

# UNCRD Annual Reports 2006/2007



United Nations Centre  
for Regional Development  
Nagoya, Japan



UNCRD  
annual  
reports  
2006/2007



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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 edition of the *UNCRD Annual Report* actually covers two years of the Centre's activities and therefore extends from July 2005 to June 2007. The *Report* presents a concise account of the Centre's consolidated programme of research, training, information dissemination, and outreach activities during this period conducted in furtherance of the UNCRD mandate to advise and assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable regional development.

In partnership with its parent organization, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), UNCRD has continued to adhere closely to the principal UN international development initiatives in continued efforts to conform to the UN development agenda, thereby ensuring the Centre's continuing relevance and importance to its client community.

Despite continuing to operate under tight budgetary conditions, a number of encouraging signs can be detected in the various areas of ongoing activities. The Environment Group's work on environmentally sustainable transport (EST) has gathered momentum with the increased involvement of Southeast Asian central governments, as evidenced in the successful Regional EST Forums, two of which have been organized during the reporting period. Training continued to build on its strong foundation of partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in organizing country-specific courses, while UNCRD's long-running International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC) was held twice (ITC 34 and ITC 35) during this period. The Human Security and Regional Development Group expanded its scope from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia focus to include Sri Lanka and southern India in information and communication technology (ICT) expansion among tea-estate workers, while in the regional offices in Bogotá and Nairobi, widened activities have involved ICTs in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and additional training in Namibia, Sub-Saharan Africa, respectively. Through optimum resource usage, UNCRD has been able to continue its role supporting the developing countries in specific areas of endeavour.

Readers of this report will gain a general insight into UNCRD's consolidated activities which are in line with its mandate and designed to strengthen the UN's overall development efforts.

In addition to offering my firm gratitude to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan for its continued generous support, I should like to express warmest appreciation to all UNCRD staff members, Advisory Committee members, and to each and every agency and institution which has extended support until now.

Thank you all.

Kazunobo Onogawa  
Director, UNCRD





# UNCRD OVERVIEW, JULY 2005-JUNE 2006 AND JULY 2006-JUNE 2007



## Introduction

This report combines two reporting periods (July 2005-June 2006 and July 2006-June 2007) and is therefore entitled “UNCRD Annual Reports — 2006/2007”. It is structured into four separate but related sections comprising: (a) a brief overview of UNCRD’s activities and an introduction to the Centre along with its relationship within the wider UN organization — specifically its relationship to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA); (b) detailed information on the various activities undertaken at UNCRD Nagoya Office, i.e., Training, Environment, Human Security, and publications and outreach activities; (c) activities undertaken at UNCRD’s field offices in Kobe (UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office), and at the two regional offices in Nairobi, Kenya (UNCRD Africa Office) and in Bogotá, Colombia (UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office); and (d) detailed financial lists, staff lists, publications, and calendars of events.

## UNCRD and UN/DESA

UNCRD has been carrying out its mandated activities since 1971, when it was established in Nagoya, Japan through an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan. During thirty-six years of operations, the Centre has faced the consistent challenge of ensuring that its training, research, and advisory services respond in the most practical way to problems faced by developing countries, while making optimum usage of the resources (both human and financial) at its disposal. Following severe financial constraints, particularly after 2002, the Centre has pursued a more consolidated programme of activities and sought increased external support over and above that extended by the Government of Japan. Partnerships and collaborative activities have been intensified commensurately. The Seventeenth

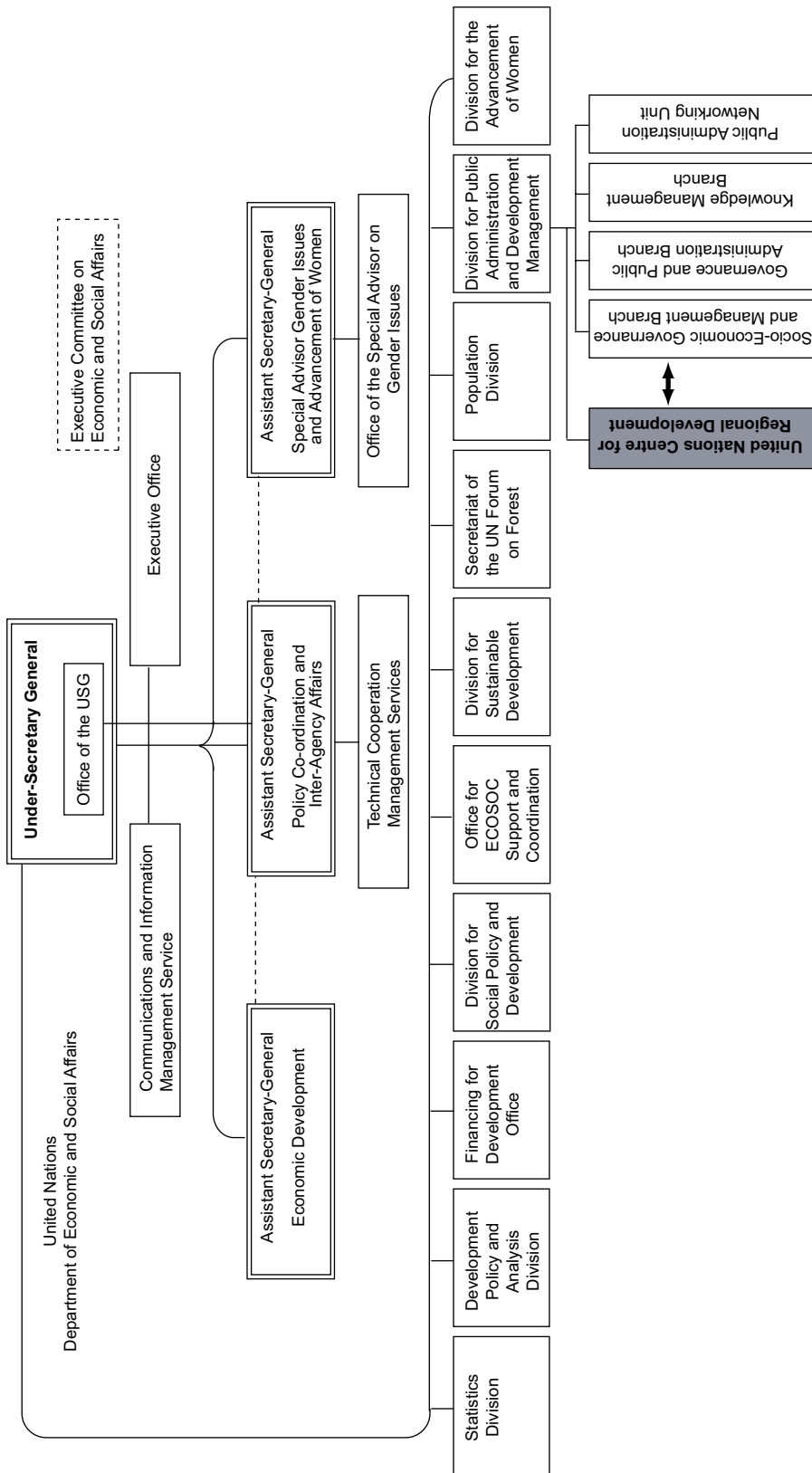
Advisory Committee meeting, in May 2006, took note of the progress made in this regard, widely supporting the Centre’s efforts and drew encouragement from the ongoing achievements recorded in the face of such constraints.

UNCRD is directly linked to the Socio-Economic Governance and Management Branch (SGMB) which is itself part of the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), one of the divisions within UN/DESA. Figure 1 illustrates this relationship and also shows the overall structure of UN/DESA. Figure 2 is an organizational chart of UNCRD which depicts the structure of UNCRD including its three field offices.

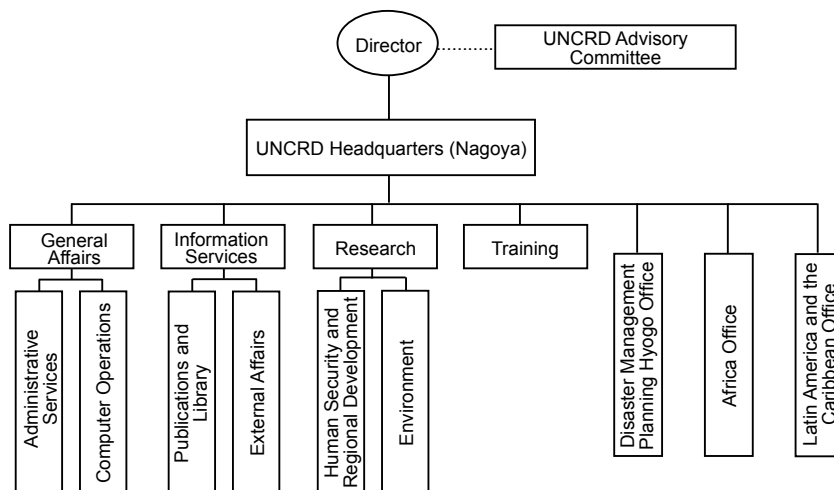
## UNCRD and External Support

Expenditures for the UNCRD Core Fund Project for the period 1 January to 31 December 2005 was US\$3,330,683, while for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006 it was US\$2,772,629. For the same period, it received generous support from a large number of external agencies and institutions totaling US\$2,236,425 and US\$2,363,125, respectively. The Centre continued to benefit from the generous funding of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan, for its core budget but has also benefited from the additional support from a number of other agencies and institutions. The Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, has maintained its support for UNCRD’s Environment Group’s work in environmentally sustainable transport (EST) while the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been a principal collaborating agency in the Centre’s Training Office in Nagoya. Further support for various activities has been forthcoming from several local governments (city and prefectural), government agencies, and multilateral donor agencies, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in particular.

**Figure 1. Relationship between UNCRD and UN/DESA**



**Figure 2. UNCRD Organizational Structure**



Private sources have also been tapped for outreach activities in the local community where UNCRD is located.

Overseas support was received from the central and local governments in Kenya, JICA-Kenya, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Ethiopia, and local institutions while in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) support came from Bogotá City Government, State of Cundinamarca, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN/ECLAC), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and local universities, among many others. Each of these entities deserve profound thanks for the welcome support they have extended.

**UNCRD Activities in Nagoya**

Brief highlights of the two-year segment of UNCRD operations, reported on in this publication, should include the following: the Training Office completed two further International Training Courses in Regional Development, ITC 34 and ITC 35, respectively, in 2006 and 2007. The mainstay of the Centre’s training activities, the ITC has now fully incorporated major UN development initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) attainment and the sustainability concept into its training efforts. This course has now trained almost 900 planners since its 1971 inception. Follow-up seminars have been conducted in Mongolia (twice) and Bhutan in support of individual action plans drawn up by participants as course requirements during ITCs. Meanwhile collaborative training programmes with JICA continue apace. During 2006-2007 the five-year training programme for Western China was successfully concluded, as was the three-year programme on the training of Bulgarian officials on the community-initiative approach to rural

development. A one-off training course was also conducted (in 2007) for small business development in KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa. And the second phase of the training programme for Indonesian officials on regional development management was launched during the same period.

For the Environment Group, the EST initiative went from strength to strength. The First Regional EST Forum, held in 2005 in Nagoya, resulted in the *Aichi Statement* which was supported by all participating countries. This document defined the key elements of EST and recommended measures to be taken at the local and national levels. The Second Regional EST Forum was held in December 2006, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia which enabled a review to be made of progress achieved in implementing the measures outlined in the *Aichi Statement*. In April 2007, a major event was organized in Kyoto, Japan which further heightened the profile of the EST initiative. The Asian Mayors’ Policy Dialogue was a meeting of city mayors and governors convened to discuss the promotion of EST in cities. The major outcome of this meeting, the *Kyoto Declaration*, greatly assisted in strengthening the awareness of EST among municipalities and helped to improve coordination and cooperation among governments and agencies involved. The other major activity of the Environment Group, 3R promotion (reduce, reuse, recycle) continued a variety of activities such as inception meetings and national 3R workshops, designed to integrate the concept of 3R in national policy-making. The main focus of this work was in Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

Human Security project activities during this period continued to build on experience gained in earlier work in adherence to the “Human Security Now” report’s recommendations from the

Commission on Human Security (CHS). In August 2005, the Human Security and Regional Development Group was involved in a collaborative activity with the Centre's parent body, UN/DESA, organizing the international conference "Engaging Communities" in Brisbane, Australia which, among other things, looked at the various potentials and constraints to MDG attainment particularly relating to poverty reduction. Capacity-building initiatives continued in Lao PDR with, respectively, the seventh and eighth training courses for Lao provincial officials. The courses focused, in particular, on the training of trainers for district-level planners. Human security assessments and training continued in Cambodia with a collaborative activity in April 2006 in conjunction with the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI). Later, in December 2006, human security activities expanded to include project work in Sri Lanka and southern India among women tea-estate workers. This initiative was undertaken jointly with the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF).

Information Services comprises publications, library, and the External Affairs Office (EAO). UNCRD's principal publication, the journal *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)* has continued its twice-yearly release, covering the broad themes of UNCRD research activities. From Autumn 2005, themes covered have included: "Decentralization: Poverty Reduction, Empowerment, and Participation" (Spring 2006); "Pro-poor E-Governance" (Autumn 2006); "Regional Development Policy and Practice in Africa" (Spring 2007); and "Earthquake Safety of Schoolchildren" (Autumn 2007). Publication began in 1980, making the journal one of the UN's longest-running publications. The Centre's other journal, *Regional Development Studies (RDS)*, comprising externally-generated papers and submissions, is produced in partnership with the University of Nairobi and seems to have become sustainable, with volumes 11 and 12 (both pending) well-supported with contributions. The *UNCRD Newsletter* ceased publication in hard copy as of December 2006, with issue no. 62. From then onwards, information on UNCRD activities was made available only through the Centre's Homepage.

The EAO maintained a vigorous programme of outreach activities including the popular UNCRD Study Camps which introduce citizens to sustainable development issues. Two were conducted during the reporting period. School and university visits continued to introduce UNCRD activities to a younger clientele, while also raising awareness of the UN, in general. The Global Partnership Programme (GPP), designed to enable local-level bodies to support UNCRD-initiated activities in developing countries also continued to gain ground. Commemorative events were staged, such as UN Day seminars and collaborative symposia, while participation in festivals and outdoor events enabled further dissemination of UNCRD material, strengthening the Centre's general profile among the local community.

### **Field Offices**

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office (hereinafter, UNCRD Hyogo Office) in Kobe conducts research and training activities in disaster mitigation and management and completed the project on Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management with a four-country series of stakeholder consultation meetings (Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Thailand), which compared community-based disaster management (CBDM) experiences from each country. The importance of full community participation in the formulation of disaster management plans was one of the many lessons emerging from this activity. Another important activity initiated during this time (2005) was the three-year project "Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes". The extreme relevance of this project's theme was graphically highlighted by a number of devastating earthquakes which took place in various locations during the reporting period in which schools collapsed with tragic effect. The project covered Fiji, India, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan but was expected to yield lessons and knowledge applicable to other earthquake-prone developing countries. Resulting from the experience gained during the reconstruction programme of Hyogo Prefecture, following the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the UNCRD Hyogo Office incorporated lessons learned during the process into its organized ac-

tivities. The “Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative” (HESI) was a good example. Launched in 2007, this three-year activity began with the “Anti-seismic Building Code Dissemination (ABCD) Project for HESI” with the aim of improving the housing quality in the four target countries of Algeria, Indonesia, Nepal, and Peru.

The UNCRD Africa Office, located in Nairobi, Kenya, continued its capacity-building research and training activities in the face of the region’s considerable and wide-ranging problems. Training activities aim not only to build capacity but to transform the mindset of planners towards effective and goal-oriented attitudes, better equipping them to carry out their responsibilities. The Eleventh Africa Training Course in Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC 11) was held in Spring 2006 while ATC 12 was held a year later, in 2007. This ongoing programme has enabled African planners (over 300, to date) to learn planning skills and know-how commensurate with improved job performance. In-country training (ICT) courses continued in Kenya and Ethiopia, while in 2006, after a six-year recess, the ICT for Namibia resumed. These courses, conducted on a cost-sharing basis, are specially formulated to meet the individual needs of the countries concerned and respond to the critical issues by enhancing planners’ and policymakers’ capacities to tackle such issues. Evaluations of this approach have been positive. UNCRD Africa Office research is interdisciplinary and aims to identify and propose solutions to emerging development problems. Research is conducted as a training support and focuses on policy formulation, plan implementation, and development of training materials, among others.

Located in Bogotá, Colombia, the UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (hereinafter, UNCRD LAC Office) maintained a consistent programme of capacity-building activities for integrated regional development and human security in the region. The main human security project aimed to build organizational and institutional capacity for efficient and integrated management of human security issues in the region while fostering the incorporation of a human security orientation in the formulation of local and regional development policies and plans. Training on human secu-

rity and regional development, based on research in Chile, Colombia, and Peru, aimed to identify major human security concerns as well as best practices and disseminate the results through a wide variety of channels. Also to respond to the demands for human security concept diffusion, the UNCRD LAC Office launched an “Auto-instructional e-Course on the Human Security Concept and Orientation” — operationalized through its website. Human security assessments were conducted in Colombia and Guatemala to identify threats and factors influencing the vulnerability of communities. Another major ongoing activity was the building of institutional and technical capacity for the integrated regional development of Bogotá-Cundinamarca (B-C) to promote the joint social and economic development of their territory. Project activities have involved action research, training courses complemented by technical assistance, and information dissemination, among others — all of which have led to a high number of regular cooperative activities to jointly implement development projects.

In addition to the B-C work, the UNCRD LAC Office also continued its “South-South Cooperation Programme on Capacity-Building for Integrated Regional Development Management in LAC,” which has the objective of creating a network of collaboration and exchange among LAC regions with common interest in integrated regional development management incorporating multistakeholder participation. In the following sections, readers can obtain in-depth information on all these activities as well as other ongoing work of UNCRD.

Special note should be given to the fact that UNCRD facilities in Nagoya have benefited from generous rental subsidies from the Nagoya International Center (NIC). For the period 1 January to 31 December 2006, this amount was US\$347,990, while for the 1 January to 31 December 2007 period it was US\$370,338. Additional support for seconded officials at UNCRD amounted to US\$184,000 for 2006, and US\$159,101 for 2007, which were kindly extended by Nagoya City Government, Aichi Prefectural Government, Gifu Prefectural Government, and Mie Prefectural Government (until March 2007).

# TRAINING

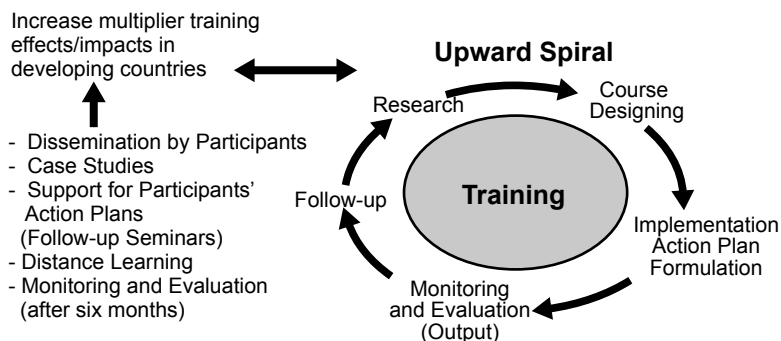


UNCRD has supported capacity-building for sustainable development in developing countries, particularly within the context of environment, human security, and disaster management issues through its various training activities. The internationally-agreed initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) have been incorporated into training in an effort to make development sustainable at the regional or local level in developing countries. The recent training curriculum designed by UNCRD is oriented towards pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development, with emphases on decentralization, participatory governance, and ownership and partnership.

UNCRD's Training Office, which is responsible for training, is engaged in a cycle of activities from course design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation for each training course, in collaboration with research groups. Based on the monitoring/evaluation of training outputs, it also plans and implements follow-up projects and the results of follow-up projects are also reflected in

the design of subsequent courses (see figure 1). Two types of training are conducted: (a) the International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC); and (b) country- and/or theme-specific training courses. With one exception, UNCRD has conducted the ITC annually since 1972. The course provides mid-career government officials from developing countries with comprehensive knowledge and skills necessary for regional development planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Country-specific and/or thematic training courses are joint training programmes held in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which, like UNCRD, is committed to achieving the MDGs. The UNCRD/JICA training courses feature tailor-made training to respond to specific requests from developing countries according to their prevailing situations and problems. Courses currently underway or completed during the reporting period are for Western China, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Bulgaria, and the Republic of South Africa as well as on the theme of environmentally sustainable transport (EST). In addition, a new

**Figure 1. Training Course Management**





*ITC group exercise at UNCRD*

thematic training course focusing on human security was launched in collaboration with the Human Security and Regional Development Group during the reporting period. Each course is conducted in Japan to enable participants to learn firsthand from Japan's development experience, particularly of the Chubu region in which UNCRD is located. This constitutes one of the comparative advantages of these training courses.

With completion of two ITCs, including three follow-up seminars, and nine UNCRD/JICA Training Courses, one training seminar, and one field study programme, the Training Office trained a total of 336 individuals between July 2005 and June 2007.

During the reporting period, two ITCs, which were the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth (ITC 34 and ITC 35), were conducted from 18 May to 28 June 2006 and 17 May to 27 June 2007, respectively, each with eleven participants. These courses, each with six modules addressed the theme "Sustainable Regional Development" and enabled participants to deepen their understanding of sustainability in the context of the UN's MDGs and other important UN development initiatives. The human security module, mainly relating to Goal 1 of the MDGs, enabled participants to deepen their understanding of the concept of human security and its application to regional development planning and implementation through vulnerability assessments. The environment module, which was mainly related to Goal 7, dealt with 3R/sustainable production and consumption, and EST while the disaster management module focused on lessons learned from the reconstruction process after the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and community-based disaster management (CBDM). The living environment module, which integrates these modules examined model cases in Japan from the aspects of safety, health, convenience, amenity, and sustainability of the living environment while MDGs' Target 11 was featured through developing countries' case studies. The ITC incorporates an action plan module during which each participant is required to devise an action plan, derived from the real needs of his/her country, utilizing the lessons learned and information gained from the training course. This vital component of each ITC is designed to increase

participants' capability in a practical way and as a result constitutes a crucial component of each training course.

The Training Office also conducts periodic follow-up seminars in selected countries in direct technical support of ITC participants' action plans as well as to further disseminate ITC training inputs. Follow-up seminars with this objective were conducted twice in Mongolia (28 September 2005 and 3-5 May 2007) with forty-seven and forty participants, respectively, in collaboration with the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Government of Mongolia and the Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC). An additional seminar was conducted in Bhutan on 24 January 2007 in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Government of Bhutan which was attended by twenty-five participants. The seminars in Mongolia addressed the theme of urban planning with a special focus on community participation while the seminar in Bhutan tackled urban-rural migration. Through these seminars, each action plan was incorporated as an official project/strategy proposal to the respective organizations and ITC training inputs concerning their action plans were disseminated and shared with seminar participants. The most important seminar output is the institutional commitment to the implementation of participants' action plans forged not only within their organizations but also with other potential stakeholders involved. In fact, UDRC, a co-organizer of the seminar, is a nongovernmental organization (NGO) set up by past participants in response to advice from UNCRD and now plays an important role in facilitating community participation and mobilization of their resources. Once such a commitment is developed, the feasibility of the action plans will be further enhanced. UNCRD will continue to follow up on their progress and implementation and exchange further information and knowledge when deemed necessary.

The following country- and/or theme-specific training courses were collaborative capacity-building-projects with JICA:



Indonesia Training Course, visit to a Meiho Road Station

### **UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Comprehensive Regional Development for the Western Region of China**

This course was conducted twice — from 3 to 30 July 2005 and from 2 to 29 July 2006 — with fifteen participants each, addressing the issue of how to develop the western inland region, which has lagged behind the development level of the coastal region, by integrating economic, social, and environmental considerations into the development process. The curriculum was structured around three modules: outline of comprehensive national development; history and present situation of industrial policy; and development measures in local cities. These enabled participants to deepen their understanding of Japan's comprehensive national development planning, specific regional planning of Aichi and Hokkaido Prefectures as well as the country's post-war industrial policy. Training inputs concerning anti-pollution policy and measures were also added and highlighted reflecting the prevailing situation in China and past participants' suggestions. With the implementation of these courses, UNCRD completed its five-year training programme having trained a total of seventy-five Chinese officials, most of whom work for the National Development and Reform Commission. A summary report on what was learned during the five-year programme is being produced which is expected to synthesize the training inputs. This report is scheduled for wide dissemination to expand the training impact.

### **UNCRD/JICA Training Course on the Community Initiative Approach to Rural Development for the Republic of Bulgaria**

Conducted from 20 November to 20 December 2005 with ten participants, this course was important in upgrading knowledge, improving attitude, and imparting skills on participation and community initiatives — still badly lacking due to the transition from a centrally-planned to a market-oriented economy. The curriculum stressed field studies in the rural areas of Aichi and Gifu Prefectures, which enabled participants from municipalities in Bulgaria to learn firsthand from local/regional government officials as well as residents on how to find and mobilize local resources such

as natural landscape, historical assets, traditional culture, and attractive townscapes for tourism development, in particular, based on collaboration between the public and private sectors including residents. The participants devised specific action plans for revitalizing their farming villages by developing heritage tourism and/or agritourism industry based on local resources. With the completion of this three-year programme of training courses in 2005, UNCRD had trained a total of thirty Bulgarian central and municipal officials, and further exchange of information and experiences would be highly anticipated especially with the initiatives of six participants from the municipal government of Kazanlak City where JICA's related pilot project was implemented.

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

The second phase has been initiated, targeting the less-developed island of Sulawesi. The first course, implemented from 14 November to 13 December 2006, provided officials of six provincial governments in Sulawesi as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs with an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for regional development management as well as to understand the importance of endogenous regional development (EnRD) based on the optimum use of local attributes and resources and then obtain corresponding techniques and knowhow. The concept of EnRD at UNCRD implies a process of development promoted by the initiative of local people with the use of local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills. The curriculum was organized around three modules: outline of regional development; regional development management; and EnRD. Course material covered EnRD measures utilizing local resources; support measures for local industry and specialty product development; One *Tambon*-One Product (OTOP) in Thailand as well as field visits to study Meiho's revitalization efforts to set up public-private companies for development of specialty products to be sold at *Michinoeki* (road stations). Participants' action plans reflected their understanding of EnRD and contained the innovative proposal to develop their respective provinces





*Follow-up seminar in Mongolia*

focusing on poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor by making full use of local products and resources such as marine resources for tourism, corn, virgin coconut oil, and marbles, all of which are available in Sulawesi. The concluding course was scheduled to be held in 2008.

### **UNCRD/JICA One-Year Training Programme for the Promotion of Small Business and Community Industry Development Facilitator for the Republic of South Africa**

This course was designed to support the challenges and efforts made by the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government to promote small, medium, and micro-enterprises (SMMEs). SMMEs are considered to have an important role and multilateral functions to play in the South African socio-economy, particularly in the promotion of local industry through small and micro-enterprises owned by black South Africans. The training course, conducted in Nagoya from 19 February to 21 March 2007, provided participants from the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA) and the Department of Economic Development of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government with an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for local industry and SMME development as well as for EnRD based on full use of local characteristics and resources. The curriculum covered SME promotion policy, EnRD measures utilizing local resources, and support measures for local industry and specialty product development. It also comprised field visits to study the city of Kobe's various supports for local SMMEs by setting up a large rental factory and providing managerial and technical consultation based on its support network. Participants were taught how to rediscover and utilize local resources for local economic development and also how to link them to market demands and business opportunities as facilitators. Individual action plans contained the useful idea to promote and support SMMEs and local industry in KwaZulu-Natal Province based on the partnership with government, industry, and academia. The relationship between participants from SEDA and from KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government was also strengthened during the course, which constituted another training output. Such strengthened

relations are expected to have a synergy effect with the other organization when their action plan is put into practice. Concerning four other UNCRD/JICA Training Courses conducted in collaboration with research groups on EST and human security, refer to the relevant sections.

The Training Office also implemented several socioeconomic-related programmes and projects in collaboration with Chinese authorities. The projects conducted during the reporting period was designed to support the country's Western Region Development Policy, in particular concerning the human development side, in order to reduce poverty and rectify regional disparity. In collaboration with the Ministry of Land Resources, Government of China and the China Association of Science and Technology (CAST), the third Training Seminar on Land Planning and Integrated Rural Development in Western China was held from 20 to 23 December 2005 in Guangzhou, China with 109 participants. In the seminar, UNCRD introduced development planning in Japan and the "One Village, One Product" movement, which has also been introduced in Thailand and other Asian countries in order to demonstrate the EnRD policy as a possible alternative for the rural areas of China. The field study programme for China's Integrated Rural Development and Management was conducted from 19 to 28 April 2006 in Japan and enabled six participants to investigate Japan's know-how and experience of comprehensive national development planning, regional development policy and measures as well as rural and agricultural revitalization projects. Participants from both the seminar and field study programme were able to deepen their understanding of regional development, in particular the importance of formulating a development plan/strategy which can fully utilize local resources available in each region and thereby increase the potential for sustainability.

In addition to UNCRD core funding (see "Financial Statement," on p. 53), for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006 training activities received support totaling approximately US\$917,000, chiefly from JICA/JICE, Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Transportation Research Institute, and Nagoya-West Rotary Club. For the period 1 January to 31 December 2007, a

total of approximately US\$457,000 was received from JICA/JICE; Toyota Transportation Research Institute; Higashi-Chita and Nagoya-West Rotary Clubs; Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Government of Bhutan; National Center for Construction, Urban Development and Public Utilities, Government of Mongolia; and CITYNET.

#### **Planned Training Courses and Seminars**

- Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Urban Development and Transportation
- Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security
- Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development Management for the Republic of Indonesia
- First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia
- Thirty-sixth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 36)

#### **In-house Training and Seminar Reports**

Completion Report on ITC 34

Completion Report on ITC 35

Evaluation Report on the 34th International Training Course in Regional Development

Evaluation Report on the 35th International Training Course in Regional Development

Executive Summary of Seminar on Regional Development, Urban Planning, and Housing Upgrading: International Policy and Experiences — 2nd ITC Follow-up Project in Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 28 September 2005)

Executive Summary of Seminar on Urban Planning and Living Environment Improvement with Community Participation — 3rd ITC Follow-up Project in Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 3-5 May 2007)

**Staff involved:** Katsuaki Takai, Nana Urakami, Haruko Matsunaga (from April 2005 to June 2006), Hiromi Toida (from April 2006 to March 2007), Shigeru Tanaka (from April 2007), and Nori Takagi (from April 2007).

# ENVIRONMENT



The Environment Group has continued its work to facilitate progress towards sustainable regional development, in line with key international commitments and objectives such as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Project work focuses on the areas of environmentally sustainable transport (EST), sustainable production and consumption (SPC), 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle), and sound solid waste management — all of which are among the priority areas addressed at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. Through its Environment Group, UNCRD is collaborating with a large number of national and international donors and organizations while continuing its cooperation at the subregional level, with the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC) in their activities to promote clean air, clean water, and clean land in Asia. In this way the group endeavours to make a clear contribution to greater environmental awareness, especially among central governments, in the Asia-Pacific region.

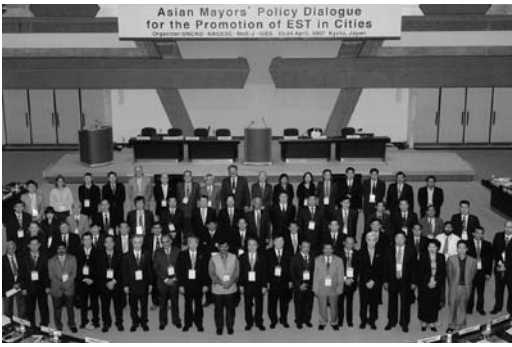
## **Environmentally Sustainable Transport**

During the period covered by this report, major achievements of the Environment Group can be listed as follows: in the area of EST, the First Regional EST Forum was held in Nagoya, Japan on 1-2 August 2005. The main objective of this UNCRD-led Asian EST Initiative, supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan and other partners, is to integrate the perception of EST in the overall planning and development process by identifying and addressing issues, critical challenges, and strategic measures in the environment and transport sector in Asian countries. As a follow-up to the outcome of the Manila Policy Dialogue in January 2004, the First Meeting of the Regional EST Forum in Asia was held in

Nagoya under the overall framework of the International Conference on Environment and Transport in Aichi and in conjunction with World Expo 2005. The meeting was organized by UNCRD in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan and Nagoya International Center (NIC), supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), and World Health Organization (WHO). Government representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China (hereinafter, China), Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter, Lao PDR), Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, as well as international experts and representatives from relevant international organizations participated in the Forum. The key outcome of the First Regional Forum was the successful adoption of the *Aichi Statement* (supported by all fourteen countries) defining key elements of EST as well as recommending a range of measures required to be addressed at the local and national levels.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Transport, other relevant ministries and stakeholders at the national level, and also the relevant international organizations/initiatives, the Regional EST Forum, which is the key pillar of the Asian EST Initiative, provides a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating among Asian countries best practices, policy instruments, tools, and technologies, in relation to various key aspects of EST underlined in the *Aichi Statement* (see page 21).

The Regional EST Forum comprises: (a) high-level government representatives (both from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Transport); and (b) a subsidiary group of internationally known experts in various thematic areas related to EST. Starting with the ASEAN+4 (China,



Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of EST, Kyoto

Japan, Mongolia, and Republic of Korea), the Regional EST Forum has been expanded to cover the South Asian region as well. Gradually, this initiative has been expanded and supported by a number of international organizations such as WHO, Clean Air Initiative (CAI)-Asia, ADB, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Sida, and the intergovernmental AWGESC and South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP).

#### **In-country EST Policy Dialogue-cum-Training Workshops in Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and Cambodia, 19-28 June 2006**

As part of the national component of the Asian EST Initiative and as a follow-up to the *Aichi Statement*, the Environment Group organized a series of In-country EST Policy Dialogue-cum-Training Workshops in Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and Cambodia with the objectives to: (a) review national transport and environment policies in relation to the *Aichi Statement*; (b) build capacity of various line ministries/agencies in relevant EST areas underlined in the *Aichi Statement*; (c) improve interagency coordination at the national level on the implementation/consideration of EST-related policies in their work programmes; (d) improve input from the line ministries/agencies for the national EST strategies; and (e) consolidate country inputs for the Second Regional EST Forum, held later on 11-12 December 2006 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The workshops covered EST themes that were identified as priority areas as a result of consultations held between respective government focal points and UNCRD and resulted in a considerable number of government officials from different line ministries and agencies in three countries being trained.

#### **Second Regional EST Forum, 11-12 December 2006, Yogyakarta, Indonesia**

Following the official launching of the Regional EST Forum at its first meeting held in Nagoya in August 2005, the Second Regional EST Forum was conducted during the Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2006 week (11-15 December 2006) held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The meeting was attended by approximately 100 participants, comprising

governmental representatives from fourteen Asian countries, international experts, and representatives from international organizations. The Second Forum provided a good opportunity to review the progress made by countries in terms of implementing provisions of the *Aichi Statement*.

#### **Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in Cities, 23-24 April 2007, Kyoto, Japan**

UNCRD, AWGESC, the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) jointly organized the Dialogue, which was attended by city mayors and governors from fourteen Asian countries (Japan, seven ASEAN countries, as well as Bangladesh, China, India, Korea, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka), international organizations, and representatives of international organizations. As a key outcome, the mayors adopted the *Kyoto Declaration* (see page 24) for the promotion of EST in cities.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- (1) The Regional EST Forum has set in motion a regional mechanism and consultative process to share best practices, policy instruments, tools, and technologies in EST areas and to promote collaborative and participatory efforts towards addressing emerging and common issues of concern in the environment and transport sector;
- (2) Adoption of the *Aichi Statement* and *Kyoto Declaration* influenced the governments of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Viet Nam, to address the need for developing national EST strategies and action plans in an integrated way covering environment, pollution, human security (health, road safety), and socioeconomics (equity, gender, economy, employment);
- (3) The participatory process has been able to ensure country ownership and improved interagency coordination at the national level in addressing issues concerning environment and transport; and
- (4) Governments have expressed keen interest in establishing city-based EST forums under the



National 3R Workshop in Dhaka

chairmanship of the mayors or governors.

### 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)

The Group's second major area of work lies in the promotion of 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) at the local and national levels in Asian countries through participatory and consultative processes. In response to the outcome of the G8-led 3R initiatives, UNCRD in close cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan, IGES, ADB, and other partners, aims to provide assistance to developing countries in Asia for the implementation of 3R promotional activities at the local and national levels (including preparation of national 3R strategies and execution of pilot/demonstration projects).

The main objective of this project is to integrate the perception of 3R with mainstream thinking, national policies, and regulatory framework by sensitizing the civil society, local/national governments, private sector, industry/business groups (mainly small- and medium-sized enterprises, or SMEs) and NGOs. In order to contribute to the achievement of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development/JPOI as well as the 3R Initiative, the objectives more explicitly include: (a) increase awareness at the local and regional levels on various aspects of 3R through training and workshops; (b) assist developing countries in developing national 3R strategies; and (c) support and promote improved regional networking by institutions and experts working on various issues related to 3R. Currently, UNCRD is providing technical assistance to Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Viet Nam, in developing their national 3R strategies in line with the recommendation of the Senior Officials Meeting on 3R in March 2006.

Major activities completed so far, following the needs assessment missions to ten Asian countries (five South Asian and five Southeast Asian) conducted in 2004, are:

- Organizing an inception meeting for the formulation of a national 3R strategy for Viet Nam, 20-22 December 2006;
- Organizing an inception meeting for the formulation of a national 3R strategy for Indonesia, 6-8 September 2006;
- Co-organizing 3R Workshop on Effective

Waste Management and Resource Use Efficiency in East and Southeast Asia, 16-17 February 2007, Manila;

- Organizing National 3R Workshop, 27-28 February 2007, Dhaka, Bangladesh;
- Initiation of pilot composting plant in Kushtia Municipality in Bangladesh; and
- Successfully mobilizing additional financial support from ADB to Viet Nam concerning national 3R strategy formulation.

### Lessons Learned

- (1) The participatory process of developing national 3R strategies has contributed towards strengthening interagency coordination, networking, and collaboration among key local/national agencies such as the private sector, business sector, industry groups (specifically SMEs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions, and government agencies. The participatory process has been able to ensure country ownership of the national 3R strategies.
- (2) As an outcome of the improved interagency coordination and cooperation, central governments have expressed keen interest in establishing national 3R working groups under the chairmanship of the respective ministries of environment. For instance, Indonesia has expressed keen interest in setting up such a working group through a Ministerial Decree to effectively address 3R needs and priorities through the joint efforts of the relevant line ministries and departments.

In addition to these areas, during the reporting period the Environment Group has been involved in the following collaborative training courses:

#### **Second JICA/UNCRD Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation, 13 October-15 November 2005, Nagoya, Japan**

This training course, organized jointly by JICA-Chubu, Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE), and UNCRD introduced the concept of EST to the participants and also exposed them to various EST measures employed in Japan. The training course consisted of not only conceptual lectures on diverse topics of EST but also field visits to various



Third UNCRD/JICA Group Training Course, Nagoya

sites such as an automobile manufacturing factory, police department, car inspection centre, and the offices of central/local governments. Eight mid-level officials in charge of urban environment and transportation from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, and Venezuela underwent training.

### **Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Training Course, 28-29 November 2005, Manila, Philippines**

In line with the *Aichi Statement* and in collaboration with CAI-Asia, GTZ, and the Government of the Philippines, UNCRD provided support in conducting the pre-feasibility study for implementing the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Metro Manila Project with the objective of easing traffic and reducing air pollution in Metro Manila. As part of this overall project, a training course was held in November 2005 in Manila, the Philippines for capacity-building of local officials to develop and implement a BRT system in Metro Manila. More than forty concerned government officials/individuals in the Philippines took part in the training.

### **Third JICA/UNCRD Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation, 10 October-17 November 2006, Nagoya, Japan**

UNCRD together with JICA-Chubu and JICE organized this Third Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation. In this training course, lectures, a group exercise, and field visits on various EST themes were conducted to help the participants formulate action plans for their respective countries. Eight mid-level officials in charge of urban environment and transportation from Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Peru, the Philippines, and Venezuela underwent training.

The Environment Group received additional support from its partners/collaborating agencies amounting to approximately US\$67,000 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006. They included GTZ; Sida; CAI-Asia; WHO; Chiryu Rotary Club; IGES; and Higashiyama Lion's Club. For the 1 January to 31 December 2007 period, this amount was approximately US\$628,000, which included support chiefly from the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan; IGES; ADB;

and the Higashi-Chita Rotary Club.

**Staff involved:** Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Ken Shimizu (until December 2006), Tadahiro Shibata (until March 2006), Shiro Murai (from April 2006), Sayoko Kimura (until January 2007), and Sayaka Iizuka (from January 2007).

## **AICHI STATEMENT**

### **Towards establishment of the Regional Forum for the promotion of environmentally sustainable transport (EST) in Asia**

The participants, having met in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 1-2 August 2005, for the International Conference on Environment and Transport, to draw up and adopt a statement on the establishment of a Regional EST Forum for the promotion of environmentally sustainable transport in Asia,

**Reaffirming and building** upon the 'Manila Statement' agreed upon by the participants at the inter-governmental Manila Policy Dialogue on Environment and Transport in the Asian Region, held in Manila, the Philippines, from 16-17 January 2004,

**Reaffirming and building** upon the 'Framework for Environmentally Sustainable Cities in ASEAN', agreed upon by the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC) and officially endorsed by the ASEAN Environment Ministers in December 2003,

**Reaffirming and building** upon the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which underlines the importance of environmentally sustainable transport and the required actions to be taken at national and international level,

**Noting** the important contribution sustainable transport systems can make towards realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) set by the United Nations, through improving access to education, employment opportunities, and health care,

**Noting** the importance of achieving greater synergies among the various efforts to promote environmentally sustainable transport in Asia, at the regional, national and local level,

**Acknowledging** that continued economic growth in Asian countries will result in significant further growth in transport demand, which will require a wide range of effective measures at the national and local level to prevent or minimize negative environmental and social impacts associated with the rapid growth in motorization,

**Considering** that efforts to promote environmentally sustainable transport will result not only in the improvement of human health through the reduction of urban air pollution but will also have important complementary benefits, including the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the reduction of deaths and injuries from road accidents, the reduction of harmful noise levels, and the reduction of traffic congestion levels,

**Recognizing** the need for both national and local level governments to develop and adopt integrated policies, strategies, and programmes incorporating key elements of environmentally sustainable transport such as:

*a. Public health*

- *Promoting integrated transport policies that mitigate the negative human health impacts of motorized transport*
- *Recognizing the high costs incurred to the national health system due to nonsustainable transport modes*
- *Strengthening the coordination and cooperation among health and transport agencies*

*b. Land-use planning*

- *Accepting a vision of cities for people rather than for cars, with a focus on the movement of people and goods rather than vehicles*
- *Supporting urban planning with a particular emphasis on public transport, nonmotorized transport, traffic safety and environmental control*
- *Encouraging the integration of both land-use and transport planning to reduce the unplanned, low-density expansion of urban areas*
- *Promoting urban revitalization through mixed-use development, favouring concentrated development around public transport nodes*

- c. Environment and people friendly urban transport infrastructures*
- *Providing affordable and socially acceptable transport infrastructure and facilities in urban areas*
  - *Recognizing that overprovision of infrastructure can induce additional travel by private motorized vehicles and result in increased pollution and congestion, unless appropriate consideration is made*
  - *Acknowledging the importance of mass transit systems in meeting the needs for increased mobility in an environment friendly manner*
- d. Public transport planning and transport demand management (TDM)*
- *Maintaining or increasing the share of public transport by improving the quality of such services*
  - *Controlling the demand for private motorized travel through a combination of policies, such as regulatory measures (manage demand for road space), fiscal policies (such as parking fees, vehicle taxes, road or congestion charging, and fuel taxes, etc.), and infrastructure design measures*
  - *Recognizing Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) as a low-cost mass transit option which can be implemented quickly to meet the growing demand for mobility*
  - *Recognizing Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) as a mass transit option which can be implemented to meet the growing demand for mobility, where appropriate*
- e. Non-motorized transport (NMT)*
- *Acknowledging the dependence of all-income groups on non-motorized transport and its importance as an environmentally sustainable mode of transport*
  - *Aiming to maintain or enhance the existing role of non-motorized transport, especially in dense urban areas, especially for short trips*
  - *Encouraging the provision of higher-quality infrastructure and the development of city-level master plans for footpaths and cycle ways*
  - *Increasing safety for non-motorized transport*
- f. Social equity and gender perspectives*
- *Acknowledging the need for, and contribution of, safe and affordable urban transport systems to the alleviation of poverty and the promotion of social development*
  - *Recognizing that public transport has to address the conditions of women and the need to build the institutional capacity to better include gender aspects in urban transport planning*
  - *Providing infrastructure that particularly caters to the needs of the most vulnerable users, including children, the elderly, and the physically disabled*
- g. Road safety and maintenance*
- *Creating appropriate inter-agency coordination and management mechanism to address the road safety in transport policies and programmes*
  - *Acknowledging road safety as a primary guiding principle for transport planning*
  - *Mobilizing resources for formulation and implementation of multi-stakeholder integrated road safety action plans*
- h. Strengthening road side air quality monitoring and assessment*
- *Improving road side air quality monitoring in urban city centres to better understand the impacts of road side pollution on people travelling on the roads and people working or living close to the roads*
  - *Improving and harmonizing road side monitoring methodologies in line with the internationally standardized methodologies for ambient air quality monitoring*
- i. Traffic noise management*
- *Improving traffic noise monitoring in urban city centres to better understand the impacts of road side noise on people travelling on the roads and people working or living close to the roads*
  - *Acknowledging the need for standards on noise levels and the enforcement of such standards by establishing management mechanisms*
  - *Promoting the prevention of excessive noise through the promotion of non-motorized modes and high-quality public transport*



*j. Cleaner fuel*

- *Phasing out leaded gasoline as rapidly as possible, and phasing down sulphur levels in gasoline and diesel as required to achieve advanced vehicle emission standards*
- *Acknowledging the contribution of alternative fuels such as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and biomass-derived ethanol and biodiesel as a means to reduce vehicle emissions*
- *Planning for an eventual transition to renewable fuels*

*k. Vehicle emission control, standards, and inspection and maintenance (I/M)*

- *Rapidly phasing-in strict emission standards for new vehicles, with due regard to manufacturing lead times and to the provision of compatible fuels*
- *Adopting and enforcing vehicle inspection and maintenance programmes for vehicle emissions and safety, based on high-volume, test-only inspection centres with stringent quality control*
- *Reducing emissions from in-use vehicles by retro-fitting of emission control devices and/or the conversion to lower-emitting fuels*

*l. Strengthening knowledge base, awareness, and public participation*

- *Promoting coordination and cooperation among groups collecting or managing information on EST through a decentralized network of knowledge providers*
- *Developing and disseminating best practice on EST*
- *Increasing the understanding and awareness of the civil society and decisionmakers on the beneficial aspects of EST with the aim to accomplish changes in policies, investment decisions, and personal behaviour*

**Noting** the best practice principles presented in this document, the participants are thus called upon to:

1. unanimously endorse the Regional EST Forum and welcome the contribution by its expert members to conduct periodic high-level policy dialogues and expert consultations to share opinions, ideas, and information on best practices and effective policy instruments among the participating countries on environment and transport related issues in the Asian Region;
2. welcome the initiatives of UNCRD in extending assistance to the countries of the region, especially the developing countries, in preparing national EST strategies, and request the expert members of the Forum to play a catalytic role by providing substantial input and strategic feedback towards the formulation of such strategies;
3. welcome the involvement of all groups including international organizations, bilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations and civil society, academic institutions, foundations, private enterprises, and others, in developing and promoting a decentralized cooperation network to contribute to activities undertaken in support of the Forum such as knowledge management, capacity-building, and the formulation of integrated action plans;
4. request UNCRD to cooperate with other related organizations and initiatives both at the national and international levels in identifying and exploring sources of potential assistance and collaboration for capacity-building activities, including demonstration and pilot projects, as well as for the implementation of policies, strategies, and action plans developed by the participants of the Forum; such efforts may include providing assistance to the Forum participants in utilizing the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and financing from the bilateral and international organizations to implement EST measures.

## **Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Cities -Kyoto Declaration-**

We, the Mayors and governmental representatives of Asian cities, having met in Kyoto, Japan on 23-24 April 2007 at the Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in Cities, to discuss and address key policy issues on environment and transport from city perspectives under the overall framework of the Regional EST Forum,

**Recognizing** that cities in the region are faced with a number of critical environment and transport related issues, their implications for human health, economic well-being, and social equity, and the emerging need to define and implement clear goals at the city level in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD),

**Reaffirming and building** upon the *Aichi Statement* agreed upon at the First Meeting of the Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 1-2 August 2005,

**Noting** the objectives of the Regional EST Forum, an initiative of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) in cooperation with Asian countries, which is comprised of high-level government representatives and experts in various thematic areas related to EST, and which provides a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating best practices, policy instruments, tools, and technologies,

**Emphasizing** that the Regional EST Forum has identified in the *Aichi Statement* the need for both national and local governments to develop and adopt integrated policies, strategies, and programmes incorporating key elements of environmentally sustainable transport,

**Realizing** the importance of strengthening regional cooperation for sustainable cities through the framework of the ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC) and other initiatives, such as the International Council for Local Environment Initiatives (ICLEI) and the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment,

**Acknowledging** the important role that Mayors could play in implementing local-level actions to make cities healthy, green, and environment- and people-friendly in cooperation with key stakeholders, and also addressing local issues which have regional and global implications, such as climate change,

**Recognizing** the importance of achieving greater synergy between local actions and national strategies and programmes to realize EST,

We, the Mayors, thus hereby declare our intention to:

1. resolve to demonstrate leadership and ownership in promoting EST and setting the vision in Asian cities in motion in close collaboration with the national government, the private sector, civil society, and regional and international communities,
2. commit to implementing integrated policies, strategies, and programmes addressing key elements of EST such as public health; land-use planning; environment- and people-friendly urban transport infrastructure; public transport planning and transport demand management (TDM); non-motorized transport (NMT); social equity and gender perspectives; road safety and maintenance; strengthening road side air quality monitoring and assessment; traffic noise management; reduction of pollutants and greenhouse gas emission; and strengthening the knowledge base, awareness, and public participation,
3. dedicate ourselves to specifically addressing priorities that are often under-emphasized but are nevertheless vital and central to EST, such as the provision of exclusive pedestrian and bicycle lanes, and ensuring safe and comfortable movement of women, children, the elderly, and the physically impaired,
4. dedicate ourselves to specifically address the adverse impact of the growing number of motorcycles in most Asian cities,

5. ensure sustainable financing and equitable pricing structures for implementing EST,
6. resolve to actively collaborate and cooperate through the Regional EST Forum in order to share information and promote the incorporation of EST elements in city master plans and programmes,
7. urge the international and donor community to acknowledge the importance of city-based actions and programmes concerning EST, and strongly appeal to them to actively support the implementation of these actions and programmes by providing financial assistance, and facilitating technology transfer and capacity-building through pilot and demonstration projects,
8. call for city-to-city cooperation to address issues of common concern and to bridge knowledge, policy, and technology gaps in the environment and transport sector, and
9. explore possible opportunities for organizing similar policy dialogues on a regular basis in collaboration with the international and donor community.

We are thus convinced that the concerted efforts of national governments, city authorities, the private sector, civil society, and the donor and international community will contribute to a more profound vision of EST for Asian cities in the 21st century.

We express our sincere appreciation to the organizers, experts, and participants for contributing their ideas, opinions, and experiences which will greatly help us in achieving this milestone.

# HUMAN SECURITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



During the reporting period, the research and training activities of the Human Security and Regional Development Group continued to be based on the experience gained from earlier work and the clear need to respond further to the understanding on human security vis-à-vis the recommendations of the 2003 Report of the Commission on Human Security (CHS) “Human Security Now.” This report highlighted the need to put human security concerns at the top of the development agenda through increased attention being paid to conflict- and development-related insecurities. The Group’s project activities are designed to serve the UN mandates on social development, sustainable development, and the attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) — especially those addressing poverty reduction, sustainable environmental management, and building partnerships for development particularly among least developed countries (LDCs) — as well as fulfillment of the needs of UNCRD’s partners for the further understanding of the human security concept and its application to regional development.

The Group’s major activity at the beginning of the reporting period was in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), and involved an international conference in Brisbane, Australia, entitled “Engaging Communities”. This was in August 2005. Output from this conference was published in the Autumn 2005 issue of *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)*, under the theme “Decentralization: Poverty, Empowerment, and Participation”. During the proceedings of this conference, particular attention was paid to the various potentials and constraints in attaining the MDGs relating to poverty reduction, gender disparity, and education and health issues. Among the many recommendations emerging from the discussions was one urging that UN/DESA and UNCRD should continue to support

government agencies in developing countries through providing technical support and capacity-building at the subnational level to strengthen decentralized governance and increase the positive impacts on poverty reduction.

The National Training Programme for Lao People’s Democratic Republic (hereinafter, Lao PDR) continued in November and December with, respectively, the seventh and eighth training courses which were joint activities with JICA. The courses focused on training of trainers from the provinces who are tasked to train district-level planners. Building capacity for planning at the district and *kum-ban* levels is recognized as crucial in facilitating implementation of the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES). While certainly a fair amount of capacity-building has taken place as a result of the training conducted so far, under this programme it is observed that future training is needed at the provincial and district levels. For effective design of future courses, it seems essential to study and evaluate the impacts of this training programme on poverty reduction and decentralized planning.

In Cambodia, the Human Security and Regional Development Group’s initiative for human security assessment and training began with a joint activity with the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) which was held in April 2006, in Phnom Penh. The Workshop on Human Security Assessment for Cambodia had the objective of introducing the human security concept to several government ministries and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and soliciting their views on its applicability to Cambodia. Particular interest was expressed in using the human security framework to monitor progress on programmes for MDGs and poverty reduction which are undertaken each year. All the participating agencies expressed enthusiasm in continuing the human



Group discussion during regional workshop on Capacity-Building for e-Government Initiatives

security assessment work and being involved in it. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-Cambodia stressed the fact that human security assessments must be practical and in a format appealing to government agencies through direct linkages with ongoing poverty reduction programmes and MDG attainment.

A regional workshop was held in April 2006 to discuss the ongoing joint project on Capacity-building for e-Government Initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP). The workshop was organized in conjunction with the major regional conference “e-Gov Asia 2006,” and examined experiences on local e-government in the region and ways to increase the voices of the weakest groups in e-government implementation. Discussion brought forth recommendations for future action including raising awareness of the widening digital divide. Audits should be taken of actual impacts of e-government on the poor in the region, and capacity needs to be built through intensified regional cooperation. Regional network-building was a further potential outcome of the workshop.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) was the theme of a traveling workshop held in India in December 2006 under the title “Pro-poor, Pro-women Use of ICTs for Social Development”. Most participants were women tea-estate workers who were also active community leaders for life improvement. Jointly organized by UNCRD, the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), and ICT Agency, Government of Sri Lanka, the workshop enabled a useful exchange of experience between tea-estate workers from India and Sri Lanka, and development of strategies and action plans in establishing pro-poor and pro-women knowledge centres in the tea plantations.

The Groups’s work in Sri Lanka continued with a two-day workshop on Human Security Assessment for the country, which was conducted with JICA-Sri Lanka on 20-21 December 2006 in Colombo. The workshop brought together the main stakeholders in the country’s development to reconfirm their support for human security and agree-

ment on incorporating the concept within the country’s overall development effort. A human security orientation was thought essential, particularly in policies for poverty reduction and conflict resolution and to this end, emphasis was laid on the need to identify shortcomings in implementation of current policies. UNCRD and JICA Sri Lanka further committed to advancing the human security approach and developing human security assessment frameworks with the central government and concerned NGOs.

The First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security was held in Nagoya in March 2006 in cooperation with the Chubu International Center of JICA, with the objective of improving planning by incorporating a human security approach. This course was the first of a five-year series of such courses. Participants came from Lao PDR, Myanmar, and the Philippines. The course incorporated a skills workshop to equip participants with basic skills such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) and project cycle management (PCM). Action plans, prepared by each participant, proposed further activities in their respective countries to be initiated upon their return. The Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course was held from 23 October to 2 December 2006, again in Nagoya and trained a further nine participants from the above countries. Action plans were drawn up for future activities in these countries while training evaluation indicated that a high level of satisfaction was achieved. The need for fund-raising for human security and sensitization of policymakers were areas that needed deeper consideration by JICA and UNCRD, for future courses. Further activity pursuant to the training programme on Lao PDR took place from 29 January to 9 February 2007 in the form of a Training Workshop on *Kum-ban* Development Planning for Poverty Reduction and Human Security. The training workshop represented UNCRD’s long-term commitment to building capacity for decentralized governance in Lao PDR to assist poverty reduction and strengthen human security.

For the period 1 January to 31 December 2006, the activities of the Human Security and Regional Development Group received US\$87,000 in sup-

port from collaborating partners including the UNDP-APDIP; ICT Agency, Government of Sri Lanka; Human Resource Development Network, Pakistan; and the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI).

**Staff involved:** Devyani Mani, Teruhiko Yoshimura (until March 2007), Baku Takahashi (until May 2007), Yukiko Hamatani (from July 2005 to March 2007), and Mai Hasegawa (until June 2007).

# PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY



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

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

## Regional Development Dialogue

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

*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 of the latest issues of *RDD*. 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*; *Sage Human Resources Abstracts*; *Sage Urban Studies Abstracts*; *Social Planning, Policy and Development (SOPODA)*; and *Sociological Abstracts (SA)*. A worldwide network of around 150 related institutions is maintained on the mailing lists, through which information and publications are exchanged. The network includes information centres and libraries in both developed and developing countries.

## Regional Development Studies

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



### **Informational Materials**

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

### **UNCRD Newsletter**

The *UNCRD Newsletter* was published every six months until the July-December 2006 issue (no. 62). Communication between UNCRD and its past research, training, and meeting participants; and with national, regional, and local government agencies, research and training institutions, other UN agencies, and the international development community who are interested in UNCRD activities now take place via the Centre's Homepage, managed by the EAO.

### **UNCRD Annual Report**

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

### **UNCRD Brochure**

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

promotional function of introducing UNCRD to both the general public as well as a specialized readership.

### **General Publications Series**

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

### **UNCRD Publications on the Web**

A comprehensive, cross-referenced index of UNCRD publications is available at <http://www.virtualref.com/uncrd/>. This index, listing approximately 1,800 items, provides a number of ways to browse through UNCRD materials and is a useful way to gain access to the Centre's output.

### **The UNCRD Library**

During the period covered by this report (July 2005-June 2007), the UNCRD library maintained its public function as a research and information source for both UNCRD and outside personnel interested in regional development and related fields. The collection, mostly English, comprises approximately 20,000 volumes of books (including basic texts, reference books, geographic or country studies, reports, government documents, and developing countries' development plans), around 100 issues of periodicals, newsletters published by relevant organizations, audiovisual materials, and maps. The library maintained publications and journals published by UNCRD as well as texts and materials used in the training courses, workshops, and conferences that have been organized by the Centre since its establishment.

In support of UNCRD activities, the library contains materials for the use of its staff members, research and training fellows, and participants currently associated with the Centre and provides reference, circulation, and current awareness services to them. For the purposes of enhancing its collection and disseminating the Centre's research

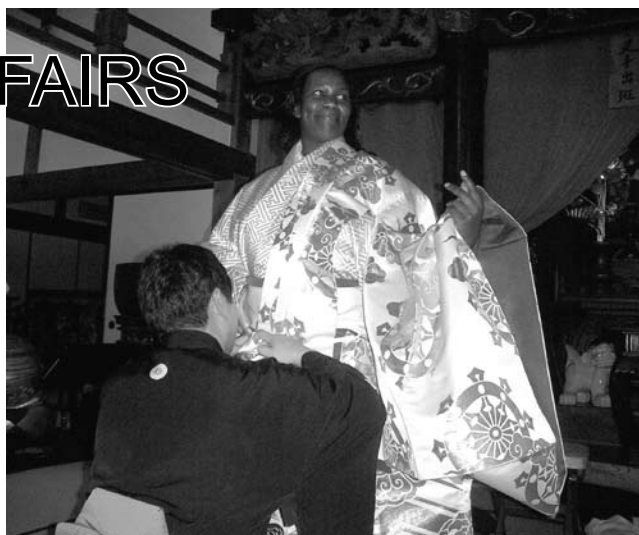




and training results, the library promotes a publications exchange programme with the libraries and information centres of relevant UN and international organizations, development and planning agencies, academic institutions, and research and training centres in both developed and developing nations.

**Staff involved:** James F. Goater, Utako Watanabe, and Yasuko Fukuura.

# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



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

The Global Partnership Programme (GPP) has continued to provide opportunities for local community groups to directly assist developing countries.

## **The Global Partnership Programme**

The GPP has the objective of raising the visibility of UNCRD and attracting support for its activities from the surrounding community in the Chubu region. The GPP comprises files outlining research and training issues of central concern to UNCRD which could benefit from external assistance. A local Lions Club (in collaboration with Lions Club International) and a Rotary Club have already participated in the GPP.

The Environment Group-initiated activities under the GPP have attracted support from Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club in Japan for the Traffic Signals Project in Hanoi; and from the Chiryu Rotary Club for the Community-based Waste Water Management Project in Khorat, Thailand. The Higashi-Chita Rotary Club supports a friend-

ship programme for participants of UNCRD's International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC), introducing them to Japanese culture.

## **Fourth and Fifth UNCRD Study Camps**

The annual UNCRD Study Camps continued investigating the theme of sustainable development with a view to broadening support and understanding of UNCRD's regional development activities at the grass-roots level. The Fourth Study Camp (17-19 March 2006) looked at the theme, "Towards Sustainable Development: Globalization and the Local Community" while the Fifth Study Camp, a year later, examined "Towards Sustainable Development: Human Happiness and the Capacity of the Earth".

As in previous camps, selected participants were brought together for a weekend of intensive discussion, lectures, and presentations designed to both inform and raise awareness of the basic issues. Group interactions and presentations facilitated a mutually-enriching and focused learning experience.

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

UNCRD, through the activities of the EAO, supports schools and other institutions of learning in the local community in promoting education for international understanding. To this end, EAO staff visit various schools and universities in the area to deliver lectures and presentations to introduce to young people the various activities of the UN and related organizations. Throughout the two-year period, lectures were given at various times in schools (around 550 pupils) and a university (fifty-three students). Alternately, over 200 students made visits to UNCRD's premises from elementary, junior high, and high schools, and two universities.



Celebrating UN Day

### Participation in Outside Events

EAO staff respond to requests to provide UNCRD materials for display; distribute UNCRD publications and brochures; and lend videos and panels depicting UN and UNCRD activities. Involvement by UNCRD's EAO staff during the period amounted to around forty occasions comprising UN day events in Tokyo; Global Festa JAPAN, also in Tokyo; and World Collabo Festa in Nagoya. In this way, the existence and activities of UNCRD were brought before a wider audience and the Centre's profile resultingly was increased. Lectures were also delivered at a number of events such as training courses, university seminars, and general meetings.

### Press Releases/Media Coverage

Regular information is disseminated to the media, both local and national, through press release, e-mail, facsimile, and telephone.

### Informational Materials and Dissemination

EAO staff also prepare the Japanese version of the *UNCRD Annual Report*, a well as a Japanese version of the periodic UNCRD brochure. A seasonal bulletin of UNCRD activities, *UNCRD Highlights*, is also produced by the EAO. Each of these publications is published with the generous support of the UNCRD Cooperation Association.

### UNCRD Homepage

The design and maintenance of the Centre's homepage is also the work of the EAO. The UNCRD Homepage has averaged around 23,600 hits annually, and aims to enhance the Centre's visibility and respond to needs for information via the Internet. UNCRD activities are also carried on the United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN) database, a web-based information network managed by the Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), within UNCRD's parent organization, United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UN/DESA). The design of the UNCRD Homepage has been technically revised in its programme structure to be optimized for search engines and to give more user-friendly interface.

### UN Day Commemorative Programme

On UN Day 2005 (23 October), a lecture session was conducted in UNCRD in collaboration with the Aichi Prefectural Office of the UN Association in Japan. Student winners of an essay contest, together with their parents attended the lecture, entitled "Happy Birthday to the United Nations". The following year, a UNCRD commemorative seminar on the occasion of the Centre's thirty-fifth anniversary took place; it was also Japan's fiftieth year of UN membership. The event was held at Galaxy Square in Oasis 21, central Nagoya. Panelists discussed the issues with audience participation during Q-and-A sessions.

### UNCRD Volunteer Programme

As of June 2007, the number of volunteers registered total 196, comprising students, retirees, housewives, office workers, and teachers. The activities in which they assist range from the annual ITC (welcoming, guiding, and Japanese class); UNCRD seminars and study camps (organization, reception, and secretariat); to festivals (reception, distribution, and explanation). Volunteers also engage in a range of translation work, usually through e-mail, by volunteers unable to visit UNCRD premises.

For 2006, costs for Japanese publications and local activities by EAO personnel amounting to approximately US\$58,000 were borne by Aichi Prefectural Government, Nagoya City Government, and local private enterprises. For 2007, the total costs covered was approximately US\$71,000.

**Staff involved:** Keiko Wakisaka, Naoko Inoue, and Hiromi Toida (until March 2006).

# UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE

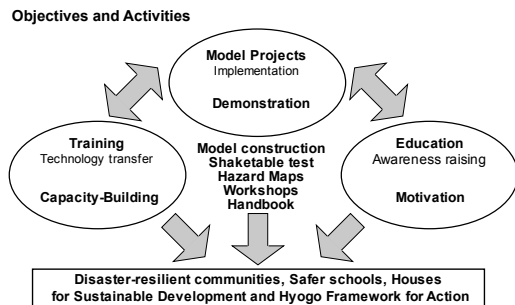


UNCRD's Disaster Management Planning Programme originated in 1985 with research and training projects aimed to support local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions in creating partnerships with communities in developing countries for disaster management planning. The goals were to improve the capacity of communities to develop and implement disaster management plans, and to enhance public awareness of natural hazards.

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office (hereinafter, UNCRD Hyogo Office) was established in April 1999 in Kobe, where the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (hereinafter, the Great Hanshin Earthquake) claimed the lives of more than 6,000 people. The Office focuses on disaster management initiatives through multilateral collaboration at the international level while utilizing the momentum created during the United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (UN-IDNDR) 1990-1999 and the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015*, which was adopted at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (UN-WCDR) held in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture in 2005 to establish disaster prevention as an essential component of sustainable development. The major objectives of the UNCRD Hyogo Office are:

- To provide advisory services to communities vulnerable to disasters, in cooperation with governmental agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions alike;
- To improve the safety of core community facilities such as schools, hospitals, and cultural heritage sites that are vulnerable in times of disaster; and
- To identify and learn best practices in disaster management at the community level and disseminate them through workshops and information technology (see figure 1).

**Figure 1. Objectives and Activities of the UNCRD Hyogo Office**  
(Community-based approach)



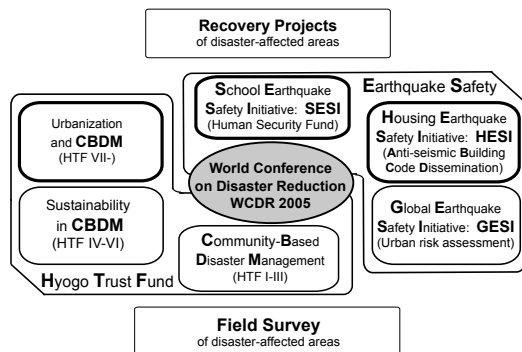
The UNCRD Hyogo Office carries out various projects for disaster reduction, integrating where appropriate the reconstruction process undertaken in Hyogo and other disaster-affected areas in the world. The project funds are additionally provided from the Hyogo Trust Fund (HTF) by an affiliated institute of Hyogo Prefecture, the Human Security Fund from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) fund from the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, and other funds.

## COMPLETED PROJECTS

### Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (HTF VII)

The UNCRD Hyogo Office undertook this project to focus on urbanization and community-based disaster management (CBDM) funded by the HTF from the Hyogo Earthquake Memorial 21st Century Research Institute (see figure 2). A number of case studies illustrate that CBDM is workable in rural areas. However, it should be noted that more peo-

**Figure 2. Projects (1999-2007)**



ple tend to live in urban than in rural settings, and the growth of the urban population in Asian countries has been particularly dramatic. Various disasters take place in urban areas, affecting tens of thousands of people each year through death, injury, and loss of assets and livelihoods. As evidenced by the Great Hanshin Earthquake, it is apparent that urban areas are highly vulnerable to disasters. It is also imperative to examine how the existing CBDM scenarios can be practically applied in urban settings that involve more complex and diverse social dynamics. In a concerted follow-up to the *Hyogo Framework for Action* adopted at the UN-WCDR, the UNCRD Hyogo Office undertook a research project on “Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (HTF VII)”. Under HTF VII between 2005 and 2006, a series of stakeholder consultation meetings were convened in four target countries: Nepal (September 2005 and July 2006), Bangladesh (September 2005 and July 2006), Sri Lanka (January and July 2006), and Thailand (January 2006). These meetings were successfully organized: more than thirty individuals from twenty organizations brought together a wide variety of experiences of CBDM in each country.

In each of these workshops, vernacular language proceedings were produced including workshop outcomes, disaster management advice, and jointly-produced action plans by community members. The HTF VII project supports mainstreaming a disaster management perspective in development activities with the socially vulnerable and the disadvantaged among diverse communities. The major outcomes of the HTF VII project are: (a) empowered individual who knows how to protect her/his life in time of disasters; (b) enhanced people who know how to protect families, friends, and neighbours in time of disaster; (c) capable peer educators at the community level; and (d) CBDM plans based on the policy dialogue and recommendations. Thus, the UNCRD Hyogo Office initiative aims to contribute to a substantial reduction of disaster losses in the target communities and countries by 2015 (*Hyogo Framework for Action*, 2005).

**Workshop on Aseismic Building Technology Acceptable to Communities**

A thematic workshop was held on the theme of “Aseismic building technology acceptable to communities” on 17 November 2005 in Kobe. UNCRD and the Building Research Institute (BRI), Japan co-organized the workshop under the auspices of the Tokyo International Workshop 2006 on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation for Safer Housing (14 to 29 November 2006). The thematic workshop was attended by ten international and twenty Japanese participants working in the field of earthquake risk management.

The thematic session was divided into pre-disaster earthquake risk reduction measures in housing, and post-disaster reconstruction with earthquake technology. Experts from Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), and UNCRD made presentations during the first session. The session on post-disaster housing reconstruction had case studies on reconstruction from Pakistan and Indonesia, followed by a study on pre-disaster recovery planning for effective reconstruction presented by a representative of International Recovery Platform (IRP). Both sessions were followed by interactive discussions on the issues of how communities will be convinced to adopt appropriate technology recommended by professionals and the formal sector.

**May 2006 Java Earthquake (Field Survey)**

The purpose of this field survey in Indonesia includes coordination for a new project of the UNCRD Hyogo Office as well as the investigation of the 2006 earthquake-affected areas in and around the city of Yogyakarta. The damage caused by the earthquake on 27 May 2006 in central Java was mainly due to the collapse of vulnerable houses and buildings. The outcome of HESI will significantly contribute to the reconstruction of the cities with reduced vulnerability to earthquakes.

On 7 December 2006, the Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia held a national seminar on “Natural Disaster Management; Prevention and Recovery Perspectives”. Immediately after the speech of the Minister of Public Works, an official



CBDM (Nepal)

from the Government of Japan made a presentation on relevant experiences and the UNCRD Hyogo Office Coordinator discussed current typical damage and initiatives ongoing in the world. Various questions were raised after the presentation. UNCRD activities, including school safety and building code dissemination, were well acknowledged by the experts, governmental officials, and international agencies in Indonesia.

## ONGOING ACTIVITIES

### **Gender in Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (HTF VIII)**

CBDM was initiated with the establishment of the UNCRD Hyogo Office in 1999, leading to the “Gender in Urbanization and CBDM” action research project, marking the eighth project year in the series. The concept of CBDM draws upon lessons learned from major disasters including the Great Hanshin Earthquake in which up to 80 per cent of the survivors were rescued by neighbours and families rather than by emergency personnel.

The preparation of community members through effective awareness-raising and capacity-building, is seen to be the most essential and effective factor in protecting lives and minimizing disaster impact in relation to community empowerment, sustainability, human security, urbanization, and gender issues which are seen to influence the effectiveness of community initiatives.

Over the years, several large-scale disasters have affected some of the target countries, all demonstrating effective community, government, and international post-disaster response. However, casualty figures and damages indicate that far more pre-disaster preparatory work and capacity-building is necessary. Lack of disaster risk awareness at the most basic level, such as in the case of the Indian Ocean Tsunami and the South Asia Earthquake, were also still very evident.

To ameliorate this problem, several channels of information dissemination and training have been applied, for example: (a) visual dissemination through audiovisual productions, workshop presentations, and information kits and other publications produced in local language and sharing best

practices amongst project countries; and (b) participatory learning through workshops and the drafting of action plans, helping stakeholders prepare for disasters. The key messages were also broadcasted through different national and private TV, radio stations, and newspapers. The following lessons have been learned over the years: (a) there is still a widespread gap between disaster risk awareness, management capacity, and actual risk, leading to the lack of preparedness that must be immediately addressed at multiple levels; (b) effective community initiatives come from both an indigenous approach utilizing local knowledge and evaluating prevailing practices and good governance that address disaster risk from both localized and holistic viewpoints including environmental stewardship, human security, and urban planning. For this, good communication (governance) between all stakeholders is imperative. The tools developed, mentioned above, are quite effective to achieve good governance; and (c) women can take an important decision-making role to address family needs with appropriate gender balance for disaster management and protecting the socially vulnerable. So far, there exists little research on gender and disasters. This project will be helpful for both fields.

### **Reducing Vulnerability of Schoolchildren to Earthquakes**

The UNCRD Hyogo Office has been implementing a three-year project on “Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes” in the Asia-Pacific region under project execution by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA) since April 2005. The project aims to ensure that schoolchildren living in seismic regions have earthquake-safe schools and that local communities build capacities to cope with earthquake disasters.

The project includes retrofitting of school buildings in a participatory way with the involvement of local communities, local governments, and resource institutions, trainings on safer construction practices to technicians, and disaster education in schools and communities. These activities are carried out in Fiji, India, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan as demonstration cases which will be disseminated



School (Indonesia)

throughout the respective geographical regions through regional and international workshops. The following activities are included in the school safety project.

**Seismic safety of school buildings.** The projects include seismic vulnerability analysis of about ten selected schools in a project city of each country and retrofitting of some of them which cover prominent construction typology in the region.

**Capacity-building of communities.** Retrofitting of schools in communities serves as a demonstration of proper earthquake technology. Masons in the communities get on-the-job training during the retrofitting of schools. In addition, technicians in each of the project cities undergo training on earthquake design and construction of houses.

**Disaster education and awareness.** The project includes development and wide distribution of educational booklets, posters, and a guidebook on teachers' training and students' drills for earthquake disaster preparedness and response. The project also develops an interactive educational tool for awareness-raising on earthquake disaster and simple seismic risk assessment of buildings. Educational interactive software on general awareness and risk assessment at the household level are published in UN languages.

**Knowledge and experience dissemination.** Regional and international workshops on school seismic safety aim to disseminate the success and lessons of project cities to a wider audience.

In each country, the human security concept was introduced in the school safety initiative as disasters hit the most vulnerable sections of the society, especially children.

The school safety project embraces the concept of safer communities since the human security element is internalized in it. The project was able to gather and engage large numbers of community members as safety of schoolchildren is an important matter to all. The opportunity is taken to educate community members to foster a culture of safety.

### **Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative**

The collapse of buildings and houses is often the single largest cause of deaths and damage resulting from earthquakes. This was the case in the 1995

Great Hanshin Earthquake in which close to 90 per cent of the victims lost their lives due to the collapse of their dwellings. It was also evident that old houses, which were built according to the previous versions of the then latest building code, were more prone to collapse or severe damage compared to newer houses that were built according to the revised code requiring greater earthquake resistance. Hence, it was concluded that the collapse of buildings and houses can be avoided or significantly reduced if there is an effective building code in place and if it is applied to housing construction.

Most earthquake-prone countries have building codes with seismic provisions, aiming to prevent social and economic losses caused by disasters, accidents, and urban problems. However, many of these countries have difficulty implementing their codes effectively due to various obstacles. Some of the hindrances are low levels of awareness among the public and lack of capacity of government officers to implement the code.

In consideration of these facts as well as the goal of achieving the *Hyogo Framework for Action* adopted at the 2005 UN-WCDDR in Kobe, the UNCRD Hyogo Office launched a new project titled "Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI)" in January 2007 with its first project on the "Anti-seismic Building Code Dissemination (ABCD) Project for HESI". The three-year HESI project aims to improve the safety of houses in four countries: Algeria, Indonesia, Nepal, and Peru, through effective implementation of building codes already in force in these countries. The HESI project consists of: (a) evaluation of building control systems currently in place in seismic countries; (b) awareness-raising of the building code and importance of its effective implementation among stakeholders of housing safety; (c) policy development for the improved safety of houses including non-engineered traditional houses; and (d) capacity development of government officers to implement the building code.

As part of the project, a questionnaire was sent to selected seismic countries across the world to collect information on building codes and the status of implementation. Based on twenty responses, a report on building control systems and housing



HESI (Nepal)

safety situations in different countries was prepared. Following the survey, a three-day expert meeting was convened on the “Anti-seismic Building Code Dissemination Project for the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative” in Kobe in January 2007. It was attended by fifteen stakeholders of housing safety from government agencies, academic institutions, and NGOs from India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, and Peru. During the expert meeting, UNCRD organized an international symposium on “Creating Culture of Disaster Prevention in the Context of Housing and Urbanization” in collaboration with *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper, Osaka. The event attracted over 200 participants and aimed to raise awareness on the need to create a culture of disaster prevention by presenting activities related to housing safety in India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, and Peru.

Raising awareness on earthquake-proof buildings and the importance of enforcing building regulations is one of the core project activities. In this regard, the first national workshop will be held in Nepal and Peru in August 2007 with the aim of raising awareness among policymakers from the central government and code-implementing local governments; and also to identify problems that hinder effective building code enforcement in Nepal and Peru. The HESI project tries to apply both the bottom-up (community-based) and top-down (mandatory) approaches.

The two-day consultative workshop in Nepal was attended by over seventy participants from the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW), Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), mayors and executive engineers of twenty municipalities, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), NGOs, academia, and the media. The one-day workshop in Peru was held immediately after an earthquake that claimed over 500 lives in August 2007, and was attended by thirty participants from the Ministry of Housing of Peru, universities, the media, and other relevant institutions.

## FUTURE ACTIVITY

### Gender in Community-Based Disaster Management (HTF IX)

The notion of “gender” and its associated roles and expectations are not determined biologically but depend on where the person was born and grew up. It is a fact that, in general, women are poorer than men and often have different and/or unequal ownership rights, access, and control of resources, or are faced with social segregation that exclude them from decision making and/or social and economic opportunities. Worldwide, they also tend to be more frequently exposed to physical and psychological harassment and violence at home and in workplaces. These factors make women more vulnerable in day-to-day life and especially during emergencies.

Such underlying issues also tend to influence the level of services and awareness of society in general in regards to the health and education needs of women of all ages and ultimately influence their well-being and social security, as well as opportunities for economic and social advancement. This will directly affect the purchasing power and resource allocation of families, as well as their awareness for the need of disaster risk mitigation. Hence this is a critical theme influencing the safety and preparedness of women, men, and children in pre- and post-disaster situations.

A more detailed look at the effects of disasters can demonstrate different influences and issues by gender. The Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster in 2004 resulted in a higher fatality rate for women and children in comparison to men. Some factors attributed to this result were that the women stayed behind to look for their children and relatives and also because men, more often than women, could swim and climb trees. Indeed, a majority of towns and districts in both Indonesia and Sri Lanka reported male survivors outnumbering women by three or four times, for example in North Aceh district, Indonesia, where more than 77 per cent of the casualties were women. It is also a well-documented case that the excessive female fatality rate in the aftermath of the cyclone and the flooding in Bangladesh in 1991 was largely due to cultural constraints by which women were left by their





CBDM (Bangladesh)

husbands to care for children and to protect property. The combination of physical limitations and the restricted mobility due to their traditional dress (sari) added to their vulnerability. Despite these cases, it is still not commonplace to collect gender segregated data in the aftermath of disasters. It is critical to collect statistical gender segregated data combined with qualitative gender indicators to more effectively reduce the disaster vulnerability of women.

The “Gender in CBDM” project (HTF IX) has two key objectives. The first is to implement the provisions of the HFA which reaffirmed that “A gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans, and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training.” HTF IX will transform the strategic goals and priorities set out in HFA into action.

The second objective is to help the target countries’ efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Gender equality, which refers to the equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of women and men, is one of the key elements to achieve the MDGs. Implementation of the project “Gender in CBDM” under HTF IX will promote gender perspectives in disaster preparedness and development planning at both the government and community levels, empowering women through decision making and planning as community members.

Therefore, HTF IX will be implemented in order to: (a) evaluate the gender sensitivity of disaster management policies and statistical and social indicators in the target countries; (b) raise the awareness of stakeholders including governments, academic institutions, NGOs, and communities; (c) disseminate effective and efficient educational materials through workshops and/or trainings, and policies of gender sensitivities in the target countries; and (d) build the capacity of stakeholders in the target countries for the evaluation and development of gender-sensitive policies.

During the 1 January to 31 December 2006 period, the UNCRD Hyogo Office’s activities received additional support from Hyogo Prefectural Government through its rental contributions of

US\$120,027; NTT/Neomate Hyogo’s support for seconded personnel of US\$41,379; and support from *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper of approximately US\$8,600 toward the International Disaster Management Symposium held in Kobe. From 1 January to 31 December 2007, Hyogo Prefectural Government provided support through rental contributions of an amount of US\$127,735; NTT/Neomate Hyogo gave its support of seconded personnel of US\$44,037; and a total of approximately US\$27,500 was received from Hyogo Prefectural Government and *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper towards International Disaster Management Symposium held in Kobe.

**Staff involved:** Shoichi Ando, Bishnu Hari Pandey, Mayumi Yamada (until October 2006), Yoko Saito (from November 2006), Ayako Fujieda, Edward Yutaka Sumoto (from November 2005), and Naoko Mishima (from November 2006).

# UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE



Over the past three decades, the population of Africa has doubled while the number of people living in poverty has increased. It is estimated that about 46 per cent of the population in Africa lives on less than US\$1 a day and recent evidence suggests that the poor are being completely excluded from the benefits of recent economic growth. A recent UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) report indicates that Africa achieved economic growth rates of 5.6 per cent and 5.7 per cent in 2005 and 2006, respectively. However, these growth rates are short of the 7 per cent growth rate required to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. Africa, therefore, remains high on the agenda of the international community as demonstrated by the focus of the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, the MDGs, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD 2002), the African Commission as well as homegrown initiatives such as the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). The agenda for action of all these initiatives has suggested a comprehensive and multisectoral approach to development in Africa and has urged African leaders to embrace democracy and good governance. Widespread problems constrain progress and the achievement of the MDGs in Africa, including conflicts, bad governance, climate variability, and insufficient numbers of professional planners and administrators with the requisite knowledge and skills to effectively plan to alleviate poverty and manage emerging development challenges and issues.

Poverty remains the overarching concern of Africa and the international community as is expressed in the “Agenda for Action” of the MDGs and other international organizations’ initiatives. UNCRD strongly believes that the capacity to plan, implement, and manage development projects and programmes is one of the keys to achieving the

MDGs and alleviating poverty. In this regard, the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with its national and international partners, has been at the forefront in pursuing the Agenda for Action of the MDGs and WSSD 2002 through its research and capacity-building programmes. Towards this goal, since 1992, the UNCRD Africa Office has been supporting African countries’ capacity to design and implement effective decentralization and poverty alleviation policies as well as local/regional development plans and policies by undertaking **training, comparative research, and senior policy seminars** for information exchange and dissemination.

## FOCUS OF ACTIVITIES

### Training

The training orientation of the UNCRD Africa Office is not only towards enhancing the skills and knowledge of the participants but also to transforming their mindsets towards an effective and goal-oriented approach to development projects. The Office strongly believes that changing attitudes and inculcating positive work ethics and values through training are imperative. An innovative and effective output-oriented participatory training methodology has been formulated to train planners and development managers in its international as well as in-country training (ICT) programmes. The focus of the Office on training is consistent with the agenda for action of the *Millennium Declaration* and the principles of NEPAD that emphasizes the crucial role training plays in enhancing Africa’s capacity to achieve the MDGs and sustainable development. Towards this goal, the UNCRD Africa Office conducts two types of training: (a) the Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC); and



ATC 12

(b) ICT courses, organized as components of country programmes for technical assistance.

### Africa Training Course

Since 1995, the UNCRD Africa Office has been organizing the ATC, a unique programme that is designed to meet the decentralization and regional planning needs of African countries through innovative methodology and custom-made training materials and case studies. The principal aim of the ATC is to provide mid-career planners with the requisite knowledge and analytical skills for formulating and implementing effective local and regional development policies and plans. Further, it seeks to respond to African countries' endeavours to develop appropriate planning policies, well-trained and motivated personnel, and effective management strategies. Institutional and organizational changes that meet these goals will enable African countries to: (a) focus on the essential elements of sustainable development, especially local institutional capacity for resource mobilization and citizen participation; (b) upgrade and improve the methodologies and tools utilized for local and regional development planning and management; and (c) expand the severely limited capacities, linkages, and synergies of the relevant organizations.

The ATC is conducted by the UNCRD Africa Office in collaboration with the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-Kenya, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Kenya. Other interlinked activities consist of: (a) growing institutional linkages and collaboration with key centres of training and planning institutions in Africa and Asia; (b) an expanding programme for exchange of Asia-Africa development experience; (c) effective training methodology development, and preparation of improved training material and case studies, including training manuals; (d) building a broad network of development planners and managers in Africa; and (e) the growing number of ICT courses designed to scale-up the number of planners. Through these interlinked activities, the Office has been assisting African countries to build their institutional and human resource development (HRD) capacities to

alleviate poverty. During the period covered by this report, the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with various partners, conducted the Eleventh Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC 11), which was held from 13 February to 17 March 2006. Participants from Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe attended the course. Based on the evaluation of the previous training course, the curriculum of ATC 11 was revised and improved. In this regard, themes on environmental planning and environmental impact assessment and another on spatial analysis and computer applications were included in the curriculum. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office also conducted ATC 12 from 19 February to 24 March 2007. Participants drawn from Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe attended this training course. The ATC 12 curriculum was also revised and included themes on disaster prevention and management, and refugees and internally-displaced persons (IDPs).

### Achievements and Lessons Learned

Through its annual ATC, the UNCRD Africa Office has now trained a total of 320 professional planners and administrators from about fifteen African countries. The course has provided African planners with the opportunity to learn crucial planning skills and know-how through an innovative and effective output-oriented participatory training methodology. The course modules address the needs of regional planning and management, decentralization, and improved local governance of African countries.

The ATC has had a positive impact on the professional conduct of the planners and administrators trained through the course. Feedback from the alumni and separate evaluation missions conducted in 1999 and 2001 to assess the impact of the training course indicated that the alumni are applying their newly acquired skills to their professional responsibilities after returning to their workplaces. The programme has also expanded the training of trainers (TOT) programme to reach a larger constituency, with ATC alumni serving as



Ethiopia Training Course

resource persons to organize and deliver ICT courses in collaboration with UNCRD and local development partners. In this regard, in 2006, the Africa Office re-initiated its ICT programme in Namibia to support the Government of Namibia in its decentralization and regionalization programme. Since it began in 1995, the ATC has been organized in collaboration with other bilateral and multilateral organizations. The current collaboration between UNCRD and AICAD/JICA (which began in 2001) to implement the annual ATC, came to an end in early 2007. Therefore, UNCRD needs to find ways to continue the collaboration with AICAD/JICA while at the same time seeking greater financial and institutional support from other partners and donors.

### **In-Country Training Programme**

The ICT programme of the UNCRD Africa Office focuses on Eastern and Southern African countries. Courses are tailor-made for a particular country on specific topics, thereby responding to the most critical needs of participating countries. Until now, the Office has initiated sustainable ICT courses in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia. At the same time, the Office has received requests for support through ICT programmes from Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda but due to financial constraints could not launch these programmes. To help organize and deliver ICT courses, the UNCRD Africa Office has identified emerging centres of excellence and works closely with these centres to develop capacities in regional and local planning and development with financial assistance from donors in their host countries. While implementing ICT, UNCRD emphasizes partnership between government agencies, and research and local institutions to enhance the ownership and sustainability of the programme. In addition to providing the participants with requisite skills and knowledge, the project has significant multiplier effects and potential sustainability.

To date, over 1,500 professional planners and administrators have been trained through ICT programmes in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia. The ICT in Ethiopia was launched in 1999, and aims at supporting the Regional State of Oromia in its HRD capabilities and to ensure the availability of skilled

manpower and training materials in the region. Since 1992, the Government of Ethiopia has been carrying out reform programmes through a series of policies in the political, economic, and social spheres. The UNCRD Africa Office's technical assistance programme in Ethiopia is designed to fill this gap and provide the planners of the Regional State of Oromia with requisite knowledge and technical know-how in regional development planning and the techniques of designing, implementing, and managing effective regional development projects and plans. The training programme aims at, *inter alia*, capacity support for streamlining sector-wide management of information systems; and common planning and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as a means of reducing the high transaction costs of managing a wide range of projects funded by different actors, including the government, international organizations, and NGOs in the region. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-Ethiopia conducted the eighth and ninth ICT workshops in Adama, Ethiopia from 2 to 30 April 2006 and from 2 to 28 April 2007, respectively, and trained fifty-seven professional planners and administrators from different zones and districts as well as various sectoral ministries of the Regional Government of Oromia. The training programmes were organized in three different but mutually interlinked modules — project planning and management, data collection and analysis, and participatory rural appraisal methods (PRA).

Namibia's ICT programme was launched in 1993 to support the Government of Namibia to effectively implement its decentralization policy as well as local and regional development programmes. The technical assistance programme was undertaken in collaboration with other institutions and partners, including UNICEF Namibia, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), National Planning Commission, and the University of Namibia. (From 2000 until 2006, no ICT programme was conducted in Namibia due to institutional problems). Nevertheless, planners from Namibia continued to benefit from the various capacity-building programmes of UNCRD, including the annual ATC as well as the Asia-Africa Exchange programmes.



Namibia Training Course

Through its ATC, a total of thirty-five Namibian planners have been trained. Fellowships were provided to nine Namibian officials as well as planners who were trained via the Africa-Asia exchange programme on information technology, and urban and regional planning in Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. In 2006, the Government of Namibia, through the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), requested UNCRD to resume the technical assistance programme for the ensuing three years (November 2006 to October 2009).

Towards this goal, a TOT workshop on regional development policy and practices in Namibia was conducted from 20 November to 2 December 2006 in Windhoek, Namibia. Fifty planners and councilors from twelve regions of the country attended this training course. The main objective of the training workshop was to train the Namibian planners on effective regional development policies and practices. The course also aimed at equipping the participants with the techniques of conducting effective training programmes so that they can train more planners when they return to their respective workstations. The participants were trained on techniques of project planning and management as well as data collection and analysis. Field studies and planning exercises were undertaken which demonstrated the complexity of the practical implementation of regional development projects and programmes. The field visit was organized as an integral part of the training programme to provide the participants with an opportunity to understand the practical problems of planning, implementing, and managing projects. Through the field visit, participants were able to appreciate the usefulness and importance of the knowledge and skills they had acquired through in-class lectures, group discussions, and exercises.

In Kenya, the ICT programme focuses on several areas including supporting the physical planning department with the preparation of an integrated regional development plan for Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South. As the district has failed to achieve the expected economic growth rate, the Government of Kenya requested the UNCRD Africa Office to assist the Coast planners in three areas: (a) to build the ca-

capacity of the planners by training them in appropriate methodologies and techniques of data collection and analysis; (b) to provide them with requisite technical skills in regional plan formulation; and (c) to train them on the role of stakeholder consultation, community participation, and partnership-building in regional development. Towards these objectives, a number of training workshops have been conducted in the region since 2004. The programme is undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and the University of Nairobi. From 17 to 19 October 2005 a training workshop on "Data Analysis, Synthesis, and Plan Formulation" in Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South was held. The overall objective of the workshop was to train the participants on techniques of data analysis, and projection of the future regional and local development scenarios, and to formulate development strategies and programmes. During this workshop twenty-four participants were trained. A workshop on Stakeholders' Consultation in Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation for Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South was held in Mombasa, from 25 to 27 January 2006. The objective of this workshop was to provide a forum for the stakeholders to give their comments and views on the draft regional plan. During this workshop seventy-three participants were trained. A subsequent training workshop was held from 4 to 6 September 2006 in Mombasa, on "Regional Plan Preparation and Matrix Formulation" in Kwale district and Mombasa Mainland South. The objective of this workshop was to train the participants in regional development strategies and programmes and formulation of a regional plan matrix. Forty-four participants attended this workshop. Lessons learned from the workshops undertaken are that the process of plan preparation is intertwined with politics and influenced by high staff turnover in the government.

Between May 2000 and November 2003, the UNCRD Africa Office conducted an ICT programme in Nyandarua district of Central Province, Kenya, to support the Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Lands and Settlement. The programme was implemented through a series of short-term training workshops and regional plan preparation



ENNDA

sessions. Planners and development managers in the region were trained on emerging concepts, methodology, and techniques of regional development planning and plan preparation. The *Nyandarua District Regional Development Plan: A Sustainable Regional Development, 2001-2030*, which was published as UNCRD Textbook Series no. 11 — is one of the key outputs of the programme. The plan focuses on poverty alleviation in the context of effective resource management and utilization and sustainable economic development in the district.

A committee was formed to spearhead the implementation of the plan but it became evident that the committee members lacked the skills to identify, prioritize, and select programmes and projects for implementation. The capacity to spearhead resource mobilization in supporting plan implementation was also lacking among the committee members. To address these weaknesses, the UNCRD Africa Office and the Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Lands and Settlements in collaboration with the University of Nairobi and the Ministry of Planning and National Development organized a training workshop from 14 to 16 December 2005 in Nyandarua district. Twenty-four participants including the committee members, selected community leaders, policymakers, planners, and development managers were trained and sensitized on project planning, prioritization, implementation, funding, and costing. The ICT programme in Nyandarua has achieved its objectives of preparing a regional development plan for the district through participatory methodology and supported the initial stages of plan implementation by building the capacity of the plan implementation committee members. Planners and development managers were also trained in advisory planning skills to enable them to collaborate effectively with local community leaders in plan implementation.

The current ICT programme in ENNDA focuses on building the capacity of the region's planners, development managers, and stakeholders to prepare an integrated regional development plan for ENNDA.

During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office jointly with ENNDA, organized two training workshops and one in-house seminar on regional development planning and plan prepara-

tion in collaboration with the University of Nairobi; Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Lands; and Rural Planning Directorate, Ministry of Planning and National Development. The first workshop, attended by sixty-five participants, was held in Nanyuki, Kenya from 27 to 29 July 2007. The workshop was designed to enhance data collection and plan preparation skills of the planners of Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin. An in-house seminar on data collection, identification of data gaps, and regional development planning and plan preparation was also held in Isiolo, Kenya from 26 to 28 July 2006. Eighteen planners, development managers, and statistical experts in the ENNDA region attended the in-house seminar. The second training workshop was organized to train planners and development managers in ENNDA on data analysis, synthesis, and plan formulation. Thirty-two participants attended the workshop, which was held from 29 to 31 May 2007 at Kenya's Masinga Dam Resort.

### Achievements and Lessons Learned

Each ICT programme is unique in terms of its focus and objectives. This is mainly due to the different socioeconomic levels of the target countries and the specific training needs of their planners and officials. ICT is a tailor-made programme that is designed to respond to the specific needs of each country. In this regard, its impact in enhancing the planning capabilities of the participants is considerable and also has enormous diffusion and multiplier effects as the trained planners train more people when they return to their workstations. The programme is also cost-effective as it is run on a cost-sharing basis. The results so far have been a large and timely contribution to creating a critical mass of trained regional and local planners at a relatively lower cost. The challenge for the coming years is how to expand ICT programmes to other countries, such as Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania, Uganda, and other decentralizing African countries.

### Research Programme

The Africa Office undertakes interdisciplinary research on issues related to local and regional development. Research is conducted to identify and

propose solutions to emerging problems and challenges facing African countries, and thereby contributes to policy design and training programmes. Our own staff and researchers as well as scholars who collaborate and work with the Office from the various universities and training centres in Africa mostly carry out our research. The focus of the research is on those topics which are most relevant to: (a) policy formulation; (b) planning methodology; (c) plan implementation; and (d) training methods, including development of training materials. Through its research activities, the Office has prepared and published several textbooks, research reports, and training materials that are used during our training courses.

#### **Senior Policy Seminar**

One of the major activities of the UNCRD Africa Office is to organize senior policy seminars on emerging local and regional development issues. The policy seminars are organized to provide opportunities for top-level policymakers, planners, and scholars to discuss and exchange information and experiences on current regional development strategies, policies, and programmes. The UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Kenya Institute for Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Lands, Kenya, will organize a senior policy seminar titled “High Level Conference on Integrating Spatial and Economic Planning in Support of Kenya’s Vision 2030” on 17-18 October 2007 in Nairobi. One hundred policymakers, scholars, researchers, trainers, and representatives from bilateral and multilateral agencies, United Nations, and other international organizations involved in spatial and economic planning are also expected to attend the conference.

Support for UNCRD Africa Office activities amounted to approximately US\$229,838 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006, of which approximately US\$139,838 was extended by ENNDA and the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, both Government of Kenya; approximately US\$29,114 from the Government of Finland to support the Namibian ICT; US\$17,571 from UNICEF-Ethiopia to support the Oromia Training Course; and US\$90,000 from AICAD for ATC 11.

For the period 1 January to 31 December 2007, additional support totaled US\$219,804. Of this total amount, US\$107,238 was received in the form of support from ENNDA, the Government of Finland, and UNICEF-Ethiopia; and a total of US\$112,566 from AICAD for ATC 12.

## **PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS**

### **UNCRD Textbooks Series**

*Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Regional Plan* (UNCRD Textbook) (forthcoming)

### **Conference Proceedings**

*High Level Conference on Integrating Spatial and Economic Planning in Support of Kenya’s Vision 2030* (forthcoming)

### **In-house Training and Seminar Reports**

Africa Capacity Development: Eleventh Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management, 13 February-17 March 2006 — Completion Report

Africa Capacity Development: Twelfth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management, 19 February-23 March 2007 — Completion Report

### **Newsletter**

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

**Staff involved:** Asfaw Kumssa, Isaac Mwangi, and Onyema Onwuka.

# UNCRD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN OFFICE



The UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (hereinafter, UNCRD LAC Office) was established in Bogotá in 1997 in order to conduct UNCRD's activities in LAC countries, in continuation of the Latin America Special Programme initiated in Nagoya in 1991. The UNCRD LAC Office is jointly supported by UNCRD and the City Government of Bogotá, under a technical cooperation trust fund agreement signed in 1997 to promote sustainable regional development in LAC countries.

The UNCRD LAC Office's main objective is to promote sustainable regional development in LAC countries emphasizing development planning and management in the context of decentralization and globalization trends in the region. This is conducted through: (a) identifying and disseminating effective approaches to achieving sustainable regional development within the institutional capability of each country in the region; (b) increasing awareness on the key issues to be addressed for sustainable regional development vis-à-vis the priority concerns in the countries; (c) assisting key policymakers from central, regional, and local governments to develop appropriate strategies to address the above issues, promoting cooperation among governments, institutions and/or countries to implement programmes of sustainable development; and (d) promoting strong partnership for the exchange of ideas and knowledge, and networking of information among institutions and regions of the hemisphere.

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

This project is aimed at forging cooperation in building institutional capacity of regional governments and regional development institutions to

address critical threats to human security. Building organizational and institutional capacity for an efficient and integrated management of human security issues is one of the most important challenges of local and regional governments and regional development institutions in Latin American countries. It is particularly so in the context of the decentralization policy implemented in most countries of the region during the past two decades.

The LAC region has the world's highest income disparities which have engendered increasing social exclusion, threatening democratic systems in many countries. Many local and regional governments and regional development agencies are facing an increasing number of threats to human security in their territories related to increasing poverty and unemployment; the results of a deficient provision of basic services; degradation of natural resources; civil conflict and violence, population displacement; and regional disparities. While human security concerns are critical in the LAC region, initiatives to incorporate a human security orientation in regional and local development policies and planning are still few. A human security orientation demands that the needs of the vulnerable be addressed and integrated into development strategies.

## **Training on Human Security**

Training on human security and regional development undertaken by the UNCRD LAC Office was based on research in three countries (Chile, Colombia, and Peru) which facilitated the identification of the main human security concerns as well as to documentation of best practices in four regions in these countries. Research findings have been used for a variety of training activities implemented by the Office and other institutions, and widely disseminated through workshops, forums, publications, TV conferences, the media, and through the





*Training Workshop on Human Security, Chile*

Office's website and others.

The project has created a sound network of governmental and academic institutions which has enabled the UNCRD LAC Office to widen its outreach. The network's first active node was established in Chile at the University of Viña del Mar, supported by the Blas Pascal University (UBP) of Córdoba, Argentina. The two universities, in association with governmental institutions of Chile, the City of Milan, Italy and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (UN/ECLAC), have jointly provided financial and/or institutional support for the implementation of a "Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects in Human Security," launched in November 2005. The programme targets government officials from the national and subnational levels, and practitioners and officials of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) interested and/or responsible for human security issues.

The training programme was initiated with a one-week introductory training module on human security conducted in April 2006, for a group of thirty-two participants responsible for the development of seven projects. Training methodologies designed by the UNCRD LAC Office have aimed at providing clear frameworks to incorporate the human security focus in the planning processes and the formulation and implementation of specific projects (including the identification of threats and vulnerabilities in the specific regions) while defining a strategy for local and interjurisdictional action. The introductory module was followed by a series of distance learning workshops designed and conducted by the partner institutions, supported by the Office through the revision of didactic material and a permanent participation in the virtual tutoring of students.

The first training course is expected to be finalized in December 2007. For a preliminary evaluation of the training programme and resulting projects, the UNCRD LAC Office staff participated in a workshop held in November 2007 at the University of Viña del Mar. The practical approach embodied in the training focused on real projects and was linked to technical assistance activities, and generated particular interest from the students, while eliciting political (governmental) support.

A main challenge has been the use of distance learning technologies for training. Lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase of the programme will be used for the implementation of the second phase, expected to begin in May 2008.

### **Auto-instructional e-Course on Human Security Concepts and Orientations**

To respond to the demand of diffusion of the human security concept in the region, the UNCRD LAC Office launched in 2005 the first module of an "Auto-instructional e-Course on Human Security Concepts and Orientations". This course was updated and complemented with a second module, which introduces guidelines for case analysis, completed in April 2007. This course was operationalized through the Office's website. The aim of this activity is to provide training on the human security concept, assessment methods, and tools for vulnerability reduction. The inputs for the second training module were the case study material and findings from the research phase of the project undertaken. Through the use of information and communication technologies, expansion of activities to other countries has been achieved. The e-Course, mainly promoted through the Office's webpage and through the network, has been taken by participants in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Guatemala.

### **Human Security Assessments**

As a result of three promotional workshops held in 2005, human security assessments were initiated in Colombia and Guatemala to identify threats and the factors resulting in vulnerability of communities, as well as the existing gaps at local and regional levels of governments and in the communities in dealing with them. These activities capitalized on the experience gained by the Human Security and Regional Development Group in Nagoya in their implementation of human security assessments in Asian countries. The overall/comprehensive assessment of human security involves desk research, multi-stakeholder workshops, assessment strategies, and development of a kit, mini-workshops on human security assessment methods and analysis, survey and analysis, dissemination of results, and development of a



*Community Workshops, Human Security Project in Bogotá-Cundinamarca 2007*

capacity-building agenda.

The first human security assessment project in LAC was initiated in Bogotá-Cundinamarca (B-C), Colombia, sponsored by the governments of B-C and UNCRD. The project is also supported by the JICA-Colombia, which sponsored a programming workshop aimed at the official initiation of the project in March 2006, and participated in by around twenty senior and mid-level public officials, academicians, practitioners, and representatives of other UN agencies. Activities in 2006-2007 included desk research for the development of a comprehensive analysis of the human security situation in the study region, which concluded with an integral and geo-referenced analysis of human security in the 116 municipalities of Cundinamarca and twenty-one localities of Bogotá. The study also analysed the most vulnerable population groups, which together with the territorial analysis, allowed the definition of a preliminary strategy for the human security assessments in the study region.

Aimed at the diffusion and discussion of desk-research findings, promoting a common understanding of the main human security aspects in B-C, and establishing an informal network to promote the human security approach, a multistakeholder workshop was held in October 2006 (also supported by JICA), which had the participation of seventy representatives from the public, private, and community sectors. This workshop was followed by a series of twelve meetings with representatives of B-C to define the assessment strategy in the region, which included identifying the aspects to be emphasized in the assessment process, defining prototypes of territories according to the human security situation and areas to be surveyed (six municipalities of Cundinamarca and three localities of Bogotá), and designing the field survey operation. In the first half of 2007, the field survey operation was started, which involved three survey levels (communities, public officials, and households), community workshops, and surveys of public officials in the selected territories (for a total of nine workshops and 200 participants).

The first phase of the project, the outputs of which involve the findings of surveys undertaken in nearly 3,500 households of the selected mu-

nicipalities and localities, is expected to be completed towards the end of 2007. The B-C project should serve as a pilot project, from which findings and lessons learned are formalized to develop similar projects in other countries of the region.

In Guatemala, desk research was developed in 2006-2007 to assess the human security situation in the Guatemala City region, focusing on poverty and unemployment, health, education, natural disasters, social and cultural aspects, natural resources and environment, and institutional capacity to deal with human security issues. In 2008, a multi-stakeholder workshop will be held to diffuse desk-research findings, promote a common understanding of the main human security aspects in the Guatemala region, and establish collaborative arrangements to implement the overall human security assessment, capitalizing on the experience of the B-C project.

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

The Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board (BCRPB) was established in 2001 to strengthen cooperative links between the governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca to promote the joint social and economic development of their territories. The central government also participates in the RPB, where it is represented by the National Planning Department (DNP, Spanish acronym). Bogotá is Colombia's capital, with a population of around 7 million; and Cundinamarca has a population of some 2 million, living in 116 municipalities. All are territorial entities with autonomous jurisdictions and administrations, and there is no regional authority responsible for managing cross-jurisdictional and cross-sectoral issues. From the outset, the UNCRD LAC Office was invited by the B-C governments to join this initiative as its technical secretariat.

The project, initiated in 2002, faced the main challenge of promoting cooperative processes among the institutions of Bogotá and Cundinamarca in the context of a long historical background of opposition and uncoordinated action.

The project involves five main components and activities; namely, action research, a training



*BCRPB Fifth Training Course, December 2005*

programme complemented by technical assistance activities, formulation of strategic plans, projects and interinstitutional agreements, and dissemination of information to the wide array of public and private stakeholders involved and affected by the progress made and results of the process in all its stages, through public events, the media, and mainly a webpage of the project.

The training programme has been designed as an integral part of the process, as results-oriented and highly participatory activities, the dynamics of which have been primarily based on the participants' knowledge and experience.

After nearly six years of implementation, the project has achieved its principal objectives of strengthening institutional capacity and facilitating a cooperative environment that has enabled the public and private institutions acting in the study area to make significant advances. The B-C entities currently undertake a number of cooperative regular activities with, or without, the direct guidance of the BCRPB — to jointly implement regional development projects.

Project promotion and information diffusion activities became crucial aspects to promote the continuity of the project and enhance the political will of new main stakeholders. To respond to the increasing demand for information about the project (national and international), various publications and didactic materials have been produced and disseminated through a variety of forums and workshops, and used for training activities. These include brochures, a booklet, and a publication called "From Cities to Regions — Integrated Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca" released in August 2005 (this included two volumes, an executive summary, and a set of didactic cards), and widely distributed among national and international entities. The project's homepage was strengthened, incorporating a virtual documentation centre, containing all the studies, reports, and related documents developed under the project. A proposal for a regional "observatory" was developed as well, with indicators based on selected variables related to: the distribution of population and economic activities; productivity; environmental sustainability; physical infrastructure and basic social and knowledge services; social cohesion;

and regional governance.

During the period covered by this report, training courses were implemented to promote the continuity of the project within the new local administrations, and the consolidation of objectives, agreements, and interinstitutional projects defined in the previous phase of the project. The project also implemented a variety of diffusion activities as an international forum held in December 2005 attended by 250 participants with ten international experts, and a series of workshops held in six selected localities and municipalities of Bogotá and Cundinamarca conducted in the first half of 2006, for a total of 431 participants, representing different institutional and social sectors from fifty-nine municipalities of Cundinamarca and twenty localities of Bogotá.

In 2006-2007, the UNCRD LAC Office gave its support to the BCRPB in the implementation of the regional agenda 2005-2007 which, in addition to the human security assessment project described above, focuses on regional productivity, mobility, access to basic social services, habitat, environmental management, and institutional development/regional governance. In 2007, the Office also supported the initiation of a systematic and integral balance of the regional integration policy of the City of Bogotá, through a participatory analysis of the different initiatives pursued by its two last administrations. The purpose of this study is to facilitate the learning of lessons which can help the next city administration, which assumes office in January 2008, to capitalize on the past experience and achieve a more coherent and efficient continuation of the regional integration policy and related actions.

In January 2008, new administrations for Bogotá and Cundinamarca will assume office, which means that close attention will need to be paid to the need for continuity in the project, while discussing the demands and collaborative arrangements with newly elected officials from the respective governments.



*International South-South Cooperation  
Workshop March 2007*

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

This programme was initiated in 2004 to respond to the increasing demand from governments and regional development institutions in Latin America to share with them the B-C integrated regional development management experience (described above), and to support similar processes in their regions. The B-C project has been considered an innovative practice that has attracted the attention of public administrations and regional development institutions in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Guatemala, which wish to learn from the experience.

The programme is centred on the creation of a network of collaboration and exchange among Latin American regions interested in integrated regional development management, with multi-stakeholder participation. The overall objective is to enable and support the organization, participation, training, and technical assistance of key governmental and private sector stakeholders, so that they themselves can jointly identify common issues and problems, and develop action plans to devise activities and priorities from which the various entities will be coordinated.

Project activities have been devoted to the promotion and engagement of interested regions and cooperating organizations, forums for experiences and knowledge exchange, region-specific workshops, and an interactive webpage aimed at the documentation of experiences, information about activities of the participating nodes, and a compilation of training documents.

A main challenge of the programme is to efficiently respond to the increasing demand of the regions to support training and technical assistance activities. To respond to this challenge, the UNCRD LAC Office has worked on the establishment of a sound network of collaboration for the design and implementation of an international training programme, which may be offered to all interested countries. To address the above aim, a workshop was held in March 2007 to discuss and, based on the demands of the interested regions, define the preliminary structure of the programme,

i.e., the scope and output to be offered, the specific themes to be addressed, possibilities of technical cooperation support, preliminary agreements, and a work plan. Workshop participants comprised a group of twenty-five representatives of national and international (Argentinean, Brazilian, Chilean, Colombian, and US) academic institutions and governmental organizations, and interested regional/local institutions in LAC who have maintained a regular connection through the network. New partners such as UN/ECLAC, the University of Paraná in Brazil, the Ministry of Housing and Environment of Colombia, and Colombian universities joined the network through this workshop. Workshop results were compiled in a document, which formed the basis for specifying a training curriculum and agenda, which has been fully discussed with network partners for the implementation of a prospective pilot training course in the beginning of 2008.

Based on the outcomes of the March 2007 workshop, the UNCRD LAC Office, in collaboration with the network, has continued the development of a comprehensive training curriculum, which includes a detailed design of the structure, training methodology and modalities, modules, participants, contributions, agreements, and an implementation agenda. It is expected that the first pilot training course(s) will be implemented during the first half of 2008. The venues will be defined in due course, depending on the demand and network contributions.

The UNCRD LAC Office received additional support from various institutions and agencies for its activities amounting to US\$176,114 for the period 1 January to 31 December 2006. This includes a total of US\$161,114 from the City of Milan, Italy, the University of Viña del Mar, and UBP; and US\$15,000 from JICA, the City Government of Bogotá, and the State of Cundinamarca. For the period 1 January to 31 December 2007, additional support totaled US\$259,375 from contributors including BCRPB (US\$90,395); and from UN/ECLAC, the University of Viña del Mar, City of Milan, UBP, and MIT (US\$16,000).

**Staff involved:** Claudia Hoshino, Maria Helena Rodriguez, Ana María Vélez (from August 2006 to April 2007), Paola Andrea Enriquez (from May to December 2007), and Sonia Judith Moyano (from February 2008).

# RECENT AND FORTHCOMING UNCRD PUBLICATIONS

## **Informational Materials**

*UNCRD Newsletter*, Nos. 60 and 61 July 2005-June 2006 (double issue); and No. 62 July-December 2006 (semiannual) (free of charge)

*UNCRD Annual Report 2005*; and *UNCRD Annual Reports 2006/2007*  
(free of charge)

## **Periodicals**

*Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)* (semiannual journal)  
(US\$40 for developed countries; US\$30 for developing countries)

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

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

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

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

Vol. 27, No. 2, Autumn 2006 (“Pro-Poor E-Governance,” guest editor, Subhash C. Bhatnagar)

Vol. 27, No. 1, Spring 2006 (“Environment for Sustainable Development,” guest editor, A. T. M. Nurul Amin)

Vol. 26, No. 2, Autumn 2005 (“Human Security,” guest editor, Cristino M. Collado)

Vol. 26, No. 1, Spring 2005 (“Human Security and Conflict Resolution,” guest editor, John F. Jones)

## ***Regional Development Studies (RDS)***

(a refereed journal published annually)

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

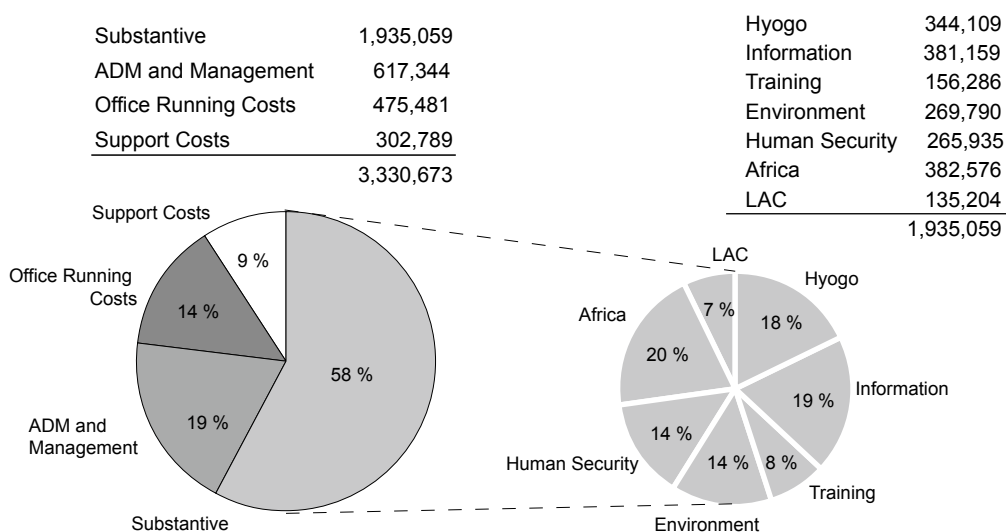
Vol. 12, 2008 (forthcoming)

Vol. 11, 2007 (forthcoming)

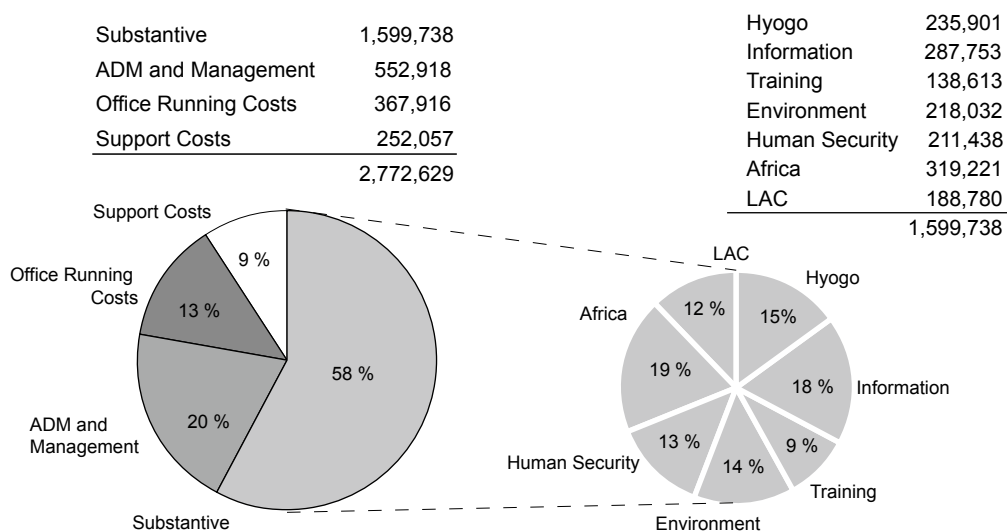
Vol. 10, 2006

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

**Figure 1-1. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2005**



**Figure 1-2. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2006**



## STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

### TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2005 <sup>1/</sup>		1 January-31 December 2006 <sup>1/</sup>	
<b>Fund balance at beginning of period</b>		<b>3,645,997.67</b>		<b>4,105,903.35</b>
<b>Add: Receipts/Income</b>				
Cash Remittances	3,687,090.86		3,297,961.18	
Gain on foreign exchange			84,581.00	
Sale of publications	4,878.20		4,718.97	
Investment income	81,403.70		180,109.85	
Miscellaneous income	44,924.15		67,154.06	
	<u>3,818,296.91</u>		<u>3,634,525.06</u>	
<b>Less adjustments:</b>				
Loss on foreign exchange	(8,302.03)			
Transfer to project INT92X03	<u>(19,415.61)</u>			
Total Receipts/Income	3,790,579.27		3,634,525.06	
<b>Less: Expenditure</b>				
Project personnel	2,378,618.19		1,871,104.41	
Official travel	57,392.50		87,089.23	
Subcontracts	5,369.01		968.90	
Fellowship	23,111.20		108,630.32	
Equipment and supplies	403,272.93		406,240.10	
Miscellaneous	160,121.26		46,539.40	
	<u>3,027,885.09</u>		<u>2,520,572.36</u>	
Programme support costs	<u>302,788.50</u>		<u>252,057.28</u>	
Total expenditures	<u>3,330,673.59</u>		<u>2,772,629.64</u>	
Net increase (decrease) in fund balance		<b><u>459,905.68</u></b>		<b><u>861,895.42</u></b>
<b>Fund balance at end of period</b>		<b><u>4,105,903.35</u></b>		<b><u>4,967,798.77</u></b>

**Note:** <sup>1/</sup> These contributions are afforded from the Government of Japan: UNCRD Core Fund. They represent US dollar equivalents of Yen 402,151,000 received on 24 June 2005; and Yen 372,043,000 received on 25 May 2006.



**TABLE 2. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

(in US dollars)

	As of 31 December 2005		As of 31 December 2006	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash at bank and cash holdings	4,585,730.74		5,278,063.44	
Advances recoverable locally	55,989.80		59,464.93	
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4,641,720.54</b>		<b>5,337,528.37</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Unliquidated obligations	535,817.19		369,729.80	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		535,817.19		369,729.80
<b>Fund balance</b>				
Initial Balance	3,645,997.67		4,105,903.35	
Net increase in fund balance	459,905.68		861,895.42	
Closing Balance		4,105,903.35		4,967,798.77
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>		<b>4,641,720.54</b>		<b>5,337,528.37</b>

**TABLE 3. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD ENVIRONMENT GROUP****Active Project Names**

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2005		1 January-31 December 2006	
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>		–		<b>387,044.24</b>
<b>Receipts/Income:</b>				
Receipts and Adjustment	551,581.70			
Cash Remittance			259,897.78	
Interest Income			19,321.59	
Total Receipts/Income	551,581.70		279,219.37	
<b>Total Expenditures:</b>				
Disbursements	97,256.25		146,349.48	
Unliquidated Obligations	52,323.26		66,547.59	
Programme Support Costs	14,957.95		21,289.70	
Total Expenditures	164,537.46		234,186.77	
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>		<b>387,044.24</b>		<b>432,076.84</b>

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

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

**Active Project Names**

2005:

- Sustainability in Community-Based Disaster Management — Formation of Strategic Framework and Guidelines (Project Code: INT03X27-HTF5);
- Sustainability in Community-Based Disaster Management — HTFG (Project Code: RAS04X01-HTF6); and
- Hyogo Trust Fund Project VII: Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (Project Code: RAS05X06-HTF7).

2006:

- Hyogo Trust Fund Project VII: Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (Project Code: RAS05X06-HTF7); and
- Gender in Urbanization and Community-Based Disaster Management (Project Code: RAS/06/X04-HTF8).

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2005		1 January-31 December 2006	
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>		<b>37,907.68</b>		<b>125,622.75</b>
<b>Receipts/Income:</b>				
Receipts and Adjustment				
Receipts as RAS05X06-HTF7	124,726.23			
Adjustment of INT03X27-HTF5	41.01			
Adjustment of RAS04X01-HTF6	1,074.07			
Cash Remittance of RAS/06/X04-HTF8			235,518.13	
Interest income of RAS/06/X04-HTF8			782.20	
<b>Total Receipts/Income</b>	<b>125,841.31</b>		<b>236,300.33</b>	
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
(From INT03X27-HTF5)				
Disbursements	15.15			
Unliquidated Obligations	—			
Programme Support Costs	1.97			
(From RAS04X01-HTF6)				
Disbursements	18,439.50			
Unliquidated Obligations	3,550.42			
Programme Support Costs	2,858.70			
(From RAS05X06-HTF7)				
Disbursements	—		93,570.24	
Unliquidated Obligations	12,055.00		7,762.24	
Programme Support Costs	1,205.50		10,133.26	
(From RAS/06/X04-HTF8)				
Disbursements			14,789.38	
Unliquidated Obligations			4,219.23	
Programme Support Costs			1,900.86	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>38,126.24</b>		<b>132,375.21</b>	
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>		<b>125,622.75</b>		<b>229,547.87</b>

**Note:** This contribution is afforded from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Research Institute: Hyogo Trust Fund.

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

**Active Project Name**

Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes (Project Code: RAS05X01)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2005		1 January-31 December 2006	
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>		<b>935,769</b>		<b>874,952</b>
<b>Expenditures by Object Class:</b>				
302 — General Temporary Assistance	18,180		35,701	
304 — Consultants and Experts	0		6,750	
308 — Travel of Staff	34,037		18,400	
312 — Contractual Services	0		0	
316 — Operating Expenses	650		3,712	
318 — Supplies and Equipment	0		0	
321 — Training and Fellowships	3,970		-3	
Expenditure Subtotal	56,837		64,560	
<b>382 — Programme Support Costs</b>	<u>3,979</u>		<u>4,519</u>	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u><b>60,816</b></u>		<u><b>69,079</b></u>	
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>		<u><b>874,953</b></u>		<u><b>805,874</b></u>

**Note:** This contribution is afforded from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security.

**TABLE 4-3. STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTION FOR THE UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE**

**Active Project Name**

The Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (Project Code: INT/06/X04-HESI)

(in US dollars)

	<b>1 January-31 December 2006</b>	
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>		<b>0.00</b>
<b>Receipts/Income:</b>		
Cash Remittance	127,805.09	
Interest Income	2,329.09	
Total Receipts/Income	130,134.18	
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Disbursement	0.00	
Unliquidated Obligations	0.00	
Programme Support Costs	0.00	
Total Expenditures	0.00	
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>		<b>130,134.18</b>

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

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

**Active Project Names**

Research and Training Programme on Capacity Building of Regional Development Planning (Project Code: INT97X71)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2005		1 January-31 December 2006	
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>		<b>238,808.06</b>		<b>186,011.52</b>
<b>Receipts/Income:</b>				
Receipts and Adjustment			5,871.47	
Interest	4,121.66			
Total Receipts/Income	4,121.66		5,871.47	
<b>Total Expenditures:</b>				
Disbursements			26,658.46	
Unliquidated Obligations			13,301.61	
Personnel	22,883.96			
Subcontracts	5,728.53			
Training	-663.55			
Equipment	18,821.13			
Sundry	4,973.75			
Programme Support Costs	5,174.38		3,996.01	
Total Expenditures	56,918.20		43,956.08	
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>		<b>186,011.52</b>		<b>147,926.91</b>

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

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

**Active Project Names**

- 2005: Building Institutional and Technical Capacity for the Integrated Regional Development Planning and Management of Bogotá-Cundinamarca (Project Code: RLA04X01)  
 2006: Building Institutional and Technical Capacity for Regional Development Planning and Management of Bogotá-Cundinamarca (Project Code: RLA04X01)

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2005		1 January-31 December 2006	
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>		<b>231,081.08</b>		<b>19,876.96</b>
<b>Receipts/Income:</b>				
Receipts and Adjustment Interest			641.72	
	2,897.64			
Total Receipts/Income	2,897.64			
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Disbursements			(20,327.43)	
Unliquidated Obligations			3,452.64	
Personnel	61,707.90			
Subcontracts	23,262.46			
Training	60,186.83			
Equipment	1,987.83			
Sundry	47,492.95			
Programme Support Costs	19,463.79		(1,687.49)	
Total Expenditures	214,101.76		(18,562.28)	
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>		<b>19,876.96</b>		<b>390,080.96</b>

**Note:** This contribution is afforded from the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board for operation of the UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office.

# UNCRD STAFF

(as of 30 June 2007)

## UNCRD NAGOYA OFFICE

ONOGAWA, Kazunobu	Director
POOLE, Julian	Administrative Officer
MANI, Devyani	Human Security and Regional Development Expert
MOHANTY, Choudhury Rudra Charan	Environment Programme Officer
GOATER, James F.	Chief Editor
SUZUKI, Hideyo	Administrative Assistant
TAKAI, Katsuaki	Sr. Researcher
KABURAGI, Yoshiro	Sr. Researcher
WAKISAKA, Keiko	Operations Officer
SHAMOTO, Utako	Operations Officer
FUKUURA, Yasuko	Operations Officer
HIROKAWA, Mitsugu	Operations Officer
URAKAMI, Nana	Operations Officer
ITO, Ayumi	Operations Officer
MURAI, Shiro	Researcher (seconded from Nagoya City Government)
TANAKA, Shigeru	Researcher (seconded from Aichi Prefectural Government)
TAKAGI, Nori	Researcher (seconded from Gifu Prefectural Government)
INOUE, Naoko	Operations Assistant
WAKINO, Saiko	Secretarial Assistant
IIZUKA, Sayaka	Operations Assistant
SUZUKI, Tamiko	Receptionist

## UNCRD DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANNING HYOGO OFFICE

ANDO, Shoichi	Disaster Management Planner
PANDEY, Bishnu Hari	Researcher
SAITO, Yoko	Researcher
FUJIEDA, Ayako	Research Assistant
SUMOTO, Edward Yutaka	Research Assistant
MISHIMA, Naoko	Research Assistant
YOSHIKAWA, Yuka	Seconded Personnel (Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) Group)



## **UNCRD AFRICA OFFICE**

KUMSSA, Asfaw	Regional Economic Development Planner
MWANGI, Isaac K.	National Expert
ONDIEKI, Winifred M.	Administrative Assistant
ODERO, Francesca A.	Secretary
ANDEGA, John A.	Driver
ONWUKA, Onyema	Associate Expert

## **UNCRD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN OFFICE**

HOSHINO, Claudia	Regional Development Planner
RODRIGUEZ, Maria Helena	National Expert
ENRIQUEZ, Paola Andrea	Operations Assistant
PEREZ, Blanca	Cleaner
SIERRA, Jorge Enrique	Driver/Messenger

# UNCRD CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 2005-JUNE 2006

## 2005

3-30 July	Nagoya	Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Comprehensive Regional Development for the Western Region of China
6 July	Hanoi	Launching of the Traffic Signal Project in Viet Nam supported by Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club
27-29 July	Nanyuki, Kenya	UNCRD-ENNDA Training Workshop to Enhance Data Collection and Plan Preparation Skills for Planners of Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin
1-2 August	Nagoya	First Meeting of the Regional EST Forum in Asia in conjunction with the International Conference on Environment and Transport in Aichi
14-17 August	Brisbane, Australia	UNDESA/UNCRD Workshop on Decentralization: Poverty Reduction, Empowerment and Participation, as part of the International Conference on Engaging Communities
23 August	Suva, Fiji	Workshop on "Reducing Vulnerability of School Children"
30 August	Banda Aceh	Workshop on "Reducing Vulnerability of School Children" in Indonesia
5-9 September	Katmandu	CBDM First Stakeholder Meetings in Nepal
10-13 September	Dhaka	CBDM First Stakeholder Meetings in Bangladesh
26 September- 1 October	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	ITC Follow-up Seminar on Regional Development, Urban Planning, and Housing Upgrading: International Policy and Experiences
10 October- 17 November	Nagoya and other cities	Second UNCRD/JICA Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation
17-19 October	Mombasa, Kenya	Training Workshop on Data Analysis, Synthesis and Plan Formulation in Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South
30 October- 11 November	Paksan, Borikhamxay Province, Lao PDR	Seventh CPI-JICA-UNCRD Training Course in Local Development Planning and Management: Focus on Training of Trainers
8-9 November	Viña del Mar and and Santiago, Chile	Launching Workshop of the Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects and Human Security
20 November- 17 December	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Community Initiative Approach to Rural Development for the Republic of Bulgaria
22 November	Hanoi	National 3R Strategy Formulation Meeting in Hanoi, Viet Nam
28 November	Bogotá	International Forum "From Cities to Regions — The Challenges of Integrated Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca"
28-29 November	Manila	Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) training course in collaboration with CAI-Asia and GTZ
29 November- 1 December	Bogotá	In-Country Training Course on Integrated Regional Development Management for Bogotá-Cundinamarca
30 November	Tashkent	Workshop on "Reducing Vulnerability of School Children" in Uzbekistan
5-17 December	Muang Say, Oudomxay Province, Lao PDR	Eighth CPI-JICA-UNCRD Training Course in Local Development Planning and Management: Focus on Training of Trainers
14-16 December	Nyahururu, Kenya	Training Workshop on Project Planning and Implementation in Nyandarua District

19-23 December	Guangzhou, China	Training Seminar on Land Planning and Integrated Rural Development in Western China
20-21 December	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Workshop on Human Security Assessment in Sri Lanka
<b>2006</b>		
8-14 January	Colombo	CBDM First Stakeholder Meetings in Sri Lanka
18 January	Kobe	Disaster Management Symposium 2006 on "Creating Safe Schools, Homes and Communities"
25-31 January	Bangkok	CBDM First Stakeholder Meetings in Thailand
8-24 February	Bogotá	Six Diffusion Workshops of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca experience (video and publication)
9 February-17 March	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security
13 February-17 March	Juja, Kenya	Eleventh Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management
17-19 March	Nagoya	"Toward Sustainable Development: Globalization and Local Community"
23-24 March	Bogotá	Programming Workshop of the Project on Regional Development Utilizing Human Security Assessments
25 March	Musaffarabad	Earthquake Disaster Recovery Workshop in Pakistan (Co-organized by JICA)
28 March-5 April	Bangkok, Thailand	ITC Follow-up Project
3-29 April	Adama, Nazareth, Ethiopia	Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management Course for Oromia Regional Government
19-28 April	Nagoya, Japan	Field Study Programme Nagoya, Japan for "Rural Integrated Development and Capacity-building in Rural Community Management" (Co-organized by UNCRD and CAST)
20-21 April	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Meeting on Human Security Assessments for Cambodia
24-25 April	Bangkok, Thailand	Regional Workshop on Capacity Building of Asia Pacific e-Government Initiatives conducted jointly with the UNDP Asia-Pacific Development Information Programme and the UNDP Regional Democratic Governance Programme
26-28 April	Santiago/Viña del Mar, Chile	Introductory Thematic Training Module on Human Security in the Graduate Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects and Human Security
18 May-28 June	Nagoya, Japan	Thirty-fourth International Training Course in Regional Development
5-7 June		Meeting on Human Security Assessments for Sri Lanka

# UNCRD CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 2006-JUNE 2007

## 2006

2-29 July	Nagoya	Fifth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Comprehensive Regional Development for the Western Region of China
10-14 July	Dhaka	Community Assessments/Joint Workshop on Urbanization and CBDM in Bangladesh (HTF VII)
17-25 July	Kathmandu	Community Assessments and Workshop on Urbanization and CBDM in Nepal (HTF VII)
28-29 July	Maratuwa	Joint Training Workshop on Urbanization and CBDM in Sri Lanka (HTF VII)
4-6 September	Mombasa	Training Workshop on Regional Plan Preparation and Matrix Formulation in Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South
6-8 September	Jakarta	Inception Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy for Indonesia
5-6 October	Bogotá	Multi-stakeholder Workshop for Human Security Assessments in Bogotá-Cundinamarca
9 October	Nagoya	UN Day Seminar, "Towards a Sustainable Global Environment: Can Citizens Cooperate with the UN?"
10 October-17 November	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation
23 October-2 December	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security
27 October	New Delhi	UNDP-APDIP/UNCRD Session on MDGs and Pro-poor e-Government Strategies, as part of e-Gov World 2006
14 November-13 December	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development Management for Indonesia
17 November	Kobe	Thematic Workshop on "Aseismic Building Technology Acceptable to Communities" (held by UNCRD and BRI)
20 November-2 December	Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices – Phase I
1-8 December	Tashkent	School Safety Meeting and Training Seminar for Teachers in Uzbekistan
3-8 December	Jakarta	School Safety Meeting and National Seminar of Ministry of Public Works
10-18 December	Sri Lanka and India	Traveling Workshop on Pro-poor, Pro-Women Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for Social Development
11-12 December	Yogyakarta	Second Regional EST Forum
19 December-	New Delhi	School Safety Meeting in India
2 January		

## 2007

17-19 January	Kobe	Expert meeting on Anti-seismic Building Code Dissemination (ABCD)/HESI
18 January	Kobe	International Symposium on Culture of Disaster Prevention, from Housing and Urbanization View Points
24 January	Thimphu, Bhutan	ITC Follow-up Seminar on Rural-Urban Migration in Bhutan

29 January-9 February	Vientiane Province, Lao PDR	Training Workshop on Kum Ban Planning for Poverty Reduction and Human Security
15-16 February	Manila, Philippines	3R Workshop on Effective Waste Management and Resource-Use Efficiency in East and Southeast Asia
19 February-24 March	Nagoya	UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Promotion of Small Business and Community Industry Development Facilitator for South Africa
19 February-24 March	Juja, Kenya	Twelfth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management
23 February-3 March	Suva, Fiji	School Earthquake Safety Project: Consultative Workshop with Teachers and Specialists
27-28 February	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh National 3R Workshop
1-2 March	Colombia	International Expert Workshop on Training on Integrated Regional Development Management
7 March	Kobe	Disaster Hyper-base International Workshop (EDM, Kobe)
16-18 March	Nagoya	Fifth UNCRD Study Camp, "Toward Sustainable Development: Human Happiness and Capacity of the Earth"
2-11 April	Simla, India	Public Symposium and Workshop on School Earthquake Safety
2-28 April	Adama (Nazareth), Ethiopia	Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis: Training of Planning Experts for Oromia Regional Government of Ethiopia — Phase IX
23-24 April	Kyoto	Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in Cities
3 May	Mongolia	ITC Follow-up Seminar on Community Participation on Urban Planning and Environment Improvement in Mongolia
12-13 May	Matara, Sri Lanka	Workshop on Gender in Urbanization and CBDM (HTF VIII)
21 May	Dhaka	Workshop on Gender in Urbanization and CBDM (HTF VIII)
29-31 May	Kenya	Training Workshop on Data Analysis, Synthesis and Plan Formulation in ENNDA
5 June	Geneva	HESI: Side Event on Building Code Enforcement and Dissemination at the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction
12-14 June	Kathmandu	Workshop and Seminar on Gender in Urbanization and CBDM (HTF VIII)
17-27 June	Nagoya	Thirty-fifth International Training Course in Regional Development
22 June-7 July	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	Training of Technicians, Teachers; Drill for Students on School Safety

# UNCRD CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 2007-JUNE 2008

## 2007

2-5 July	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	Training Workshop on Earthquake Safety Education in School; Training Workshop on Earthquake Resistant Construction; and Community Seminar on "Earthquake Safety"
2-4 August	Kathmandu	National Workshop on Effective Enforcement and Dissemination of Building Code
23 August	Lima, Peru	National Workshop on Wider Application of Building Code for Safer Housing
17-29 September	Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practice in Namibia — Phase II
19-20 September	Jakarta	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy for Indonesia
25 September	Suva, Fiji	National Workshop on Guideline for Safe School Construction
1 October-10 November	Nagoya	Fourth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation
8-10 October	Bangkok	Regional Workshop on Education for Disaster Risk Reduction
16, 25, and 31 October	Bogotá	Workshops for the Balance of the Regional and International Integration Policy of the City of Bogotá
28 October-2 November	Bandung, Indonesia	Training Workshop on Earthquake Safety Education in School
30 October	Hanoi	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy for Viet Nam
1 November	Hanoi	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National 3R Strategy for Viet Nam
5-6 November	Vientiane, Lao PDR	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy for Lao PDR
5 November-8 December	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security
6-15 November	Simla, India	Training Workshop on Earthquake Safety Education in School, India
12-16 November	Saravane Province, Lao PDR	Workshop on Integrating Natural Resource Management with Poverty Reduction in the Southern Provinces of Lao PDR
13-16 November	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Regional Seminar on Decentralized Service Delivery in East Africa
3-4 December	Phnom Penh	First National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of National EST Strategy for Cambodia
10-17 December	Suva	National Training Workshop on Safe School Construction; and National Review Workshop on School Safety Booklet in Fiji
13-15 December	Kenya	Training Workshop on Data Review, Analysis, and Plan Preparation for ENNDA
16-22 December	Bandung, Indonesia	Earthquake Drills for Students; and Community Seminar

**2008**

18 January	Kobe	Annual International Workshop on Gender in CBDM
22 January- 20 February	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development Management for Indonesia
3 March- 5 April	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development for Central Asia
13-15 March	Nagoya	"Toward Sustainable Development: Our Future Perspectives in Asia"
17-19 March	Singapore	Third Regional EST Forum
18-21 March	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Community Meetings on Gender in CBDM
28 March-4 April	Ratnapura, Sri Lanka	Community Meetings on Gender in CBDM
8-12 April	Kaynasli, Turkey	Community Workshop on Gender in CBDM
15 April	Dhaka	ITC Follow-up Seminar on Improvement of Housing and Living Environment
15-28 April	Singapore	Singapore-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
20-27 April	Kathmandu, Nepal	Community Workshops on Gender in CBDM
7-9 May	Córdoba, Argentina	Training Workshop on Human Security for the Central Region of Argentina
8-16 May	Ratnapura	CBDM Training for Local Government Officials
12 May-7 June	Oromia, Ethiopia	Ethiopia Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis: Training of Planning Experts for Oromia Regional Government of Ethiopia — Phase X
14-16 May	Pakistan	International Conference on School Safety
15 May-25 June	Nagoya	Thirty-sixth International Training Course in Regional Development
19-23 May	Nepal	National Workshops on Building Code Enforcement/Dissemination
20 May	Bogotá	First Participatory Workshop for the Definition of Environmental Policy Guidelines for the Central Region
29 May	Bogotá	Forum on Regional Governance — Lessons Learnt from Experiences of Integrated Regional Development Processes in Colombia
30 May-3 June	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Disaster Risk Management Training for Disaster Management Committees
May-June	Bogotá- Cundinamarca	Nine Community Workshops in Bogotá-Cundinamarca
10-15 June	Kathmandu	Training of Trainers for First Aid Volunteers/Disaster Management Training on Safer Houses for Housewives
17-19 June	Kenya	Training Workshop on Harmonization of Spatial and Sectoral Data and Data Analysis for Preparing a Regional Plan for ENNDA

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