor”. These action plans will be further discussed for implementation in each participant’s local government after they return to their home counties.

Social Dimension

UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD) Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia

20 November-21 December 2013, Aichi, Gifu, and Tokyo, Japan

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 need-assessment mission to Central Asia, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, launched the EnRD training programme for Central Asia in 2007. Central Asia is facing growing social and economic disparities between urban and rural areas as well as between rich and poor.



Participants

Human security assessment also revealed that those suffering from poverty in the region were also threatened by a wide range of inter-related 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.

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 Development (EnRD) Utilizing Local Resources was conducted with eleven participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The participants were central/local government officials who were supporting groups of workers and micro-enterprises in the agricultural, livestock, and forestry industries.

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 locations were selected depending on the prevailing situation and local characteristics of products and industries in the participating countries. The case studies included Meiho, Gifu Prefecture where participants observed the revitalization efforts undertaken by means of *Michinoeki* (Road Stations) and local speciality product development; production and sales promotion by Japan's

agricultural cooperative association system at JA Gamabori City; local wood-processing industry promotion in Hida district, Gifu Prefecture; and agri-tourism in Mihama Town, Aichi Prefecture. 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 the e-learning material developed by UNCRD. This will ultimately contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular, the first goal, that is, to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger," and the realization of sustainable regional development in Central Asia.

Human Security Assessment and Capacity-building to Promote Sustainable Development in Kenya: Data Validation Workshop

20-21 March 2014, Nakuru, Kenya

As part of its project entitled "Human Security in Africa: Assessment and Capacity-building to Promote Sustainable Peace and Development in Kenya, Liberia, Rwanda, and South Sudan", the UNCRD Africa Office engaged a consultant to undertake a human security assessment in Kenya to identify and address such human security concerns arising from poverty as environmental degradation, conflicts, political and health problems, involuntary resettlements, and globalization. In this regard, a research project was conducted and a draft Human Security Assessment Report for Kenya was drafted. The research was based on secondary and primary data collected from the four sample counties (Elgeyo Marakwet, Isiolo, Laikipia, and Nandi). The methodology also involved collecting primary data through the administration of questionnaires to a sample of randomly selected respondents in each county. Focus group discussions (FGDs) on key informants in each county were also conducted. The FGDs comprised at least twelve individuals coming from health, internal security, gender, agriculture, education, county administration, police, and politicians in each county. The research report focused on, and thoroughly examined, the following human security issues in Kenya:

- Economic security;
- Environmental security;
- Political security;
- Community security;
- Health security;
- Food security; and
- Political security.

The main focus of the research work was to examine:

- The most critical and pervasive threats in Kenya;
- The communities and groups most vulnerable in view of these threats;
- The manifestations of these threats on different domains of human security -- whether political, social, economic, community, health, environment, etc.;
- The interconnected insecurities that arise as a consequence of these threats;
- The "protection and empowerment" strategies needed to respond to these insecurities.

Following the preparation of the draft report, it was circulated among partner agencies for their comments and suggestions. In this process, UNCRD received valuable inputs which were incorporated into the draft report. The UNCRD Africa Office organized the above data validation workshop in Nakuru, Kenya on 20-21 March 2014 to further examine the above-mentioned human security issues discussed in the Report and come up with an improved and enriched Human

Security Assessment Report for Kenya. The workshop was also designed to enhance the ownership of the Report and its findings by the local community. Nineteen participants from the four target counties as well as other stakeholders and UNCRD experts participated in the workshop and critically reviewed the draft Report and gave their comments and suggestions to further improve and enrich the Human Security Assessment Report for Kenya.

The Assessment Report showed that Kenya is indeed affected by considerable human insecurity as shown in the sampled counties. On average, and in terms of seriousness of the threats to human security, environmental security seems to be a big threat to human security from the face-to-face interviews although it was second, following “economic insecurity” in the focus group discussions. This is attributable to the effects of climate change on the environment and especially in the low level of human development in Sub-Saharan African countries, Kenya being an example. This has led to other interrelated human insecurity aspects such as deforestation, air and water pollution, lack of pasture, chemical pollution, natural disasters, and resource depletion, and drought. Economic insecurity is ranked second due to high poverty levels and unemployment while health insecurity is third due to the presence of such problems as malaria, HIV/AIDS, cancer, lack of drugs in health facilities, emerging diseases, tuberculosis and so on. The fourth human insecurity is “community insecurity”, while both personal and political insecurity are ranked fifth. Food insecurity is last. The Report proposed strategies to prevent these threats to human security and others to mitigate the impacts of these threats and still others to prevent their future occurrence. These include an increase in public investments in the counties in terms of infrastructure, irrigation projects, new dams for water harvesting, markets, electricity and communication, public housing, public hospitals, sewerage and sanitation projects, internal security projects such as police posts and stations, police vehicles, and environmental protection projects.

The Report also proposed areas for capacity-building. In all the threats and strategies, it is clear that the main capacities which need to be built are diversification in economic activities, financial and economic capital, social capital, diversification of eating habits, governance, accountability, coping strategies, adaptive mechanisms, ethical standards, natural resource capital, human capital, and so on. There is therefore need for capacity-building in order to achieve the strategies identified by the citizens to mitigate the impacts of threats to the various components of human security.

Summary of Key Achievements

- Data and information included in the draft Report critically examined and validated;
- The draft Human Security Assessment Report for Kenya reviewed and improved;
- The input and view of the local community and other stakeholders incorporated into the Report;
- Sense of ownership of the Report by the local community strengthened; and
- An improved Human Security Assessment Report for Kenya produced.

Human Security Assessment and Capacity-building to Promote Sustainable Peace and Development in Liberia: Data Validation Workshop

28-30 April 2014, Buchanan City, Liberia

The Republic of Liberia is bordered by Sierra Leone to the west, Guinea to the north, and Côte D'Ivoire to the east. It has an estimated (2013) population of 3,786,764 who occupy 111,369km² of land. Liberia has no history of European colonization. The country was instead colonized by freed slaves from the US in early 1820. African captives freed from ships were also sent there instead of being repatriated to their countries of origin. A military coup in 1980 marked the be-

gining of political and economic instability, while two successive civil wars have left the economy in ruins and approximately 250,000 people dead. A peace deal was reached in 2003, which paved the way for a two-year rule by a transitional government that later organized democratic elections in 2005. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf won those elections to become Africa's first woman president.

Years of fighting coupled with the flight of most businesses disrupted all formal economic activity. A still unsettled domestic security situation has slowed the process of rebuilding the social and economic structure of this war-torn country. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) maintains a strong presence in the country, but the security situation is still fragile. Its cities have no running water or electricity, unemployment rate is very high (estimated at over 80 per cent), and the disarmament of tens of thousands of former combatants is far from complete. About 85 per cent of Liberians live below the poverty line. Inevitably, the process of rebuilding the social and economic structure of this war-torn country will take many years.

Liberia's programmes in the immediate aftermath of conflict cover the transition from post-conflict to early recovery; previous and current strategies, issues, objectives, and achievements in sustainable development; and the process for developing the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSII). Having successfully emerged from several years of conflict, Liberia has now entered a period of transition towards peace consolidation, economic transformation, and social welfare and environmental protection.

However, the country has many interlocked challenges. To gain a useful understanding of the causes and drivers of these challenges so as to derive policy prescriptions, UNCRD initiated a research-cum-training project on human security in Liberia to examine the country's socio-economic, political, and environmental problems through the human security perspective which will facilitate the identification of:

- The most critical and pervasive human security threats such as environmental fragility, persistent poverty, and conflict based on quantitative and qualitative data. These are threats that impede the interconnected pillars of human security (that is, freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity).
- The root causes for these human security threats (global, regional, national, local [as well as] structural and/or behavioural).
- Manifestation of these human security threats on different domains of human security as well as the impact of these human security threats on different groups (men, women, children, elderly, farmers, informal workers, etc.) as well as the state and public/private institutions in each of the human security domains.
- Assessment of the needs/vulnerabilities/gaps and the available capacities (including the critical groups of actors/stakeholders) under each of the human security domains.
- Development of protection and empowerment policies/strategies for each of the priority human security domains identified in consultation with the respective government and people/actors in each country.

To examine and assess the above-mentioned human security issues, UNCRD commissioned a research paper. This exercise was to conduct an assessment of the human security situation in Liberia. The assessment was carried out between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014 and was based on a simple design that hinged on qualitative navigation through



the gaps in the current situation of the seven (7) dimensions of human security in Liberia as determined and adopted in the 1994 report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The dimensions or domains of human security comprised: economic, health, food, environmental, personal, community, and political security. Using the focus group and the key informant discussion approach and drawing on procedures laid down for such an assessment by the UN, the study explored the gaps in the implementation of the various dimensions of human security with respect to meeting individuals and their communities' protection and empowerment expectations. The Assessment Report came up with the following tentative findings:

- There is no clearly defined approach in addressing the connections between and among human security components though the concerns have been handled in a fragmented way and without addressing some key fundamental and urgent strategies such as the protection and empowerment of individuals and their communities;
- The human security concept is far from being entrenched in the minds and hearts of policy-makers, local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); community-based organizations (CBOs), and even among local institutions within those communities. These concerns were captured during the preliminary findings of the assessment through stakeholders' consultations, both at the local and national levels;
- There is no identified and frontline institution or agency (either at the central government level, local government or UN agencies' level) spearheading the establishment and promotion of human security in the various ongoing national programmes;
- The human security programmes in Liberia lack adequate data (which could provide a baseline for measurement or calculation) as they relate to these implementation strategies and have no synergy in implementation;
- Logically and programmatically, key elements such as environmental, economic, and food security are still a faraway dream which has not been addressed in the local context.

UNCRD organized a data validation workshop from 28 to 30 April 2014 in Buchanan city, Liberia. The main objective of the data validation workshop was to critically review and assess the above-mentioned findings and validate the data used in the Report and improve its content. The workshop was attended by about twenty-five participants from various national and regional institutions as well as civil society groups. Participants provided valuable comments and suggestions to improve the draft human security assessment report for Liberia.

Summary of Key Achievements

- Data and information included in the draft Report critically examined and validated;
- The draft Human Security Assessment Report for Liberia was reviewed and improved;
- The input and view of the local community and other stakeholders incorporated into the Report;
- Sense of ownership of the Report by the local community strengthened; and
- An improved Human Security Assessment Report for Liberia produced.

Capacity-building Programme for Somali Refugees and the Host Community to Improve their Capabilities for Self-Reliance and improved Alternative Livelihood 2012-June 2014, Daddab, Kenya

With the financial support of the Government of Japan, UNCRD has been conducting since 2012 a capacity-building project in Dadaab refugee camp and its environs to improve the technical skills of both the refugees and the host community and enhance their socioeconomic conditions and self-reliance. The rationale for the project was to design and implement projects that will supplement humanitarian assistance with long-term development projects to help people sup-

port themselves by carrying out economic activities which boost their self-reliance and improve their sustainable livelihood. The ever-increasing refugee population in the camp has overstretched the infrastructure and services far beyond what the humanitarian agencies are now able to provide. Therefore the project was initiated to build the capacity of Somali refugees in new skills for alternative and sustainable livelihoods and conflict prevention so as to empower them and enhance their self-reliance and socioeconomic conditions.



Participants of the UNCRD Training Workshop on Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Management, 30 September-20 October 2013

During the first phase, the project focused on: (a) training on conflict prevention and management; (b) strengthening local communities and refugees' capacity to protect the environment and vegetation; (c) train refugee youth in computer skills and provide them with computers and assist them in starting cyber café business; (d) support quality education; (e) support women's groups in starting small businesses to improve their livelihood; (f) upgrading shelters for refugees and host community. In this regard, during the first phase, a number of capacity-building programmes were undertaken to enhance the skills and knowledge of both communities in alternative livelihood creation, entrepreneurship skills, and conflict management. UN DESA, on behalf of UNCRD, also signed a MOU with various UN and other partner agencies to provide 798 family tents, 335 transitional shelters, and 3,000 energy-saving stoves, while also conducting training and upgrading the skills of 240 teachers from thirty primary schools.

UNCRD undertook a follow-up to the capacity-building programme for refugees and the host community in Dadaab and its environs to improve their capabilities for self-reliance and improved livelihood creation. The key to the design of the second phase was firstly to scale up certain activities (such as capacity-building in environmental issues; support for peace building and conflict management; and capacity-building for self-reliance and alternative livelihood creation) to ensure adequate coverage and effectiveness. Secondly, to add innovative activities such that the package is complete for human security objectives and creation of alternative as well as sustainable livelihoods. The important principle underlying this project is to ensure that the gains from the first phase are consolidated and properly monitored while follow-up activities are effectively implemented.

During the second phase of the project, UNCRD procured 3,500 energy-saving stoves and distributed them to the refugees and host community in Dadaab. An assessment was carried out earlier to identify the most disadvantaged members of the host community and refugees who would be the best beneficiaries of the energy-saving stoves. At the same time, the recipient 100 computers and ninety sewing machines were donated to youth groups and women's groups respectively who also benefited from the distribution of accessories and tools to enable them to properly maintain and clean their computers and machines.



Refugee beneficiary receiving energy saving stove

The second phase of the project is an endeavour that UNCRD would like to see carried to the next level focusing mainly on features that have a direct bearing on alternative and sustainable livelihoods for both communities, hence the justification to go into the next phase of the project to scale up and complete some of the activities which were started in the project's first phase.

In this regard, the second phase of the project focused on:

- **Capacity-building for self-reliance and alternative livelihoods:** This remains a high priority area to empower both communities in terms of promotion of knowledge and building of skills to improve their livelihood and to deal with conflict and other threats in a sustainable manner.
- **Peace-building support:** The purpose of this support is to promote conflict management strategies to achieve sustainable peace. It is important to sensitize both the refugees and the host community about their common challenges and help in the identification and promotion of conflict management strategies.
- **Capacity-building on environmental management:** There is an urgent need to undertake environmental management training courses which could not be adequately done during the earlier phase due to time constraints and other logistical problems. This is in view of rapidly advancing environmental degradation which is an area of conflict between the refugees and the host communities.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** The project will also focus on follow-up activities and will properly monitor and evaluate the projects already implemented against the stated objectives, outputs, and activities.

Summary of Key Achievements

- Training Workshop on Environmental Degradation, Protection, Management and Conservation and Conflict Management, 22-27 July 2014 in Dadaab, Kenya.
- Training Workshop on Conflict Prevention, Peace-building, and Livelihood Improvement, 30 September-5 October 2014 in Dadaab, Kenya.
- Training Workshop on Enhanced Livelihoods through Small Computer Business and Conflict Management, 10-12 March 2014.
- Training Workshop on Improving Livelihoods through Small Tailoring Business and Cloth Making and Conflict Management, 13-15 March 2014.
- Training Workshop on the Role of Energy Saving Stoves in Environmental Protection, Livelihoods Improvement and Conflict Prevention, 7-9 April 2014 in Dadaab, Kenya.
- As part of the Environmental Management and Livelihood Improvement Programme, 3,500 energy-saving stoves procured and distributed to members of both the refugees and the host community.
- Computer toolkits and sewing machines' accessories bought and distributed to youth and women's groups who benefited from the donation of 100 computers and ninety sewing machines.
- Stakeholders' Consultative Forum: Towards the Local Ownership and Sustainability Project, 26-27 June 2014 in Dadaab, Kenya.
- An independent consultant was hired and an evaluation of the project undertaken to assess the delivery of inputs, work schedules, and the production of target outputs and activities and determine whether they were implemented according to the plan outlined in the initial project document.
- Video footage produced on the project for promotional and visibility purposes.



Disaster Management Planning

“Disaster Governance: The Urban Transition in Asia”

6-9 November 2013, Singapore

The conference on “Disaster Governance: The Urban Transition in Asia” focused on how Asia’s urban populations deal with disaster and its threat from a governance perspective, with governance understood as a process of social decision-making involving government, civil society, and private enterprise. UNCRD presented a paper entitled: “Urbanization, Disaster Risk Vulnerability and Resilience Building: The Role of the Urban Poor and Marginalized Communities in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Urban Planning and Management in Asia”

Around thirty-five participants coming from Australia, Asia, Europe, and North America participated in the two-day conference held at the University of Singapore. The presentations, commentaries by discussants and general discussions were organized under the following themes: Panel 1: scales of urban governance; Panel 2: local knowledge, local action; Roundtable 1: climate change – issues in governing disasters across borders; Panel 3: civil society and governance; Panel 4: the role of government in urban disaster; Roundtable 2: governing flooding in urban asia.

The conference gathered students, scholars and (some) practitioners (including a filmmaker) with different backgrounds which enabled a look at disaster governance from different perspectives such as anthropology, history, economy, political science, sociology, public policy, management, geology, engineering, architecture, and urban planning to name a few.

The conference was also a good opportunity for the UNCRD to present and discuss the paper written for this conference and to disseminate the work of UNCRD’s (past and) present Disaster Management Planning programme.

The participation of UNCRD in this conference was successful in extending existing collaboration with the National University of Singapore in the area of disaster risk management and governance as well as expanding its network of relevant personnel, institutions and organizations working in the field of disaster risk management in Asia.

The IRP 14th Steering Committee meeting and the International Recovery Platform (IRP)

20-21 January 2014, Kobe

The IRP 14th Steering Committee meeting

The International Recovery Platform (IRP) is a thematic platform of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system, created in January 2005 during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. The IRP Steering Committee, for its part, meets twice

a year. In May 2013, UNCRD joined the IRP Steering Committee as an official member.

The IRP 14th SC meeting was (physically) attended by fifteen people from the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC); Cabinet Office, Government of Japan; the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), World Bank (WB); World Health Organization (WHO); UNCRD; and four individuals from the IRP Secretariat.

Nearly ten years have passed since the creation of the International Recovery Forum. IRP's mission was to identify gaps and constraints experienced in post-disaster recovery and to serve as a catalyst for the development of tools, resources, and capacity for resilient recovery. Over the years, IRP has striven to become a major international repository of knowledge on sustainable recovery practice and a clearing-house collecting and disseminating information to support resilience building of communities and societies in their post-disaster reconstruction efforts and disaster risk reduction initiatives.

After these years struggling for further integration of recovery in the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2), IRP must now redefine the role it wants to play for the following ten years after the adoption of the HFA2 – main outcome of the Third (UN) World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (3WCDRR) taking place on 14-18 March 2015 in Sendai (Japan) – which should be endorsed by the UN General Assembly later (September-November) in 2014.

Based on the premise that recovery had not been particularly successful in making its presence felt within the context of the five priorities for action outlined in the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015*, it was proposed to hold some side events at the 3WCDRR in order to showcase the work of IRP during its first ten years of existence.

The Steering Committee established an IRP Subcommittee or Working Group for the purpose of preparing and submitting a draft orientation paper focusing on the evolving role of IRP in the 10 years following the adoption of the HFA2. The IRP Working Group is composed of UNISDR, UNDP, WB, ILO, UN-HABITAT, UNCRD, SAARC Disaster Management Center, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, Hyogo Prefectural Government, ADRC as well as the IRP Secretariat. The Working Group will combine stock-taking and forward-looking approaches, i.e., examining at IRP's realizations and, building upon this legacy (and guided by recent disaster occurrences), identify new directions or thematic priorities of work for the next decade of IRP coinciding with the lifetime of the post-2015 DRR framework. Besides IRP's contribution to the implementation of HFA2, the Working Group should also come up with suggestions to enhance IRP's linkage and support to the implementation of SDGs.

IRP SC members also agreed with the recommendation that the Platform should have the courage to assess the real-world appropriateness of the tools developed by IRP and its members. The Working Group should thus consider this issue in its orientation paper.

International Recovery Forum 2014

The International Recovery Forum 2014 took place at the Kobe Portopia Hotel on 21 January 2014 with an audience of about 200 people. The event was an opportunity for disaster experts, practitioners, scholars, policymakers, mid- and high-level government officials to share knowledge and experience on recovery operations as well as lessons on addressing emerging challenges and learning gaps.

This year, the focus of the Forum was placed on the role of the private sector in disaster recovery. Accordingly, most of the presentations and discussions held during the event revolved around real life experiences and lessons, and advocated a further integration, of the private

sector in recovery. The outcomes of the Forum were foreseen as informing the next DRR framework, carrying recommendations in favour of their further consideration/integration in the Post-2015 Global Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to be presented at the Third (UN) World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 in Sendai City, Japan.

All in all, the Forum succeeded in portraying a wide range of experiences on the participation of the private sector in reconstruction and recovery efforts, on its own, and in partnership with the public sector. It also succeeded in conveying the importance of keeping a strong and healthy, and hence, effective business continuity management of the private sector for effective post-disaster recovery in communities, cities, regions, and countries. However, although the Forum aimed at integrating those issues, it made little progress in discussing private sector initiatives targeting the disabled, senior citizens, and other marginalized groups such as the urban poor nor did it succeed in showing examples of such initiatives led by those highly vulnerable subgroups, although they should also be considered as essential partners in an effective post-disaster recovery.

The meeting confirmed the need for UNCRD's support in partnering with, and assisting, local communities and citizens to take ownership of the recovery process and reach effective (short-, medium-, and long-term) disaster recovery. UNCRD's Disaster Management Planning Unit remains a powerful instrument not only for sustainable resilience building but also for sustainable development at the local and regional levels.

Among the participants of the International Recovery Forum, no representatives from poor urban communities were present. This again confirms the utility of UNCRD's particular role or niche that the Disaster Management Planning Unit has been developing over the last twenty months.

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, Vol. 34, No. 1, Spring 2013 issue, entitled “Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building in Cities: Focusing on the Urban Poor,” guest edited by Graham Tipple and co-edited by Jean D’Argaon was published. This issue of RDD originated from, and builds upon, the UNCRD International Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building of Urban Communities in Nagoya in December 2012. The preparation of Vol. 34, No. 2, Autumn 2013 issue, entitled “Integrated Regional Development Planning for Sustainable Development” was started the preparation during this period. The issue will build upon the outputs of the two UNCRD Expert Group Meetings which were held, firstly in Nagoya on 28-30 May 2013 and, secondly,

in Nairobi on 27-29 November 2013, respectively. The purpose of these meetings was to revisit the concept of integrated regional planning and management and raise international understanding and capacity-development around the tools IRDP can provide to help developing countries address sustainable development issues.

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)* 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. 16, 2012 was published. The articles contained in Vol. 16, 2012 consisted of nine selected articles, three covering broad issues of regional development at country and regional levels, four on environmental issues, and two focusing on sectoral aspects of agriculture and urban transport.



RDS has been 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 RDS. 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.

Following the release of Vol. 16, 2012, UNCRD has decided to suspend publication of RDS until further notice. UNCRD wishes to express deep appreciation to the RDS Editorial Committee Members and the University of Nairobi for their valuable support in producing this publication.

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 brochures are produced for this purpose. To create a better understanding of its mission within the local community and within Japanese research and training institutions and government agencies, Japanese versions of the UNCRD Annual Report and UNCRD brochure are also published. The UNCRD Highlights newsletter is also available in Japanese 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 forth-

coming 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.

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 Alumni Newsletter 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 2014 (free-of-charge)

Periodicals

Regional Development Dialogue (RDD) (semiannual journal)

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

Vol. 34, No. 2, Autumn 2013 ("Integrated Regional Development Planning for Sustainable Development," edited by Brenda Yuen)

Vol. 34, No. 1, Spring 2013 ("Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building in Cities: Focusing on the Urban Poor," co-edited by Graham Tipple (Guest Editor) and Jean D'Aragon)

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

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)

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

Vol. 15, 2011

■ **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, 2011)

Ewaso Ng'iro North River Development Authority Integrated Regional Development Plan, 2010-2040 (Nairobi: UNCRD and ENNDA, 2011).

Newsletter

UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter, Issue Nos. 25 and 26, July 2012-June 2013

UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter, Issue Nos. 24 and 25, July 2011-June 2012

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 member to schools and requesting organizations to present lectures on the Centre's activities. UNCRD's volunteer programme has the participation of people from diverse backgrounds who wish to assist and support its activities and events.

UNCRD Public Event on ESD

27 October 2013, Nagoya

UNCRD organized a public event with the aim of heightening the momentum towards “UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)” to be held in Nagoya, Japan, in November 2014. It was conducted on a special stage at the World Collabo Festa 2013, one of the largest international cultural exchange and cooperation events in the Tokai region of central Japan.

In the first half of the event, Takahiro Maekawa, Aichi-Nagoya Committee for UNESCO World Conference on ESD provided explanations for “What is ESD?” and the “World Conference on ESD”. Michio Fujita, Deputy Director of the Global Issues Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented the major issues surrounding us (environment, poverty, human rights, peace, development) by using the example of the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The latter half of the event was a quiz session entitled “ESD we can do at home -ESD in everyday life-”. Megumi Ohigashi, TV personality, two UNESCO school students, and guests came on stage, gave audience quizzes and made comments.

The audience showed interest in familiar examples such as how to economize on water and electricity and carbon dioxide emission reduction.



UNCRD stage event at World Collaboration Festival

UNCRD hope this event will make people feel familiar with ESD and recognize important issues in the surrounding environment. This understanding could become a motivator for action towards finding solutions.

Participation in Outreach Events

14-15 September 2013 and 27 October, Nagoya

On 14-15 September 2013, in Nagoya, UNCRD participated in a preliminary event of the “UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)” which is planned to be held in Nagoya in November 2014. The preliminary event’s organizer “Aichi-Nagoya Committee for UNESCO World Conference on ESD”, governments, international organizations, NPOs, enterprises, and schools conducted activities ranging from staging an exhibition, workshops, and a stage performance to promote dissemination of the conference proceedings and the general concept of ESD.

UNCRD introduced its ESD activities with photo panels and a picture-card show at a special booth.

Following the above event, an exhibition of UNCRD’s activities was mounted at the World Collaboration Festival 2013 on 27 October 2013 in Nagoya. A special booth was set up to display panels depicting UN and UNCRD activities while UNCRD staff and volunteers provided further information for interested visitors.

To provide further understanding in an enjoyable format, a picture-card show entitled “What are the Millennium Development Goals” and a UN Quiz held in collaboration with the Tokai-Nagoya branch of the Foundation for the Support of the United Nations (FSUN) were organized.

This event contributed to enhancing the centre’s visibility in the Chubu region.



ESD and UNCRD Panel

Renewal of UNCRD website

During this period, UNCRD’s English website was renewed with support of the Outreach and Communications Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). The major changes of this renewal was a design which shared common features with UN DESA’s, and the manner in which contents are presented. UNCRD organized or jointly-organized events as conducted by each unit/office were depicted on the website, however, these have now been clearly organizing according to themes in the new website. This change will enable visitors to better understand UNCRD activities as a whole, and to access useful information efficiently. Furthermore, a calendar function is also added in the new website, which enables visitors to see the full list of events not only in total but also according to offices, type of activities, and theme. UNCRD hope this renewal will enhance the Centre’s visibility, and will better satisfy public needs. The Japanese website is also planning to be revised during the coming reporting period.

The Global Partnership Programme (GPP)

The GPP is a programme whereby the private sector, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society can collaborate with UNCRD to provide support to developing countries.

UNCRD has prepared a folder of prospective projects so that organizations interested in the Centre’s programmes can discuss possible projects with UNCRD, then decide upon which project to provide funding. UNCRD acts as an intermediary between the provider of the funding

and recipient up to successful completion of the project.

UNCRD will promote GPP, with the objective of raising the visibility of UNCRD and attracting support for its activities from the local community in the Chubu region, Japan while at the same time contributing towards improving living conditions in developing countries.

Press Release/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 2013-June 2014, for distribution to its related organizations including Japanese central and local government offices and organizations. These days, many articles are published through websites and these are also contained in the report. During this reporting period, UNCRD itself was featured in a magazine published by a local economic federation to support and enhance local communities' understanding of UNCRD as the only UN office in the Nagoya area. UNCRD staff members were also interviewed by a magazine and websites as part of introduction of UNCRD and its activities. As media articles referred to the environment-related activities including IPLA Global Forum 2013 which was held in Borås, and the Fourth Regional 3R Forum held in Viet Nam and the Seventh Regional EST Forum held in Bali were covered through various media, indicated the high degree of interest in the subject. Regarding the Nagoya Office's activities, there was coverage related to the training course on biodiversity which was held in Nagoya in October 2013. In Africa, media articles referred the investor's forum on Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin Development Authority Integrated Regional Development Master Plan 2010-2040, and a video clip of the Somali project was shown on TV channels in Kenya. In the LAC region, the international forum on Regional Development Policy and Territorial planning in Latin America was covered by many media.

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 which 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 2012

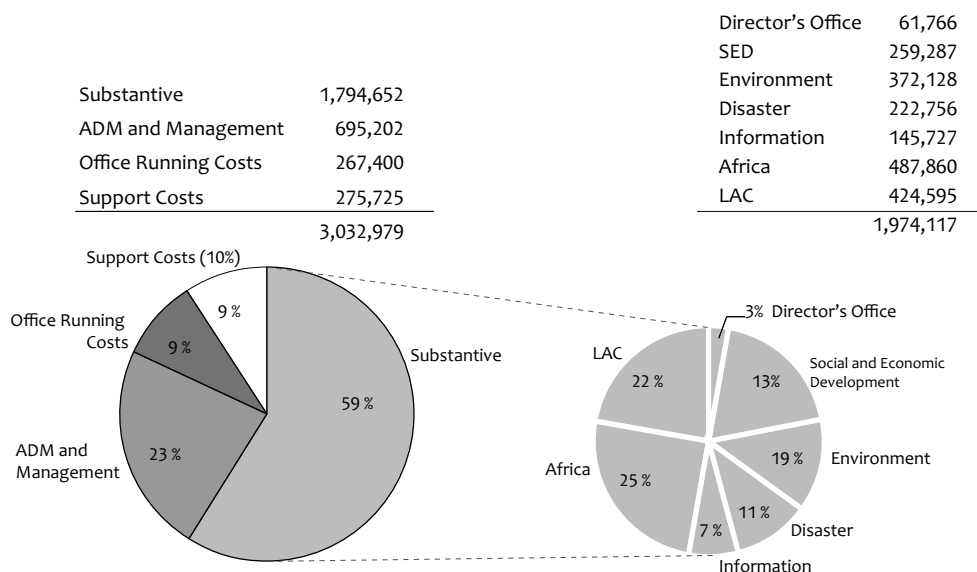
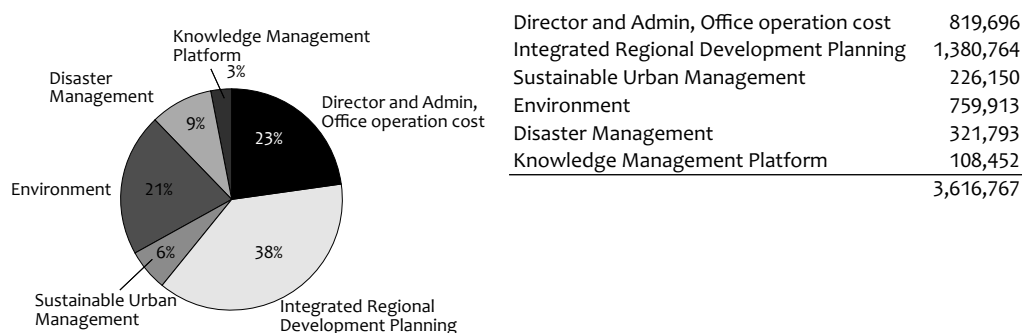


Figure 1-2. UNCRD Overall Expenditures Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2013



STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

	(in US dollars)	
	1 January-31 December 2012 ¹	1 January-31 December 2013 ²
Fund balance at beginning of period	4,400,867.48	3,364,015.61
Add: Receipts/Income		
Cash remittances	1,800,109.20	1,488,114.35
Investment income	20,304.36	18,714.44
Miscellaneous income	172,357.30	27,791.35
Sale of publications	<u>3,422.13</u>	<u>2,413.58</u>
	1,996,192.99	1,537,033.72
Total Receipts/Income	<u>1,996,192.99</u>	<u>1,537,033.72</u>
Less: Expenditure		
Project personnel	2,113,199.61	1,764,869.81
Official travel	119,563.33	32,398.26
Subcontracts	17,216.80	2,178.01
Fellowship	118,350.05	6,247.94
Equipment and supplies	273,030.67	164.58
Miscellaneous	<u>115,890.21</u>	<u>312,111.72</u>
	2,757,250.67	2,117,970.32
Programme support costs	<u>275,794.19</u>	<u>211,796.98</u>
Total expenditures	<u>3,033,044.86</u>	<u>2,329,767.30</u>
Net increase in Fund Balance	<u>(1,036,851.87)</u>	<u>(792,733.58)</u>
Fund balance at end of period	<u><u>3,364,015.61</u></u>	<u><u>2,571,282.03</u></u>

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

¹ Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 10 December 2012; and

² Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 18 September 2013.

TABLE 2. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in US dollars)

	As of 31 December 2012	As of 31 December 2013
Assets		
Cash at bank and cash holdings	3,635,547.74	2,728,729.87
Advances recoverable locally	<u>18,024.27</u>	<u>9,203.94</u>
Total Assets	<u>3,653,572.01</u>	<u>2,737,933.81</u>
Liabilities		
Unliquidated obligations – current year	<u>289,556.40</u>	<u>166,651.78</u>
Total Liabilities	289,556.40	166,651.78
Fund balance		
Initial balance	4,400,867.48	3,364,015.61
Net increase in fund balance	<u>(1,036,851.87)</u>	<u>(792,733.58)</u>
Closing balance	<u>3,364,015.61</u>	<u>2,571,282.03</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>3,653,572.01</u>	<u>2,737,933.81</u>

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 2012	1 January-31 December 2013
Opening Fund Balance	610,061.38	920,490.92
Receipts/Adjustments	385,394.12 ¹	298,948.53 ²
Disbursements	10,742.81	350,019.67
Unliquidated Obligations	57,406.79	10,516.02
Programme Support Costs	6,814.98	36,053.57
Total Expenditures	74,964.58	396,589.26
Closing Fund Balance	920,490.92	822,850.19

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

¹ Represents contributions received of US\$380,469.25 and interest income of US\$4,924.87.

² Represents contributions received of US\$294,031.17 and interest income of US\$4,917.36.

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 2012	1 January-31 December 2012
Opening Fund Balance	239,856.39	442,150.31
Receipts/Adjustments	279,835.52 ¹	217,763.41 ²
Disbursements	57,699.30	152,313.48
Unliquidated Obligations	12,793.06	14,372.30
Programme Support Costs	7,049.24	16,668.59
Total Expenditures	77,541.60	183,354.37
Closing Fund Balance	442,150.31	476,559.35

Note: This contribution is afforded from the Government of Japan.¹ Represents contributions received of US\$277,749.56 and interest income of US\$2,085.96.² Represents contributions received of US\$215,600.35 and interest income of US\$2,163.06.

TABLE 4-1. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE

Active Project Name

Capacity Building Programme for Somali Refugees in Kenya aimed at Improving their Capabilities for Self-Reliance and Return to their Country to Engage in Economic Activities (Project Code: RAF12X01)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2012	1 January-31 December 2013
Opening Fund Balance	-	902,693.97
Receipts/Adjustments	2,257,545.88 ¹	3,608.19 ²
Disbursements	191,178.71	530,395.34
Unliquidated Obligations	1,040,504.83	60,756.27
Programme Support Costs	123,168.37	59,115.16
Total Expenditures	1,354,851.91	650,266.77
Closing Fund Balance	902,693.97	256,035.39

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

¹ Represents contributions received of US\$2,247,191 and interest income of US\$10,354.80.

² Represents interest income of US\$3,608.19.

TABLE 4-2. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE**Active Project Name**

Human Security in Africa: Assessment and Capacity Building to Promote Sustainable Development (Project Code: DES-AF-12-096)

	(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2013
Opening Fund Balance	-
Allotment	167,735.34
Disbursements	6,683.01
Unliquidated Obligations	44,396.55
Programme Support Costs	3,575.57
Total Expenditures	54,655.13
Closing Fund Balance	113,080.21

Note: This contribution is afforded from the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security.

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

Active Project Name

Capacity Building of Regional Development Planning and Management (Project Code: INT12X03)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2012	1 January-31 December 2013
Opening Fund Balance	-	71,613.07
Receipts/Adjustments	113,547.49 ¹	65.62 ²
Disbursements	36,614.05	61,155.22
Unliquidated Obligations	1,508.15	-
Programme Support Costs	3,812.22	6,115.53
Total Expenditures	41,934.42	67,270.75
Closing Fund Balance	71,613.07	4,407.94

Note: This contribution is afforded from City of Bogotá, Capital District for operation of the UNCRD LAC Office.

¹ Represents contributions received of US\$113,218.41 and interest income of US\$329.08.

² Represents interest income of US\$65.62.

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

Building Capacity for Integrated Regional Development Planning and Management (Project Code: RLA13X01)

	(in US dollars)
	1 January-31 December 2013
Opening Fund Balance	-
Receipts/Adjustments	107,130.18 ¹
Disbursements	20,840.09
Unliquidated Obligations	2,207.88
Programme Support Costs	2,996.23
Total Expenditures	26,044.20
Closing Fund Balance	81,085.98

Note: This contribution is afforded from City of Bogotá, Capital District for operation of the UNCRD LAC Office.

¹ Represents contributions received of US\$106,882.75 and interest income of US\$247.43.

UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2013-June 2014

2013

10-12 July	Masinga Dam	UNCRD-TARDA Training Workshop on Data Analysis and Validation for an Integrated Regional Development Plan Preparation for Tana and Athi Rivers Basin
22-24 July	Dadaab, Northern Kenya	UNCRD Training Workshop on Environmental Management and Conservation
25-27 July	Dadaab	UNCRD Training Workshop on Environmental Degradation and Conflict
9-11 September	Borås, Sweden	IPLA Global Forum 2013 on Sustainable Waste Management for the 21st Century Cities – Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities through Partnership
17 September-19 October	Aichi and Ishikawa Prefectures	Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
18 September	Bogotá	Launching Workshop of the Bogotá Regional Integration Strategy 2013-2014
30 September-2 October	Dadaab	UNCRD Training Workshop on Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Management
3-5 October	Dadaab	UNCRD Training Workshop on Livelihoods Improvement, Conflict Prevention and Management
19 October	Kitakyushu City, Japan	UNCRD-DESA Dialogue with Mayors
20 October	Kitakyushu City, Japan	Mayors' Forum: Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia
20 October-2 November	Aichi and Gifu Prefectures	UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development through Sustainable Forest Management for Viet Nam
22-23 October	Bogotá	Forum on Regional Development Policy and Territorial Planning in Latin America
24 October	Bogotá	Seminar on the Regional Integration Component of the Bogotá Territorial Plan
27 October	Nagoya	UNCRD Public Event "What is ESD?"
October-December	Bogotá	Series of participatory workshops under the "Technical Board" between Bogotá and the Departamentos of the Central Region of Colombia (A total of 9 workshops)
5 November	Bogotá	Workshop on the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Technical Regional Board 2012-2013
6 November-21 December	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Urban Transport Planning
11-14 November	Lima, Peru	In-country consultation meetings on regional development policy and territorial planning in Peru
13 November	Lima, Peru	Seminar on Territorial Planning
13-14 November	Aichi Prefecture	Training Course on Management and Administration of Local Government Institutions for Bangladesh (First Group)

20 November-21 December	Aichi, Gifu, and Tokyo	Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia (Phase 2)
27-29 November	Nairobi	UNCRD and UN-HABITAT Forum for Mayors and Senior Urban Officials on Sustainable Urban Development and Management in Africa, Nairobi, Kenya
2-4 December	Dadaab	Capacity Building Programme for Somali Refugees and the Host Community in Dadaab, Kenya to Improve Their Capabilities for Self-Reliance and Alternative Livelihood Creation
19-21 December	Nanyuki, Kenya	Training Workshop on Planning and Investors' Forum for Devising Strategies for Implementation of Programmes and Projects in the ENNDA Integrated Regional Development Plan

2014

7, 13, 17, 20, 27, 28 January; 3, 10 February; 14, 21, 28 April; 5 May	Bogotá	Series of Interinstitutional Meetings between Bogotá, and the Departments of Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Tolima and Meta (the Central Region of the country) in the Context of the Creation of the First "Special Administrative and Planning Region (RAPE)" of Colombia
27 January	Bogotá	Public Forum for the Signature of the Intergovernmental Agreement of the Special Administrative and Planning Region – RAPE Central Region
19-20 February	Aichi Prefecture	Training Course on Management and Administration of Local Government Institutions for Bangladesh (Second Group)
25-27 February	Surabaya, Indonesia	Fifth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
10 March	Kyoto	UNCRD Special Session at the 3R International Scientific Conference on Material Cycles and Waste Management (3RINCS)
10-12 March	Dadaab	Training Workshop on Enhanced Livelihoods and Refugees and Host Community through Small Computer Business and Conflict Management
13-15 March	Dadaab	Training Workshop on Improving Livelihood through Small Business Skills, Tailoring and Conflict Management
19-20 March 2014	Aichi Prefecture	Training Course on Management and Administration of Local Government Institutions for Bangladesh (Third Group)
20-21 March	Nakuru, Kenya	Human Security in Africa: Assessment and Capacity Building to Promote Sustainable Development in Kenya: Data Validation Workshop for Kenya
7-11 April	Aichi and Gifu Prefectures	Training Course on Endogenous Regional Development through Community Initiatives for Kuching City South
25, 28 March; 26 May; 10 June	Bogotá and its surrounding municipalities	Intermunicipal Workshops (Bogotá and its surrounding municipalities) for the Constitution of a Metropolitan Area and a Territorial Integration Committee
7-9 April	Dadaab	Training Workshop on Role of Energy Saving Stoves in Environmental Protection, Livelihoods Improvement and Conflict Prevention
28-30 April	Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Liberia	Human Security in Africa: Assessment and Capacity Building to Promote Sustainable Peace and Development in Liberia: Data Validation Workshop for Liberia
21 May	Bogotá	Panel and Workshop on Integrated Regional Development Planning in the Context of the First Administrative and Planning Region – RAPE. Central Region

7 April	Medellín, Colombia	World Urban Forum 7 (WUF7), UNCRD Panel on “Integrated Regional Development Planning: Power of a Territorial Approach to Sustainable Development”
8 April	Medellín, Colombia	UNCRD participation in the High-Level Inter-Agency Dialogue in the WUF7
24 April	Nagoya	Nagoya Public Forum on Multilayer Partnerships for the Promotion of 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific
30 April	Kathmandu	Multi-stakeholders Consultation Meeting on Formulation of a National EST Strategy for Nepal
7-8 May	Munich, Germany	2014 IPLA Europe Forum at IFAT 2014
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
26-27 June	Dadaab	Stakeholders’ Consultative Forum: Towards Somali Project Local Ownership and Sustainability

UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2014-June 2015

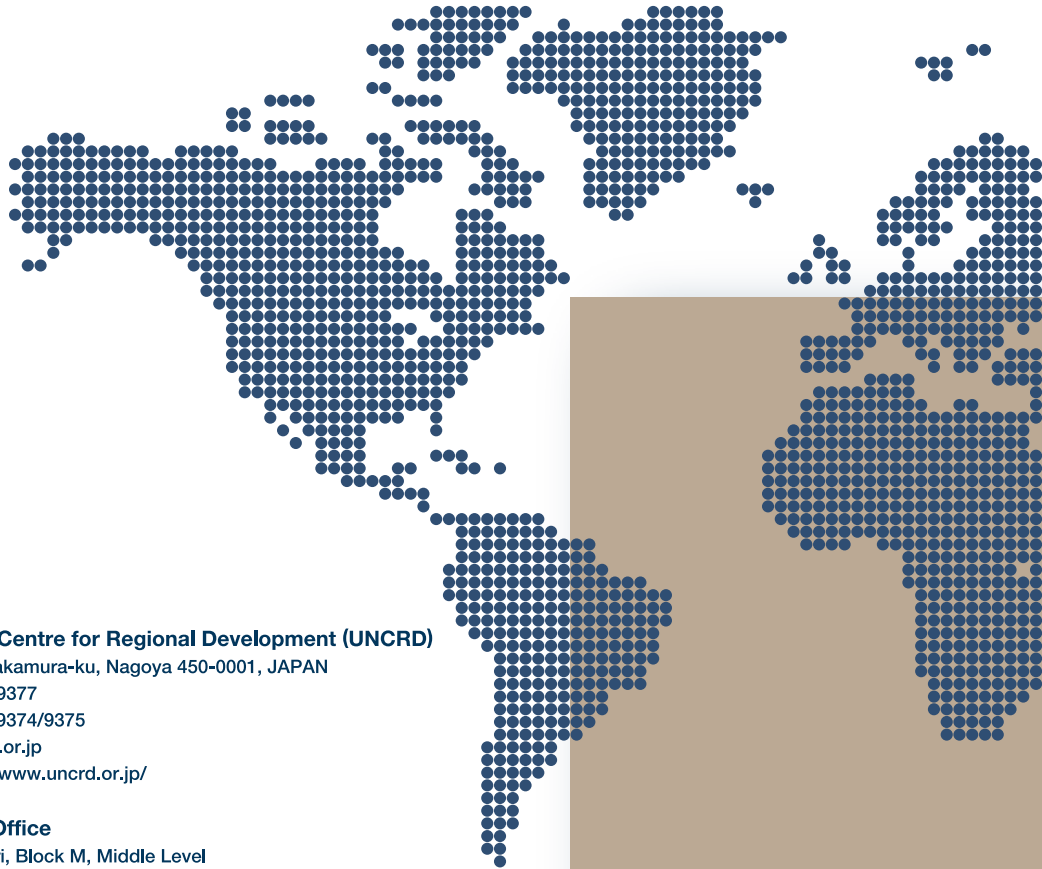
2014

7 July	New York	UNCRD/UN DESA Side Event at the Second meeting of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
28 July; 8, 14 August; 23, 24 September	Bogotá	Intermunicipal workshops (Bogotá and its surrounding municipalities) for the constitution of a metropolitan area and a territorial integration committee
29-31 July	Kenya	Human Security in Africa: Training Workshop on Capacity Building to Promote Sustainable Development in Kenya
July-December	Phonkham Village, Lao PDR	Project of a Clean Water Supply System for Women's Empowerment and Children's Education in Lao PDR (UNCRD Global Partnership Programme)
14 August	Bogotá	Summit for Competitiveness Promotion in the Bogotá Sabana
3 September	Apia, Samoa	SIDS 2014 Conference - Parallel Event (Off-site): Expanding Waste Management Services of Pacific Island Countries through International PPPs
8-9 September	San Paulo, Brazil	IPLA Global Forum 2014
24 September	Boyacá, Colombia	Workshop for the Agreement to Constitute the Territorial Integration Committee
25 September	Boyacá, Colombia	Forum for the Constitution of the first Administrative and Planning Region (RAPE) of Colombia-Central Region, Boyacá, Colombia
21 October-1 November	Juja, Kenya	Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management
19-21 November	Sri Lanka	Eighth Regional EST Forum in Asia
20-21 November	Medellin, Colombia	Contribution to the International Meeting Uraba-Darien-Biodiverse Region

2015

15-16 January	Toyota, Japan	High-Level Symposium on Sustainable Cities: Connecting People, Environment and Technology, Co-Convened By the United Nations and Toyota City
5-6 February	Nagoya	UN and UNCRD Photo Exhibition
16-17 and 19 March	Aichi, Kyoto, and Osaka	Training Programme in Japan for Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)
19 March	Nagoya	Public Symposium on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in Asia
26-27 March	Bogotá	IPLA event "International Dialogue on Solid Waste Management Towards Zero Waste"
14 April	Nairobi	International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning – A Key Tool to Support the New Urban Agenda

24 April	Bogotá	Inter-institutional Coordination Meeting for the Conformation process of the Territorial Integration Committee (CIT) (Law 614 of 2000)
24 April and 15 May	Bogotá	Inter-institutional Workshops (Bogota and its surrounding municipalities) for the Constitution of a Territorial Integration Committee (CIT)
26 June	Bogotá	Internal Articulation Workshop of the Project “Promotion of Integrated Regional Development Planning and Management for an Equitable, Balanced and Sustainable Development”.
27 June-2 July	Bogotá	Regional (Subnational) Panel on Integrated Regional Development Planning



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