

# UNCRD

Annual Reports

2010/2011



United Nations  
Centre for Regional Development  
Nagoya, Japan

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### **Mission Statement of UN DESA**

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

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# Director's Note



It is my great pleasure to address the readers of the *UNCRD Annual Report 2010/2011*.

As I assumed my current position only in mid-March this year, I witnessed only the last few months of the activities covered in this issue. However, with the little that I witnessed, it was easy to imagine how all the activities were carried out with the active participation of many of you out there, be it policy forums or training courses. I have come to realize that UNCRD's activities are supported by its participants. At the Regional 3R and EST Forums in Asia, the participants exchange information on good policies and practices. It is with their active debate that the Forums will result in meaningful outcomes, which have been recognized by such international processes as the Commission on Sustainable Development. During the training courses, it is through the active interchange of ideas and questions that the participants fully understand issues and build their capacity, and it is through these interactions with our partners that we also learn to serve you better.

The last few months of this reporting period were also a memorable period for all of us in Japan as well as in the world. The period coincides with the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, its aftermath and recovery. I assumed the position of Acting Director of UNCRD on 12 March 2011, one day after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. When I arrived in Japan on 14 March 2011, the country was still trying to assess the situation and tremors were being felt over a wide area. On behalf of UNCRD, I sent a message of condolence and expressed support to the affected people and communities upon my arrival at the Office. Difficulties are still being faced in the Tohoku area, and I would like to express once more our strong support for the effort of the people of Tohoku for reconstruction and recovery.

One of the effects the Earthquake had on UNCRD was the cancellation of the Thirty-ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC) that was scheduled to be held in May 2011. Since we could not be assured of the complete safety of the participants during the planned period of the training course, we felt it would be best to cancel it this year. I hope those who intended to participate in this year's ITC will be able to do so next year or to participate in some other activities of UNCRD in the future.

During the reporting period, UNCRD underwent an organizational restructuring with the closing of the Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office and its integration with the Nagoya Office, where disaster management-related projects will heretofore be undertaken. It was thanks to the generous support and cooperation of the Hyogo Prefectural Government and many others that UNCRD was able to conduct disaster management activities for more than ten years in Kobe. I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation.

UNCRD considers rapid urbanization to be one of the critical emerging issues that are affecting developing countries. In the coming year, in order to serve the emerging needs of the majority of developing countries that are undergoing rapid urbanization, UNCRD will be focusing more on sustainable urban development and management. UNCRD will organize the First Training Course on Capacity Building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries in November 2011. Participants will use the “Shanghai Manual on Sustainable Urban Development,” developed by the United Nations in line with the themes of the 2010 Shanghai Expo titled, “Better City, Better Life”. The Shanghai Manual contains practical solutions to challenges that are faced in the real world. Through the training course, we hope that mayors and cities’ decision makers will become acquainted with a wide range of innovative ideas and solutions that have been successfully applied at the city level, and will devise best options for their own cities.

This focus on urban management will also be our contribution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)-Rio+20, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. The challenge of cities today is very much one of sustainable development. UNCRD would like to contribute to Rio+20 by assisting the cities in preparing themselves for a sustainable future. In addition, we hope the outcomes of our Regional 3R Forum in Asia held in Singapore in October 2011 and the Regional EST Forum in Asia to be held in New Delhi in December 2011 will feed into the preparatory process of Rio+20.

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



Chikako Takase  
Acting Director



# UNCRD Overview, July 2009-June 2011

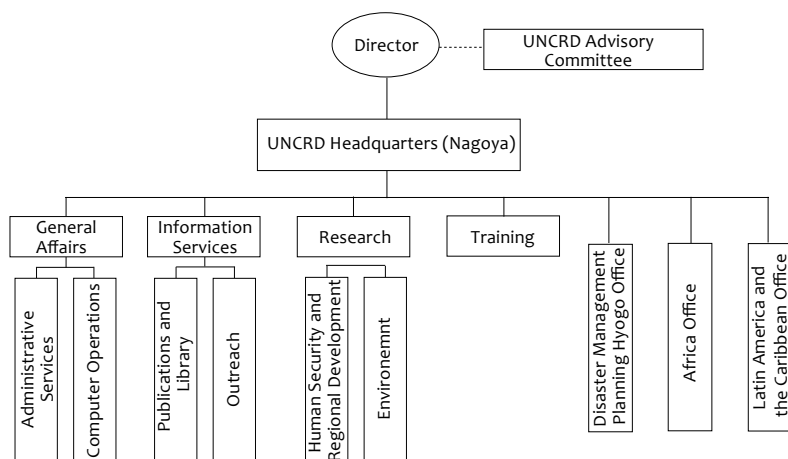
## Introduction

The annual reports for the periods July 2009-June 2010 and July 2010-June 2011 have been consolidated in this edition of *UNCRD Annual Reports 2010/2011*. Beginning with an overview of the activities undertaken during the above periods, details follow pertaining to those conducted by the UNCRD Nagoya Office and the three regional offices—UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office in Kobe, Japan; UNCRD Africa Office in Nairobi, Kenya; and UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office in Bogotá, Colombia. Financial statements, calendar of activities, and annexes are provided at the end.

To meet the changing needs of developing countries, under the overall framework of “Regional Development,” UNCRD has recently begun to focus its attention on “sustainable urban management” in its analytical and capacity-development activities, while maintaining ongoing activities in the area of “integrated regional development and planning”. The Centre is currently in the process of restructuring its work under the major themes of “social development,” “environment,” “disaster management planning,” and “sustainable economic growth”.

The organizational charts below for the periods July 2009 to June 2011, and from July 2011 reflect the ongoing shift in operations.

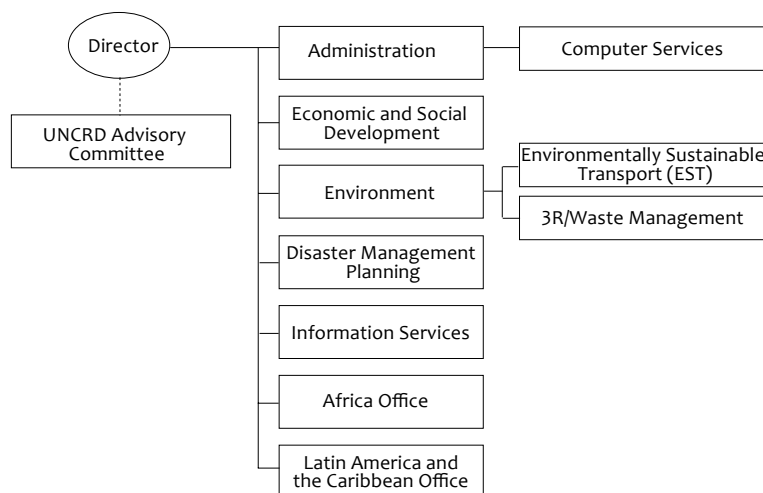
### UNCRD Organizational Chart for the Reporting Period



**Note:** In April 2011, the Hyogo Office was integrated with the Nagoya Office.



## UNCRD Organizational Chart from July 2011



### UNCRD and UN DESA

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

### UNCRD and Additional External Support

In addition to the core budget UNCRD receives from the Government of Japan, the Centre also receives valuable external support from a broad range of partners and collaborating agencies/governments.

During the reporting period, UNCRD received the generous additional support of many national and local governments and agencies, UN and other international organizations, universities, and many others. Details are provided at the end of each section — Environment, Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, Africa Office, Latin America and the Caribbean Office, Training, and Outreach.

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

### Activities at UNCRD Headquarters in Nagoya

The two main pillars of activity of the Environment Unit are Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) and 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/Waste Management. One of UNCRD's aims is to influence key decision and policymakers at the national, sub-national, and local levels in recognizing the importance of sustainability considerations in the context of the local and global environment, and promote the development of sustainable transport systems and effective 3R programmes.

After jointly launching the Asian EST Initiative in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOE-J) in 2004, UNCRD conducted the First Regional EST Forum in Asia in 2005, followed by forums held annually. A major development in this reporting period is that UNCRD has expanded this activity beyond the Asian region by also promoting this Initiative in the LAC region, where the First Sustainable Transport Forum for Latin America was held in June 2011. This forum is expected to be held biannually and the next Forum will be hosted by Paraguay in 2013.

The Regional 3R Forum in Asia was established in 2009, in collaboration with MOE-J and other partners, for the purpose of providing a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing and disseminating best practices, technologies, and tools on the 3Rs. Two forums were held during the reporting period; the first held in Tokyo in November 2009 confirmed the role of the forum in providing a framework for promoting high-level policy dialogue, enhancing support for the implementation of 3R in

each country, sharing 3R-related information, and networking stakeholders, while a major outcome of the second held in Kuala Lumpur in October 2010 was that strategic recommendations proposed by the participants were incorporated in the Chair's Summary and submitted to CSD by the Government of Malaysia. The third forum will be held in Singapore in October 2011.

Looking to UNCSO-Rio+20 to be held next year in Brazil, and noting that the issue of waste management was one of the five thematic issues for CSD's 18th (2010) and 19th (2011) sessions, UNCRD co-organized the International Consultative Meeting on Expanding Waste Management Services in Developing Countries together with UN DESA and MOE-J in March 2010 in Tokyo, as an intersessional event of CSD-18. Proposals arising from the meeting were compiled into the Chair's Summary, which was submitted to CSD-18, together with the proceedings of the First Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the *Tokyo Statement*. The important role of 3R and significance of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia were duly recognized in the CSD-18 Chair's Summary.

In February 2011, again jointly with UN DESA and MOE-J, UNCRD organized the CSD-19 Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste. The main focus of this meeting was building partnerships as a basis for sustainable waste management and as an effective means to expand the waste management services of public waste utilities towards the goals of zero waste. The establishment of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) received the unanimous endorsement of participants, and it has become a CSD-registered international partnership on waste management. IPLA was officially launched at a side event at CSD-19, co-organized by MOE-J, UN DESA/DSD, UNCRD, and the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations. The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) will serve as Global Secretariat, UN-HABITAT will serve as Regional Secretariat for Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and UNCRD will provide coordination support.

Furthermore, in recognition of the fact that conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is critical in developing countries in order to ensure human security and attain the MDGs, a side event entitled "Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development" was also co-organized by UN DESA, UNCRD, and the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) during the Tenth Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) held in Nagoya in October 2010 (see p. 23 for details).

In the area of Human Security and Regional Development, activities at the Nagoya Office primarily consisted of the relevant training courses carried out by the Training Unit. The Thirty-eighth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 38) held in May-June 2010 under the theme of "Sustainable Regional Development," included a human security module that enabled participants to increase their understanding of the human security concept and its application to regional development through vulnerability assessments (see pp. 62-63). A follow-up seminar on poverty mitigation was conducted in Nepal to support an ITC 38 trainee's action plan. In addition, the UNCRD/Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Training Courses on Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD) considered the human security viewpoint, especially when targeting the LAC region in order to rectify prevailing disparities and promote balanced regional development over the long term. UNCRD also successfully completed a five-year series of thematic training courses, conducted in collaboration with JICA, on project formulation for regional development that focused on human security for Southeast Asian countries. Please refer to the UNCRD Africa Office and UNCRD-LAC sections for more activities related to human security

Other training courses included the three-year series of training courses on environmentally sustainable transport (EST), which was launched in 2009. Through the first and second courses, partici-



NIC Building (Nagoya)

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pants heightened their understanding of the EST concept and had the opportunity to share their ideas and experiences. A new three-year training course on biodiversity was also started in 2010. Taking the opportunity of CBD COP 10 held in Nagoya in October 2010, UNCRD and JICA decided to initiate a training programme on “Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity,” in collaboration with the Governments of Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City. Participants learned about CBD and economics of the ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB), as well as the Satoyama Initiative and eco-tourism (see p. 64).

Information Services covers three areas: Publications, Library, and Outreach Activities. In regards to Publications, five issues of *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)* were published on diverse themes such as “Gender and Disaster Management” (Spring 2009), “Human Security, Territorial Security, and Regional Development in Latin America” (Autumn 2009), “Assessing Human Security” (Spring 2010), “3Rs and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste for Achieving Sustainable Cities” (Autumn 2010), and “Climate Change and Poverty in Africa: Challenges and Initiatives” (Spring 2011). Two issues, vols. 12 and 13, of *Regional Development Studies (RDS)*, a refereed journal produced in collaboration with the University of Nairobi, were published. The UNCRD Africa Office works closely with the University of Nairobi in facilitating the submission and editing of papers, and the Nagoya Office is responsible for final editing and production. A list of the publications of each unit is provided on pp. 70-71.

Outreach activities are conducted to enhance UNCRD’s visibility and increase the awareness of the Centre’s programme of activities among local citizens and institutions, nongovernmental organizations (NGOS), and other UN organizations based in Japan. In addition to the regular schedule of activities such as seminars and exhibitions, in January 2011, UNCRD held a public event on Biodiversity and Regional Development, following the CBD-COP 10 held in Nagoya in October 2010. It was an all-day event that included lectures, a fashion show, and a panel discussion, and had the participation of approximately 200 people (see pp. 72-73).

The Global Partnership Programme (GPP) had the participation of the Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club in sponsoring the installation of twenty-five waste bins at a high school in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Lavatories and wastewater treatment units were also installed in two elementary schools in Ratchasima Municipality, Thailand with the support of the Lions Club of Nagoya Meito, Moriyama, Joto, Chikusa, and Himawari, Japan. In addition, forty-four wastewater treatment units were installed in Korat Municipality, Thailand through the support of the Chiryu Rotary Club, Japan. UNCRD will continue to vigorously promote GPP and serve as a link in enabling local community organizations in Japan to be of assistance to developing countries.

Having previously conducted seven Study Camps, the First UNCRD Advanced Study Camp was organized for the purpose of giving participants of those camps the opportunity to reflect on their accomplishments and discuss future activities. After a rigorous selection process, twenty were selected from out of a hundred alumni. At the conclusion of the camp, the participants prepared their own roadmap for sustainable development at the grass-roots level.

## Field Offices

The UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office commemorated the tenth anniversary of its establishment in November 2009. In April 2011, the Office was integrated with the UNCRD Nagoya Office where disaster management planning activities and projects will continue to be undertaken. During its twelve years of operations, the office received the strong support of the Hyogo Prefectural Government and other organizations and agencies.

The Office completed three major projects during this reporting period — Institutionalization of Gendered Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in the Context of Regional Development (HTF XI); Community-Based Disaster Management for Climate Change Adaptation (HTF XII); and Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI). The importance of taking the necessary precautions and adopt-

ing measures for ensuring the safety of communities have been increasingly recognized, particularly since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami struck northern Japan in March 2011. Among the activities were a National Training Workshop on Disaster Management in Nepal, focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR), a workshop on rain water harvesting and ground water recharge in Sri Lanka, and development of a community cyclone shelter guideline in Bangladesh (see pp. 28-29 for complete details).

The UNCRD Africa Office supports African countries in building their capacity to design and implement effective development plans and policies through training, research, and technical assistance in national and regional development. Research activities during the reporting period focused on the human security study in Kenya. During this reporting period, together with the University of Denver, and in partnership with the University of Nairobi, UNCRD conducted the final two years of this three-year research-cum-training project on conflict and human security in northern Kenya. Upon completion of the first phase, the findings were published by Palgrave Macmillan under the title *Conflict and Human Security in Africa: Kenya in Perspective* in 2011. The second phase deals with capacity building and training courses were conducted for the three target districts of Garissa, Marsabit, and Laikipia in northern Kenya. As a result of the project, trainees acquired the techniques and means of conflict resolution and management. Communities also heightened their awareness on alternative livelihood creation.



Nairobi, Kenya

The senior policy seminar held in August 2010 titled “Climate Change and Poverty in Africa and Asia,” was organized in partnership with the Bandung Institute of Technology. This seminar was held to foster understanding of the effects of climate change in both regions and had a total of 200 participants. The proceedings of the African portion of the seminar was published in the Spring 2011 issue of *RDD*, to be followed by the Asian portion in the forthcoming Autumn 2011 issue.

In the area of training, the Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management (ATC) was held in Singapore twice during the reporting period, and in-country training programmes were carried out in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia. The ATC, which has the objective of providing African planners with requisite knowledge and analytical skills to design effective, socially acceptable, and environmentally-sound sustainable urban and regional development policies and programmes, it is now being organized in Singapore thanks to the funding provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore and JICA. The trainees are gaining immensely from the opportunity of learning from the successful urban planning experiences of Singapore (see pp. 39-41 for details on training activities).

The Office also organized a seminar on “Strengthening the National Capacity for Integration of Sustainable Development Principles into the Strategies of Countries Emerging from Conflict” in November 2009, in partnership with the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) of UN DESA. The seminar is part of a larger UN DESA project now under implementation to strengthen the national capacity of countries emerging from conflict and to assist them in integrating sustainable development principles into their socioeconomic policies and programmes (see pp. 46-48).

The UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (hereinafter, UNCRD-LAC) promotes integrated regional development management, with a focus on complex regions where serious social and economic disparities and inequities are observed, and those that are experiencing conflicts due to a wide range of unresolved human security threats, including poverty, depletion of ecosystems and biodiversity, violence, inadequate access to public services, and the impacts of climate change.

During the reporting period, UNCRD-LAC progressively built an important niche on the articulated themes of human security and regional development management. Solid networks of collabo-

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ration were built for disseminating the human security concept, promoting the discussion of theory and practice of regional development, and contributing to global sustainable development processes such as the UNCSD-Rio+20. To highlight some of the activities, in addition to designing guidelines for incorporating risk management and climate change adaptation (CCA) into territorial and development management under a human security approach, human security assessments were developed for the municipality of Soacha (Cundinamarca) upon the invitation of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project funded by the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF), implemented in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN/WOMEN). This ongoing project was selected by the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IIDH, Spanish acronym) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Costa Rica as a best practice in Latin America in 2011. UNCRD-LAC continues to provide support in the implementation of the Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects, Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Climate Balance, jointly implemented with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN/ECLAC), University of Valparaiso, Chile, and Municipality of Milan.



Bogotá, Colombia

In July 2009, UNCRD-LAC also contributed to the UNCRD Africa Office workshop on “Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Problem Identification, Methodology and Project Implementation” by sharing its experience in the implementation of human security assessments and project formulation in the LAC region.

UNCRD-LAC, jointly with other UN agencies that have a regional mandate in Latin America and the Caribbean, was invited to contribute to the interagency discussion and document as an input to the Preparatory Meeting of the Latin America and the Caribbean for UNCSD-Rio+20 that assessed the progress and gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, addressed new and emerging challenges, and provided “strategic guidelines” pointing the way forward. The Office’s main contributions were on the theme of integrated territorial development management and human security. Furthermore, UNCRD-LAC contributed to the DSD Security Group on the Project on NSDS in Post-Conflict Countries from 2009 and has given several inputs to both the NSDS and Peacebuilding Guidance Notes, produced at the beginning of 2011 (see p. 58 for details).

In addition, UNCRD-LAC has been supporting the building up of IPLA in the LAC region after its official launching in May 2011 with UNCRD’s Environment Unit and DSD/UN DESA. Later in June 2011, the EST Forum was held for the first time in Bogotá to promote the integration of EST into general policies, and planning and development processes. The *Bogotá Declaration* that outlines common goals on EST in Latin America up to 2020 was adopted at this Forum, which was carried out in close collaboration with the UNCRD Environment Unit, Inter-American Development Bank, Ministry of Transport of Colombia, and other organizations.

# Environment



During the reporting period, UNCRD's Environment Unit has continued to focus on two major urban issues: (a) Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST); and (b) 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/waste management, in the context of sustainable urban management. The objectives of the two programmes were commonly to: (a) provide support for the formulation and implementation of EST/3R national strategies, as well as the mainstreaming of strategies in national policies; and (b) establish and organize EST/3R Regional Forums to provide a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences, best practices, policy instruments, and technologies. The objectives have been successfully achieved through the activities described below.

The EST programme has expanded its activities at the local, national, and regional levels. At the city level, ten additional Asian cities became the signatories of the Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of EST in Cities in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in March 2010, bringing the total number of signatory cities up to forty-four. A major achievement at the national level was the launching of the national EST strategy in the Philippines in May 2011. At the regional level, the Fifth Regional Forum in Asia was successfully organized in Bangkok, Thailand, in August 2010, resulting in the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*. The Declaration was subsequently presented at the special session organized in the Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2010 Conference in Singapore. Lastly, the First EST Forum for Latin America was organized in Bogotá, Colombia, in June 2011, resulting in the *Bogotá Declaration*.

The 3R/waste management programme has expanded its activities at the national and regional levels, as well as launched a global initiative. Regarding national activities, the Viet Nam and Bangladesh strategies were officially launched in December 2009 and December 2010, respectively. The Regional 3R Forum in Asia was successfully launched in November 2009 in Tokyo, where the *Tokyo 3R Statement* that set the common direction for the Asian countries in promoting the 3Rs was adopted. The second Forum was held in Malaysia in October 2010, and the Chair's Summary was submitted to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) by the Government of Malaysia as a regional input for CSD-19. UNCRD has also taken the lead role in establishing the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA).

In addition, UNCRD organized a side event entitled "Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development" on the occasion of the Tenth Conference

**Staff involved:**

Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty,  
Yukiko Yoshida,  
Jaehyun Jang (from April 2010),  
Mari Sakai (until March 2011),  
Sayaka Iizuka, and  
Wakako Ichikawa (from April 2011).

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of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010.

All of these activities intended to contribute to the international environmental priorities and commitments addressed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), as well as respond to the increasing social, economic, and environmental needs and challenges facing many cities in developing countries amid population growth and rapid urbanization. In view of the UNCSD-Rio+20 to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, UNCRD's Environment Unit will continue to provide necessary technical assistance to developing countries in effectively implementing the EST approach and 3R measures at the local, national, regional, and global levels in collaboration with a wide range of partners, as shown below.

- International organizations: World Health Organization (WHO); UN-HABITAT; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN/ESCAP).
- Donor agencies: Asian Development Bank (ADB); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); German International Cooperation (GIZ); and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).
- National/local governments: Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE-J); Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM) of the Republic of Korea; Department of Transportation and Communications of the Government of the Philippines; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand; National Environment Agency (NEA) and the Land Transport Authority (LTA) of Singapore; Ministry of Transport of Colombia; Department of Environment/Ministry of Environment and Forest of Bangladesh; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam; Ministry of Housing and Local Government of Malaysia; and the Unidad Administrativa Especial de Servicios Publicos de Bogotá (UAESP).
- Sub-regional organizations: ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AWGESC); South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP); Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC); Regional Solid Waste Exchange of Information and Expertise Network in Mashreq and Maghreb Countries (SWEEP-Net); and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).
- Research institutes/nongovernmental organizations: Asian Institute of Technology (AIT); Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center; Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP); International Association of Public Transport (UITP); International Solid Waste Association (ISWA); and Griffith University.

## **Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)**

The objectives of the Environmentally Sustainable Transport project of UNCRD for the reporting period were to: (a) foster a common understanding across Asia on the essential elements of EST as well as the need for an integrated approach to deal with a range of social, economic, and environmental issues in the transport sector through a range of activities at the local, national, and regional levels; (b) provide a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating among Asian countries best practices, policy instruments, and technologies in the transport sector; (c) finalize the formulation of national EST strategies in selected countries, thereby contributing to the mainstreaming of the EST in national policies; (d) set into motion a regional mechanism and consultative process to address policy and institutional issues and gaps to deal with multi-sectoral transport issues; and (e) establish another Regional EST Forum in Latin America. Among these objectives, (a), (b), and (c) were a continuation from the previous reporting period, while (d) and (e) were new objectives. As described below, all of these objectives were successfully achieved.

With regard to EST activities at the city level, ten additional Asian cities became the signatories of the *Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of EST in Cities*, bringing the total number of signatory cities to forty-four. Targeting four Asian cities registered as WHO's Alliance for Healthy Cities (AFHC), a meeting on "Promoting Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Urban Transport (ESHUT) in Asian Cities" was jointly organized by UNCRD, WHO, AFHC, and Nagoya City Government. This meeting enhanced the understanding of the participating cities on the fact that integrated EST planning and interventions also greatly benefit public health. Furthermore, UNCRD organized an EST study tour in Japan with the participation of transport engineers from Guangzhou, China. For national-level activities, the Philippines completed its national EST strategy with a launching event and four other countries brought the process close to the completion. At the regional level, the Fifth Regional Forum in Asia was successfully organized, which resulted in the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*, and UNCRD organized a special session at BAQ 2010 to promote the implementation of the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* as a regional mechanism among the wide range of transport stakeholders. Lastly, the success of the Regional EST Forum in Asia was an inspiration to the Latin American region, and as a result the First Sustainable Transport Forum for Latin America was organized in Bogotá, Colombia on 23-24 June 2011, resulting in the *Bogotá Declaration*.

### City-Level Activities

#### (1) UNCRD-ITDP Joint EST Study Tour (Nagoya, Tokyo, and Osaka, Japan, 25 July-1 August 2009)

UNCRD and ITDP-China jointly organized a study tour in Japan for transport engineers of Guangzhou in order to teach EST best practices, with a focus on bicycle parking and sharing. Ten participants from different organizations in Guangzhou joined this study tour, including ITDP-China, Guangzhou Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute, Design Institute of Guangzhou Metro Corporation, Guangzhou Bureau of Urban Utilities and Landscaping, and Canex International Group Rising Sun Resources Co., Ltd.



The participants visited Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka, where some world-class bicycle parking facilities, metro and other urban transport, and urban design practices can be found. At the UNCRD Nagoya Office, participants learned about the Asian EST Initiative and EST thematic areas outlined in the *Aichi Statement*, including public health, social equity and gender perspective, and non-motorized transport (NMT). The participants, in turn, spoke about Guangzhou's bus rapid transit (BRT) and metro system. They also joined a walking tour to the downtown Nagoya city area to learn about NMT measures taken in Nagoya such as bicycle parking, bike lanes (Fushimi street), park-and-ride system, bicycle rental, and integrated barrier-free facilities. They also visited Ozone Station from which the elevated guideway bus lane called Yutorito begins. In Tokyo, the participants focused on bike parking facilities at metro stations, including a few which are unique and of world-class quality (e.g., Kasai Station). In addition, they viewed some of the world-class pedestrian and traffic management measures adopted in high density areas such as Ueno and Ikebukuro, and the Sunday car-free measures carried out in Ginza. The visit to Osaka had a similar focus and included bicycle-sharing schemes that some new condominiums built by Osaka-based River Industry Co. are using. The Osaka region has numerous and diverse high quality bike-parking facilities at metro stations, as well as an impressive city-centre pedestrian network. It is expected that the participants will incorporate environmental and people-friendly perspectives in designing the NMT facilities and public transportation system in Guangzhou.



(2) **Meeting on Promoting Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Urban Transport in Asian Cities** (Nagoya, Japan, 5-6 October 2009)

Recognizing the importance of environmentally sustainable and healthy transport in urban areas, WHO and UNCRD collaborated in initiating relevant activities to empower Asian cities to: (a) build healthy urban transport systems so that health issues are adequately addressed in city transport policy and planning; and (b) address health, urban transport, and climate change issues in an integrated and strategic manner to achieve co-benefits so that cities can become core clients for climate financing and investments by development banks such as ADB, World Bank, and other bilateral/multilateral donor communities.

In this context, a meeting on Promoting Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Urban Transport in Asian Cities was jointly organized by WHO, UNCRD, AFHC, and Nagoya City Government in Nagoya, Japan, on 5-6 October 2009 with the objective of promoting a win-win strategy, i.e., lowering the carbon footprint and at the same time protecting human health in the urban transport sector in Asian cities. The meeting was attended by nineteen city government officials from four selected AFHC member cities (Changwon, Republic of Korea; Hong Kong, China; Nagoya, Japan; and Phnom Penh, Cambodia); and experts from Bangladesh, China, and Japan. The participants shared best practices and significant achievements by cities on the promotion of ESHUT, discussed the progress made by the signatories of the *Kyoto Declaration on EST*, including Nagoya and Phnom Penh, and agreed on the generic guidelines to showcase successful practices at the Cities Forum on ESHUT that was held in Manila in April 2010.

(3) **Signing of the Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of EST in Cities by Asian Mayors** (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 16 March 2010)

The United Nations Forum on Climate Change Mitigation, Fuel Efficiency and Sustainable Urban Transport was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 16-17 March 2010. The Forum was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Korea through the Ministry of Knowledge Economy, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, and Korea Energy Management Corporation, and co-organized by the Korea Energy Economics Institute, Korea Transport Institute, and UN DESA, in collaboration with UNCRD and the Sustainable Low Carbon Transport Partnership Council (SLoCaT). As an integral part of the Forum, the Special Event of



Asian Mayors for the Signing of the *Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of EST in Cities* was jointly organized by UNCRD and MOE-J, and had the participation of mayors/senior officials from ten cities, including Ahmedabad (India), Banjarmasin (Indonesia), Surakarta (Indonesia), Tangerang (Indonesia), Penang (Malaysia), Islamabad (Pakistan), Chuncheon (Republic of Korea), Donghae (Republic of Korea), Kandy (Sri Lanka), and Chiang Mai (Thailand), as well as Seoul Metropolitan Government, and Dr. Lloyd Wright, an EST subsidiary expert member. The ten new signatories have brought the total signatories to forty-four Asian cities.

### **National-Level Activities**

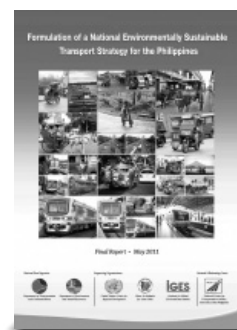
(1) **Launching of the National EST Strategy for the Philippines** (Manila, Philippines, 20 May 2011)

The Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) of the Government of the Philippines officially launched its national EST strategy. The official launching, which was attended by over sev-

enty participants, including government agencies, international organizations, donors, NGOs, and transport stakeholders, was presided over by the Honorable Jose P. De Jesus, Secretary of DOTC, and Honorable Elisea Bebet Gozun, Presidential Assistant on Climate Change and former Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Philippines. The EST strategy has two objectives: (a) to reduce the annual growth rate of energy consumption and associated GHGs and air-polluting emissions from the transport sector in urban areas of the country; and (b) to achieve sustainable mobility through the development of a viable market for EST goods and services, which includes promoting transportation systems of low-carbon intensity and shifting towards the use of more sustainable transport modes.



Under the technical and financial support of UNCRD, CAI-Asia (through ADB-SUMA Project), and MOE-J, the National Center for Transportation Studies of the University of the Philippines (UP NCTS), the officially designated national collaborating centre, prepared the strategy in close coordination with two EST focal points in the Government of the Philippines — DOTC and DENR. Since the inception of the process in September 2008, the strategy had been reviewed and developed in a highly participatory and consultative process through a series of national stakeholders consultation meetings, including three regional consultations held in Iloilo, Davao, and Baguio. *Administrative Order No. 254* (dated 30 January 2009) was issued by the President of the Philippines to mandate DOTC to take the lead in formulating this strategy, which also attached importance to developing it. This comprehensive strategy is expected to serve as a national guideline for changing the country's transport policies into more people- and environment-friendly ones and to contribute to achieving the sustainable transport goals set forth in the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*, which is an important regional consensus agreed upon at the Fifth Regional EST Forum in Asia held in August 2010. The strategy is also expected to provide an important basis and framework to develop and realize relevant EST activities as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) to take full benefit of the international support available in addressing climate issues.



National EST strategy for the Philippines

### Regional-Level Activities

(1) **Fifth Regional EST Forum in Asia/Bangkok Declaration** (Bangkok, Thailand, 23-25 August 2010)  
The Fifth Regional EST Forum was organized in Bangkok, Thailand, jointly by UNCRD, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) of Thailand, MOE-J, and UN/ESCAP. The Forum was attended by approximately 200 participants, comprising government representatives from twenty-two Asian countries and subsidiary expert group members of the Regional EST Forum, international resource persons, representatives from various UN and international organizations, and local observers from Thailand.

The Forum had the aim of contributing towards improving understanding and strengthening regional consensus in terms of sustainable policy options, and technological and institutional measures that promote sustainable and low-carbon transport; addressing and identifying opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships, including an international financial mechanism for implementing affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound transport systems in developing countries; illustrating innovative initiatives, achievements, and good practices for improving the public transportation system, increasing fuel efficiency, and greening freight transport; facilitating international cooperation for capacity-building activities, including wider-scale adoption and proliferation of various EST measures at the local and national levels; and enhancing regional input to the 19th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19).



Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

In order to demonstrate the renewed commitment of Asian countries towards realizing a promising decade (2010-2020) of sustainable actions and measures for achieving safe, secure, affordable, efficient, and people and environmentally friendly transport in rapidly urbanizing Asia, the participating countries of the Forum discussed and agreed upon a goodwill declaration — *Bangkok Declaration for 2020 — Sustainable Transport Goals for 2010-2020* (see Annex 2). It was the first time that Asian governments and other transport stakeholders endorsed a joint declaration which incorporates a comprehensive set of goals (twenty EST goals) under different strategies within a clear time frame (2010-2020). Along with the official Meeting Summary of the Fifth Forum, the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* served as an important regional input to CSD-19 held in May 2011. In addition, the Declaration was recognized as a regional contribution in the recent UN Secretary General’s report (December 2010) on policy options and practical actions to expedite progress in the transport sector. Reflecting a regional political consensus, it is also expected to serve as a recommended guideline and benchmark in Asian countries for decisions in transport policy, planning, and development.



(2) **UNCRD EST Sessions at Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2010 Conference** (Singapore, 9-11 November 2010)

The Better Air Quality (BAQ) conference is the largest gathering on air quality in Asia attended by more than 1,000 participants with varying interests in air quality, sustainable transport, and climate change mitigation. The BAQ 2010 Conference was organized by CAI-Asia Center, in partnership with NEA and LTA of Singapore, with the theme of “Air Quality in a Changing Climate” that reflected the growing relevance of climate change in air quality management. In order to utilize BAQ 2010 as a meaningful platform to influence the wide range of transport stakeholders towards the implementation of the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* agreed upon at the Fifth Regional EST Forum in Asia, UNCRD

organized a special session on “Achieving the Goals of the Bangkok 2020 Declaration — What is the Role of Stakeholders” during BAQ 2010, in close cooperation with CAI-Asia Center. The special session served as a good venue for assessing the opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships in order to realize the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*. As one of the major recommendations, BAQ 2010 concluded that future BAQ sessions would review and monitor the progress made against the twenty goals of the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*.

### (3) **First Sustainable Transport Forum for Latin America** (Bogotá, Colombia, 22-24 June 2011)

Inspired by the success of the Regional EST Forum in Asia, there had been an expressed interest to replicate the Asian EST Initiative in the Latin American region through the establishment of a Regional EST Forum for the region as well. As a result, the first Foro de Transporte Sostenible para América Latina (FTS, Sustainable Transport Forum for Latin America) was co-organized by UNCRD, IDB, and Ministry of Transport of Colombia in Bogotá, Colombia on 23-24 June 2011, with the support of ITDP, EMBARQ, and SLoCaT. The main objective of FTS is to promote the integration of environmentally sustainable transport into the overall transport policy, planning, and development process in Latin America. It also aims to influence the key decision/policymakers at the national, sub-national, and local levels to attach due importance to sustainability considerations, especially related to the local and global environment, in the development of transport systems in Latin America. As a key outcome of the important inaugural Forum, nine Latin American countries adopted the *Bogotá Declaration*, a new multinational agreement of sustainable transportation policies in Latin America. The declaration pledges support for twenty-three strategies to develop more sustainable passenger and freight transportation as well as emphasizes the importance of sustainable transport in improving public health and quality of life, consistent with the goals of the Decade of Action for Road Safety. This newly established regional policy forum will be hosted by Paraguay in 2013. Mexico also agreed to host a Mayor’s EST Forum in 2012 (similar to the Asian Mayor’s Policy Dialogue for the Promotion of EST in Cities held in Kyoto in 2007).



## **Sustainable Production and Consumption and Promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle)**

The objective of UNCRD’s 3R Programme for the reporting period was to: (a) finalize the national 3R strategy formulation process in selected countries, and thereby contribute to the mainstreaming of the 3Rs in national policies; and (b) launch the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, which was to become a strategic regional platform for sharing and disseminating best practices, technologies, and tools on the 3Rs. Among the two main objectives mentioned above, (a) was a continuation from the previous period, while (b) was a new initiative. As described below, both of these objectives were successfully achieved.

Regarding national activities, the Viet Nam and Bangladesh strategies were officially launched in December 2009 and December 2010, respectively. The Viet Nam strategy became an integral part of the “National Strategy of Integrated Solid Waste Management to 2025, Vision to 2050,” and was approved by the Prime Minister of Viet Nam via *Official Decision No. 2149/QĐ-TTg*. The Bangladesh strategy was officiated by the Minister of Environment and Forests.

The Regional 3R Forum in Asia was successfully launched in November 2009 in Tokyo, which adopted the *Tokyo 3R Statement* that set the common direction for Asian countries in promoting the 3Rs. The second Forum was held in Malaysia in October 2010, and the Chair's Summary was submitted to CSD by the Government of Malaysia, the host country, as a regional input for CSD-19.

In addition to the above, UNCRD has also taken the lead role in establishing the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA), a new CSD-registered partnership which is expected to become a “decentralized network” and a “knowledge platform” whereby local authorities can gain access to meaningful information and interact with partner institutions (cities, private sector, professionals and research institutions, international financial institutions, UN, donor organizations, etc.) actively engaged in sustainable waste management. IPLA is also expected to serve as an effective interface between local authorities and the private sector, thereby fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) and identifying investment opportunities. In addition, IPLA is expected to serve as a world-wide knowledge network and a dynamic platform to address various needs of local authorities/ municipalities in waste management.

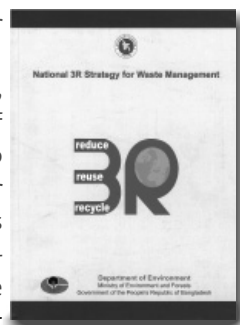
### National-Level Activities

#### (1) **Launching of the Bangladesh National 3R Strategy** (Dhaka, Bangladesh, 28 December 2010)

Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries (LDCs) with a high population density of more than 1,000 people per square kilometer. Rapid urbanization and economic development has increased resource consumption, and led to an increase and diversification of waste. It is estimated that approximately 13,000 tons of waste is produced per day in the urban areas of Bangladesh, and it is projected that this amount will grow up to 47,000 tons/day by 2025. Low collection coverage, unavailability of transport services, and lack of suitable treatment, recycling, and disposal facilities are responsible for the unsatisfactory level of waste management, that has led to water, land, and air pollution, and put the environment at risk.



With the financial assistance of MOE-J, UNCRD, in collaboration with IGES, has been providing needed technical assistance to the Department of Environment (DoE)/Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)-Bangladesh to develop its national 3R strategy since the inception of the process in December 2008. A series of national stakeholders meetings have been held in the process of formulating the national strategy in order to make the process highly participatory and consultative, and to ensure local ownership. The meetings have involved a wide range of stakeholders, including national and local government representatives, research institutions, NGOs, and the private sector. Following the two consecutive national stakeholders consultation meetings held in September and November 2009, the draft strategy had been updated by incorporating the comments and suggestions received from the stakeholders present at those meetings. The third and final meeting was jointly organized by UNCRD and DoE/MoEF-Bangladesh on 20 June 2010 in Dhaka, Bangladesh to review and discuss the third draft strategy in order to make further improvements. The final draft of the strategy was endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh in November 2010, and its official launching was declared by chief guest, Dr. Hasan Mahmud, MP, Honorable State Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forests in December 2010.



Bangladesh national 3R strategy

The main features of the strategy are:

- Prioritizing waste avoidance/reduction over recycling, and recycling over all other forms of environmentally sound disposal;

- Reusing non-avoidable waste as far as possible;
- Keeping the hazardous content of waste to the lowest possible level; and
- Guaranteeing environmentally sound residual waste treatment and disposal as a basic prerequisite for human existence, environmental conservation, and protection of biodiversity.

(2) **In-Country Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue on the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management and 3Rs/Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) Workshop on the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management and 3Rs** (Hai Phong City, Viet Nam, 27-29 July 2010)

With the financial assistance of MOE-J and ADB, UNCRD has been providing needed technical assistance to the Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE)/Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Viet Nam to mainstream the 3Rs in Viet Nam. The national 3R strategy was formulated by MONRE through a participatory process, and it later became an integral part of the “National Strategy of Integrated Solid Waste Management to 2025, Vision to 2050,” that was approved by the Prime Minister of Viet Nam via *Official Decision No. 2149/QĐ-TTg* dated 17 December 2009 (see [http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/spc/docs/PM\\_NSISWM\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/spc/docs/PM_NSISWM_Eng.pdf)).



In this connection, a national workshop (In-Country Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue on the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management/3R on 27 July) and a regional workshop (The Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) Workshop on the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management and 3Rs on 28-29 July) were co-organized by the ISPONRE/MONRE-Viet Nam, UNCRD, and IGES, with the support of ADB and MOE-J, at Do Son in Hai Phong City, Viet Nam. The national workshop was attended by forty-four participants from government ministries/agencies. The GMS regional workshop was attended by twenty-six participants from Great Mekong Sub-region (GMS) countries (Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam), resource persons, and international organizations and aid agencies such as ADB and UNEP, and World Bank. The two workshops aimed at sharing and disseminating the key findings and lessons learned from Viet Nam’s strategy. At the same time, the GMS workshop was expected to help assess the desirability and interest of other GMS countries to implement similar initiatives and exercises on the 3Rs. It also helped to generate consensus among GMS countries towards furthering the 3R objectives and principles in the sub-region. The workshop adopted the Chair’s Summary in order to help build the necessary political will to address common issues of concern, including transboundary issues in relation to hazardous/e-wastes.

### **Global and Regional-Level Activities and Input to CSD**

(1) **Inaugural Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia** (Tokyo, Japan, 11-12 November 2009)

The Regional 3R Forum in Asia was successfully launched at the inaugural meeting held on 11-12 November 2009, in Tokyo, Japan, which was attended by more than 100 participants, including fifteen Asian countries (Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) as well as international organizations and 3R/waste experts. Participants discussed issues such as status and challenges of 3R and waste management in Asia, progress in countries which are formulating national 3R strategies, UN assistance for developing countries, and efforts by researchers, business, local governments, and NGOs. As the outcome of the meeting, the participants agreed on the *Tokyo 3R Statement* which

provides the necessary basis and framework for establishing the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and further aims to set the vision and direction of the Forum to promote a sound material cycle and resource-efficient society in Asia. It was also agreed that the Regional 3R Forum in Asia would provide a framework for promoting high-level policy dialogue, enhancing support for the implementation of 3R in each country, sharing 3R-related information, and networking stakeholders. The Minister of Housing and Local Government of Malaysia announced that the second meeting of the Regional 3R Forum would be held in Kuala Lumpur in 2010. See Annex 3 for *Tokyo 3R Statement*.



**(2) International Consultative Meeting on Expanding Waste Management Services in Developing Countries** (Tokyo, Japan, 18-19 March 2010)

As an intersessional event of CSD-18 which addressed waste as one of the thematic issues, UNCRD, UN DESA, and MOE-J co-organized the International Consultative Meeting on Expanding Waste Management Services in Developing Countries. The meeting was attended by approximately ninety participants, including H.E. Dr. Luis Alberto Ferrate Felice,



Chairman of CSD-18/Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources, Guatemala, as well as representatives of national and local governments, public waste utilities (PWUs), civil society, and the private sector. Participants discussed the status and challenges of waste management in the world as well as measures for appropriate waste management and 3R promotion, and a wide range of proposals was compiled into the Chair's Summary, which was submitted to CSD-18 together with the proceedings of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia (November 2009) and the *Tokyo 3R Statement*.

CSD-18, held at UN headquarters in New York in May 2010, assessed the status of implementation of the core thematic issues, including waste management. The CSD-18 Chair's Summary addressed the important role of 3R in waste minimization as well as the significance of the launching of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia (refer to CSD-18 Chair's Summary, Paragraph 142, cited below).

142. Regional initiatives promoting 3Rs, such as the 3R Forum in Asia, should be enhanced. This would expand capacities of countries within a region through information and knowledge exchange to promote waste minimization, address local waste management challenges and minimize transboundary movement of waste.

**(3) Second Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia** (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4-6 October 2010)

The Second Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia was co-organized by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHLG)-Malaysia, MOE-J, and UNCRD. The Forum brought together the fifteen countries which participated in the inaugural meeting in 2009 (Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) as well as new participants, including India, Timor Leste, and five Pacific Islands countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, and Solomon Islands) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional

Environment Programme (SPREP), in addition to 3R/waste management experts, international organizations, and research institutions. Under the key theme of “3Rs for Green Economy and Sound Material-Cycle Society,” the participants had discussions with the objectives to:

- (a) Contribute towards improved understanding and strengthened regional consensus in terms of policy options that promote the 3Rs towards achieving green economy, resource efficiency, and sound material-cycle society;
- (b) Identify and share information on opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships, including international financial mechanism, PPPs, etc., to expand waste management services; and
- (c) Illustrate innovative initiatives, achievements, and good practices in 3R programmes and strategies at the local and national levels.

As a major outcome, strategic recommendations proposed by the participants (some of which are shown below) were incorporated into the Chair’s Summary which was submitted to CSD by the Government of Malaysia, the host country of the Second Forum. The National Environment Agency of Singapore announced that the next Third Forum would be held in Singapore in 2011.



**(4) CSD Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste (Tokyo, Japan, 16-18 February 2011)**

The CSD-19 Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste was organized jointly by UN DESA, UNCRD, and MOE-J. The meeting was attended by approximately 180 participants, including representatives of local and national governments, PWUs, the private sector, academia, NGOs, and international resource persons from fifty countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and Oceania as well as UN organizations (UNEP, Secretariat of Basel Convention, UN/ESCAP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and WHO), development agencies (Global Environmental Facility (GEF), GIZ, IDB, and JICA), regional organizations (REC, SACEP, and SPREP), and others. Within the context of the issues considered by the Commission on Sustainable Development and as a contribution to CSD-19 in 2011, the meeting mainly focused on building partnerships as a basis for sustainable waste management as well as an effective means to expand the waste management services of PWUs towards the goals of zero waste. The main objectives of the meeting were to: (a) expand waste management services in developing countries; (b) raise awareness about win-win opportunities for PPPs; (c) facilitate dialogue on building partnerships for waste management, including sharing good models and practices of partnerships in waste management; (d) identify and/or establish concrete collaborative initiatives to match needs with appropriate solutions; (e) identify the necessary enabling conditions for “successful” PPPs, especially regarding quality service that is demand-responsive, cost effective, and sustainable; and (f) discuss and finalize the scope of a prospective international partnership with the objective of expanding waste management services of the local authorities and PWS, to be launched during CSD-19.



The meeting participants agreed that zero waste is a powerful new paradigm, which needs to become central to policy making at the local, regional, national, and international levels, and it represents a long-term vision that ultimately envisages a thriving society that exists within nature's resource constraints and its ability to assimilate waste. It was also agreed that moving towards zero waste is inherently a multi-stakeholder process which calls for partnerships within and between communities, businesses, industries, and all levels of government, and that inclusivity of all stakeholders in the process of formulating and implementing policies, strategies, and plans is essential to creating the conditions for sustainable partnerships to flourish. In this context, the meeting unanimously endorsed the establishment of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) and for its launching during CSD-19 in May 2011. In addition, it was agreed that strengthening of financial mechanisms as well as policy, legal, and institutional frameworks is necessary, and that zero waste needs to be recognized on the political agenda as a prerequisite to fostering a green economy and the required changes in the existing institutional arrangements.



**(5) CSD-19 Learning Centre on “Synergizing Resource Efficiency with Informal Sector towards Sustainable Waste Management” (9 May 2011)**

The Learning Centre was co-organized by UNCRD and UN-HABITAT with the objectives to: (a) raise awareness among CSD participants on the beneficial aspects of integrating waste and resource in the context of achieving sustainable waste management; (b) contribute towards improved understanding by policymakers on resource efficiency, the 3Rs, and the critical importance of upstream resource management; (c) highlight some of the critical roles the informal sector plays in waste management and how they can be recognized/mainstreamed/formalized; and (d) learn about success stories to draw lessons on the enabling frameworks. The meeting addressed the importance of waste management policies and measures that promote waste prevention and minimization by focusing on the 3Rs and recovery of useful materials for energy generation. It also recommended a number of measures and approaches to achieve material efficiency, energy efficiency, water efficiency, greening supply chain, establishment of industry code of practice, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

**(6) CSD-19 Side Event on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste (Launching of IPLA) (12 May 2011)**

The side event was co-organized by MOE-J, Japanese Permanent Mission to the UN, UN DESA, and UNCRD with the objectives of: (a) presenting the outcomes of the “CSD Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste” held from 16 to 18 February in Tokyo, Japan, co-organized by MOE-J, UN DESA, and UNCRD to contribute to the deliberations on waste management at CSD-19; and (b) officially launching the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA). As per the consensus reached at the CSD Intersessional Conference held in Tokyo, Japan, in February 2011, IPLA was successfully launched at this side event and became a CSD-registered international partnership on waste management.



IPLA is a new international partnership to address the needs of local authorities in expanding their waste management services. It is expected to become a “decentralized network” and a “knowl-

edge platform” whereby local authorities and PWUs could have access to meaningful information, and interact and network with partner institutions (cities, the private sector, professionals and research institutions, international financial institutions, UN and donor organizations, etc.) actively engaged in sustainable waste management. AIT offered to be the Global Secretariat for IPLA, and UN-HABITAT offered to serve as the Regional Secretariat of IPLA for three developing regions — Africa, Asia, and Latin America. UNCRD will continue to support IPLA by providing coordination support.



### **CBD COP10 Side Event on Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development**

19 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

UNCRD/UN DESA, in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), organized a side event entitled “Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development” as part of the Tenth Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010. The objective of the meeting was



to address the nexus of human security and biodiversity in the context of developing countries where many people’s livelihoods depend on natural resources. Presentations were delivered by UNU, Kanazawa University, Nagoya University, and Bioversity International, with a focus on themes including “traditional tea forest management and improvement of livelihoods in Yunnan Province, China,” “small-scale catchment and landscape management maintained by local people in northern Malawi,” “agro-biodiversity management in Africa and Japan,” and “sustainable agricultural practices in Africa, Asia, and Latin America”. The presentations were followed by a panel discussion.

Key points concluded at the meeting were: human security is interlinked with biodiversity; biodiversity is often connected closely with local livelihood; local people often know how to manage biodiversity, and such knowledge and practices should be maintained; external scientific and technical support are needed to strengthen local capacity to cope with emerging challenges such as population growth, food insecurity, and climate change; and collaboration among various stakeholders is important in integrating expertise and experience towards sustainable regional development. The event had approximately forty participants. The outcomes of the meeting were reported to the Secretariat of CBD.

For the period of January to December 2010, additional funding support of approximately US\$775,098 was received from partners and collaborating agencies, including the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Government of Malaysia (US\$300,000); Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Transport, Government of Thailand (US\$200,000); Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOE-J) (US\$150,000); World Health Organization Western Pacific Regional Office (WHO WPRO) (US\$18,000); Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center (US\$18,000); Institute of Global Environment Strategies (IGES) (US\$16,000); German International Cooperation (GIZ)

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(US\$13,000); Korean Energy Economics Institute (KEEI), Government of the Republic of Korea (US\$7,000); International Organization of Public Transport (UITP) (US\$7,000); Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) (US\$4,000); National Institute for Environment Studies (NIES) (US\$4,000); Asian Institute of Technology-United Nations Development Programme Regional Resource Centre for Asian and the Pacific (AIT-UNEP RRC.AP) (US\$3,000); World Health Organization South-East Asia Regional Office (WHO SEARO) (US\$3,000); and World Health Organization Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (WHO EMRO) (US\$3,000). For the January to June 2011 period, this amount totaled approximately US\$634,000 from MOE-J (US\$384,000); Inter-American Development Bank (US\$200,000); and Ministry of Transport, Government of Colombia (US\$50,000).

# Human Security and Regional Development



UNCRD Headquarters in Nagoya, as well all three field offices — in Kobe, Japan, Nairobi, Kenya, and Bogotá, Colombia — conducted activities in the area of human security and regional development

The Thirty-eighth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 38) included a human security module so that participants could heighten their understanding of the human security concept and its application to regional development through vulnerability assessments. The training courses on endogenous regional development (EnRD) conducted in LAC gave particular attention to the human security viewpoint to help rectify disparities and achieve balanced regional development. Furthermore, the five-year series of training courses conducted in collaboration with JICA on project formulation for regional development had a focus on human security for Southeast Asian countries (see pp. 64-66 for further details). In addition, the UNCRD side event at CBD COP 10 held in Nagoya in October 2010 was on “Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development” (see p. 23).

The UNCRD Hyogo Office’s activities generally had a human security element since disaster management is for the purpose of saving lives and property. In particular, the Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) stressed the importance of being prepared for the possible occurrence of disasters by taking the necessary precautions and adopting safety measures. As mentioned earlier, the significance of taking such action was clearly evident when the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami struck northern Japan in March 2011. Other activities included a National Training Workshop on Disaster Management in Nepal, a workshop on rain water harvesting and ground water recharge in Sri Lanka, and development of a community cyclone shelter guideline in Bangladesh.

The UNCRD Africa Office completed its three-year research-cum-training project on conflict and human security in northern Kenya (2008-2011). This project was conducted together with the University of Denver, and in partnership with the University of Nairobi. The findings of the first phase of the project were published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2011 under the title *Conflict and Human Security in Africa: Kenya in Perspective*. The second phase consisted of capacity building and training courses in the districts of Garissa, Marsabit, and Laikipia in northern Kenya. Trainees were able to acquire the techniques and means of conflict resolution and management, while communities gained awareness on alternative livelihood creation (see pp. 46-

48).

UNCRD-LAC has been highly recognized for its achievements in the area of human security and regional development. During the reporting period, the Office strengthened its networks of collaboration for disseminating the human security concept, promoting the discussion of theory and practice of regional development, and contributing to global sustainable development initiatives such as UNCSO-Rio+20. Various activities were conducted such as designing guidelines for incorporating risk management and climate change adaptation (CCA) into territorial and development management under a human security approach, and developing human security assessments for the municipality of Soacha (Cundinamarca) upon invitation of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project funded by the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF). This project was selected by the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IHR) and UNDP in Costa Rica as a best practice in Latin America in 2011.

UNCRD-LAC was also invited, together with other UN agencies with a regional mandate in LAC, to contribute to the inter-agency discussion and document as an input to UNCSO-Rio+20 that assessed the progress and gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, addressed new and emerging challenges, and provided strategic guidelines for the way forward. UNCRD-LAC's main contribution was on the theme of integrated territorial development management and human security. The Office was also a contributor to the DSD Security Group on the Project on NSDS in Post-Conflict Countries from 2009, and has given inputs on the NSDS and Peacebuilding Guidance Notes produced in 2011. For full details, please refer to p. 58.



# UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office



Since its establishment in 1999, the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office has: (a) incorporated disaster management into regional sustainable development; and (b) developed and transferred regional disaster management planning and technologies (see figure below).

## Fields of Disaster Management Covered



## COMPLETED PROJECTS

### Institutionalization of Gendered Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in the Context of Regional Development (HTF XI) (2009-2010)

Cases of natural disasters during the last decade have proven that women tend to suffer more from natural and human-induced disasters, resulting in higher mortality rates. This was especially evident when the Indian Ocean Tsunami struck in 2004, not to mention the heavy physical and psychological burden they faced in the subsequent rehabilitation process. The linkage between gender perspectives and disasters reflects the existing social structure, which is linked to the root cause of gender inequality and can be considered a vulnerability of a given social system. Gender mainstreaming in CBDM is thus one of the critical components for all community members to receive equal benefits from development by ensuring equal opportunity for ownership, control of resources, and access to information.

“Institutionalization of Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development” under HTF XI promoted the institutionalization of gender

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perspectives and disaster preparedness in the context of regional development at the local and national government levels as well as at the community level by government officials. It also aimed to build government officials' capacity to empower both women and men by facilitating the gender-balanced participation of community members in the decision-making and planning processes.

HTF XI was implemented in order to:

- (a) Emphasize the importance of institutionalization of gendered CBDM at the local and national levels;
- (b) Increase people's genuine participation towards reaching capacity-building objectives, with specific focus on vulnerable groups such as women;
- (c) Incorporate disaster risk reduction (DRR) into national and regional sustainable development plans, policies, and projects; and
- (d) Achieve enhanced human security with gendered community-based disaster management to improve access to, and control over, productive resources for women and girls.

The project focused on the institutionalization of Gendered CBDM by conducting various training courses and workshops in the targeted countries. The themes of the training courses and/or workshops were developed based on consultations with relevant stakeholders in each country. In Nepal and Sri Lanka, the national government and local government officers were targeted for mainstreaming gender perspectives into disaster management policies as well as development projects. In Bangladesh, local community members, both men and women, were empowered to take responsibility for cyclone shelter management after discussion with local government officers. This gave women the opportunity to take part in the discussion, and members of the community successfully negotiated with the officers in repairing a community road following the workshop. The local government officers expressed their willingness to disseminate the developed guideline as a model to other cyclone-prone areas in Bangladesh. Although the project scale was relatively small, it proved that the bottom-up approach is an effective way of empowering people in a community. Project activities are listed below.

**(1) National Training Workshop on Disaster Management: Global Agenda and National Strategies in Nepal** (Kathmandu, Nepal, 1-3 March 2010)

UNCRD organized a three-day national training workshop in Nepal, in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Development and Institute of Engineering at Tribuvan University. The training workshop had the following aims:

- (a) To introduce international strategies, frameworks, and approaches on DRR in the local context;
- (b) To introduce a national DRR strategy, policies, and acts for mainstreaming the DRR agenda into sustainable development;
- (c) To enhance internal coordination and understanding among disaster focal persons in different government agencies;
- (d) To discuss the agenda as to how integrated DRR can be achieved with broader participation of different stakeholders, including civil society; and
- (e) To introduce the interlinkages of disaster, gender, climate change, livelihoods, and sustainable development.



The training workshop was successfully completed with participants from twelve key ministries, with two ministers from the Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Law and Justice, and vice chairperson from the National Planning Commission of the Government of Nepal. This training workshop was the first opportunity to facilitate dialogue among the different ministries.

(2) **UNCRD Disaster Management Workshop: “Training on Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharge”** (Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, 10-12 June 2010)

The dry zone of Sri Lanka consists of two-thirds of the country’s landmass and has five agro-ecological regions (AERs), with rainfall varying from 750 mm to 1500 mm. Water resources are already limited in the North, Eastern, North-Central, and North-Western provinces in the country’s dry zone. Ground water is the only source of water in much of these areas and has been over-exploited. UNCRD organized community meetings with stakeholders such as the divisional government, community leaders, monks, and community club members regarding the areas risks and vulnerabilities. The problems of seasonal drought, and consequently lack of safe drinking water, and health problems had been highlighted under the CBDM project in 2009. The need of rain water harvesting tanks in the area is huge, and climate change effects will increasingly exacerbate the situation of water scarcity in the dry zone. Proper promotion of rainwater harvesting technology will motivate the users to supplement their water sources, and thereby reduce the over-exploitation of other water resources.

In consideration of the above, UNCRD organized a two-day training workshop on Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharge to transfer knowledge and technology on rain water harvesting in order to initiate practical projects at the local level to solve water scarcity problems in the district. The twenty-three stakeholders included staff of the National Water Management Board, NGO workers, and academics trained in practical skills of rain water harvesting and ground recharge.

(3) **Development of Community Cyclone Shelter Management Guideline in Bangladesh** (Morelganj, Bangladesh, Community Workshop from 18 to 21 February 2010, Validation Meeting in May 2010)

UNCRD conducted interviews with local government officials, NGO staff, and community members on the construction of cyclone shelters and how they are managed in the area under the previous project. Through the field investigation, UNCRD noted that a gender perspective in cyclone shelter management was missing. In order to encourage people in the community, both men and women, to evacuate in times of disaster, all members of a given community are required to take shelter in an evacuation centre in order to ensure their safety.



Therefore, UNCRD and the local counterpart, Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC), supported the development of a community cyclone shelter management guideline with cyclone shelter management committees in the area. Members of the committee discussed draft contents of the guideline in the workshop, following lectures on basic knowledge of climate change, gendered CBDM, and community empowerment. The draft guideline was shared with the local government officers at the validation meeting for consultation before finalizing the guideline in Bengali and English. The guideline stressed the importance of community maintenance and equal opportunity to empower all community members against disasters.



#### (4) International Symposium

##### Tenth Anniversary of the Establishment of the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office — International Symposium on Disaster Management for Sustainable Regional Development (Kobe, Japan, 27-28 November 2009)

This international symposium was held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the UNCRD Disaster Management Hyogo Office with the help of the Hyogo Prefectural Government. The Office's points of focus have been on self-sufficiency, cooperation, and education, which were directly linked to research activities, policy proposals, and other disaster management/risk reduction activities through workshops and training sessions in developing countries.



In 2005, the *Hyogo Framework for Action* (HFA) was adopted at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe. Disasters can threaten the national development efforts of individual countries towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Also, although hazards are natural phenomena, the people most affected are left out of the policy-/decision-making processes as well as those who lack access to benefits and services due to their geographical circumstances. This demonstrates that problems are rooted within the affected society itself. For this reason, the UNCRD Hyogo Office focuses on enhancing the knowledge of community and government agencies, so that they can contribute towards the realization of the *Hyogo Framework for Action* and achieve the MDGs. The outcomes of projects carried out in various countries have been shared widely among the citizens of Kobe.

The symposium, co-organized with the Hyogo Prefectural Government, was titled “Towards a Sustainable Regional Development,” and had the following objectives:

- (a) To share the outcomes of regional development even with those who may not receive any benefits;
- (b) To recognize the importance of community involvement in development and disaster management, and to conduct further discussions regarding this recognition; and
- (c) To discuss the policies and strategies towards sustainable regional development from the viewpoints of society, economy, and environment.

Beginning with keynote speeches by Dr. Shigeru Itoh (Professor of Waseda University) and Dr. Yoshiaki Kawata (Executive Director of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution), the symposium was divided into four sessions: (1) Community participation for disaster management; (2) Roles of public administration for building a resilient community; (3) Roles of NGOs for building a resilient community; and (4) Future of regional disaster management strategies. During the symposium, twelve case studies were presented from different countries such as India, Indonesia, Fiji, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. UNCRD also shared the accumulated experiences of the Hyogo Office during the past ten years, and reconfirmed the importance of “independence,” “self-help,” and “cooperation” through the discussion.

There were approximately 200 participants, and there was a lively question-and-answer session conducted in the latter half of the programme.

## Community-Based Disaster Management for Climate Change Adaptation (HTF XII) (2010-2011)

HTF XII focused on community-based disaster management (CBDM) for climate change adaptation (CCA). It sought ways to apply CBDM for CCA utilizing the accumulated knowledge and previous field practices at the local and national levels. In the course of the HTF IV, V, and VI projects, entitled “Sustainability in CBDM,” UNCRD developed a User’s Guide for governments and communities with the aim of bringing sustainability to CBDM, especially in terms of earthquake risk reduction. One of the main goals at the end of HTF XII was reviewing the User’s Guide with a climate change focus. It will be shared with other weather-related disaster-prone countries through websites after conducting field tests and receiving feedback from stakeholders.

Therefore, HTF XII was implemented in order to:

- (a) Increase people’s genuine participation for reaching capacity-building objectives, with specific focus on vulnerable groups such as women;
- (b) Find effective methodologies and good lessons on CBDM for CCA in order to develop a User’s Guide;
- (c) Enhance human security through CBDM in order to improve access to, and control over, productive resources for vulnerable groups; and
- (d) Incorporate various CBDM approaches to CCA into local and national government policies, practices, and decision-making systems.

In 2011, UNCRD organized an expert meeting in Kobe to share the experiences of recent disasters and related countermeasures, and to discuss how the current User’s Guide could be revised to include climate change aspects.

The project was completed with the publication of the revised User’s Guide, which was modified to specifically address CCA and disseminated to the targeted countries. At the expert meeting in 2011, stakeholders were of the opinion that the User’s Guide should be considered a general version because the criteria would vary from country to country. Therefore, a country-specific User’s Guide for community workers has been developed separately in the project countries in order to more effectively and practically address the issues being faced at the community level. The general User’s Guide provides a comprehensive discussion of the factors, best practices, and examples that will enhance CBDM for CCA. In the process of its development, consultation meetings were organized in each of the project countries to discuss the contents. In the case of the Philippines, nineteen local government officers and twenty-three NGO workers gathered to discuss the contents. It provided an opportunity to share their experiences and promote the DRR-CCA network in the country. The document is also available for downloading on the UNCRD web-site.

### (1) Symposium

#### International Disaster Management Symposium 2011 “Challenges of Community-Based Disaster Management: Road to Climate Change Adaptation” (Kobe, Japan, 18 January 2011)

The 2011 Kobe Symposium discussed how climate change effects have economic impacts, including loss of agricultural land and infrastructure, negative impacts on fisheries and tourism, and environmental impacts such as loss of biodiversity, saltwater intrusion, and degradation of terrestrial and wetland habitats. Social impacts include the destruction of human settlements, loss of livelihood, and negative impacts on health and access to freshwater. Unfortunately, such impacts do not affect everyone equally, and the people





who suffer most are the poor and those living in the most vulnerable environments. In order to keep the impacts of such disasters to a minimum, in addition to infrastructure maintenance and other hardware improvements, there is also a need to raise public awareness and prepare the local people and communities with the ability and means to deal with disasters within their own capacities. This does not apply only to weather-related disasters, but is also a lesson learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake that struck

Kobe, Japan, sixteen years ago. With the increasing threat of climate change impacts, it is essential to enhance communities' "capabilities in adaptation," and to strengthen early warning and evacuation systems, improve land utilization, and make CCA tools available. This was illustrated by the concrete examples of how highly vulnerable countries such as Bangladesh and Fiji have dealt with climate-related disasters. A panel discussion focused on the challenges in promoting CBDM, and shared insights on the role of the community in realizing a safer and secure society.

### **Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) (2007-2011)**

The UNCRD Hyogo Office began the project on "Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI)" in 2007. The project aimed to improve the safety of houses and protect them from earthquake disasters through effective implementation of building codes. This project was implemented in Indonesia, Nepal, and Peru.

The project focused on:

- (1) Evaluation of building safety regulations and implementation systems in the target countries;
- (2) Anti-seismic building code dissemination and effective enforcement of control systems;
- (3) Capacity development of national and local officials;
- (4) Renewing safety standards for existing buildings by evolving policy intervention, including regulations and guidelines;
- (5) Developing speedy anti-seismic assessment of existing buildings;
- (6) Building the capacity of local experts and communities in developing regionally appropriate retrofitting methods; and
- (7) Initiating regional disaster management planning efforts towards strategy formulation to encourage retrofitting of vital regional facilities such as schools, hospitals, and individual homes, using various tools, including subsidies, taxes, and public education.

A building code is one of the key elements for building safety. UNCRD provides opportunities for conducting a perception and implementation gap analysis of target countries, raising awareness, developing policy recommendations on improving the safety of houses, and developing the capacity of national and local officials to implement building safety regulations effectively through practical training courses as well as policy dialogues at the national level. In Nepal, for example, UNCRD in close collaboration with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) of the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MPPW) of the Government of Nepal organized several training courses on building safety for national and local government officers and engineers. Through the training, the participants learned the importance of the effective enforcement of building codes. The training participants' resource book was developed, including resources of the training, participants' discussion, and their recommended framework and action plan for building code implementation in Nepal. It served as a good case study at the local level in Nepal. Although it was prepared based on the training held in Nepal, it would be useful for other countries facing similar challenges as well as

for organizations working on building the capacity of local authorities to effectively implement building codes. Therefore, these publications were disseminated as resource material in related training courses and/or through the UNCRD web-site. HESI-related activities are as follows.

(1) **Forum on “Constructing Safe and Sustainable Communities: Strategies of Disaster Management for Regional Resilience”** (Lima, Peru, 12 March 2010)

In March 2010, UNCRD organized a forum on “Constructing Safe and Sustainable Communities: Strategies of Disaster Management for Regional Resilience,” in collaboration with PREDES (Disaster Prevention and Study Center in Peru). The main objective of the forum was to contribute towards awareness-raising on disaster preparedness and risk reduction in regional development, particularly in terms of building safety of vital regional facilities such as hospitals and educational institutions. At



the forum, experts shared their experiences and gave suggestions for improving building safety of educational and health-related facilities. Also, during the panel discussion the current situation in Peru was discussed in order to raise further recommendations for constructing safer and sustainable communities.

(2) **UNCRD/KIC/JICA Training Course: “Safer School against Disasters (Dissemination of Anti-Seismic Building for Communities) in South West Asian Countries”** (Kobe, Japan, 8 November-8 December 2010)

Conducted from 8 November to 8 December 2010 with seven participants from China, Fiji, Nepal, and Tonga, this course aimed to build the capacity of government officials and engineers to develop action plans and implement school earthquake safety measures in their respective countries through introduction of the participatory approach in launching anti-seismic retrofitting works of school buildings and the culture of disaster prevention to school-based communities consisting of pupils, teachers, government officials, contractors,



and parents. The training course also contributed not only to ensuring the safety of schools, but also building safer communities. The curriculum was developed to cover overall themes, including structural measures in Japan and disaster education, through lectures. Also, the course stressed field studies in various areas of Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City, which enabled the participants comprising local government officials as well as engineering experts from disaster-prone countries to learn how to mobilize local resources for disaster management and establish research facilities to enhance public awareness and apply earthquake engineering to disaster preparedness measures.

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

(3) **HESI Workshop: “Earthquake Safety and Retrofitting of Existing Buildings in Nepal: Practice, Policy, and Way Ahead”** (Kathmandu, 25-27 April 2011)

UNCRD organized a three-day national training workshop in Nepal, in collaboration with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) and the Institute of Engineering Nepal. The training aimed to disseminate knowledge on good practices and to conduct further discussion with the aim of enhancing discussion on the following:

- (a) Renew safety standards for existing buildings by evolving policy intervention, including regulations and guidelines;
- (b) Hold a discussion on suitable rapid vulnerability assessment tools for seismic assessment of existing buildings;
- (c) Build capacity of local experts and communities in developing appropriate retrofitting methods; and
- (d) Launch regional disaster management planning initiatives for strategy formulation to encourage retrofitting of vital regional facilities such as schools, hospitals, and individual houses using various tools such as subsidies, taxes, education, etc. The training workshop was successfully completed with thirty-five participants from twelve key ministries, including a minister from the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works.



The workshop was conducted as an interactive platform where stakeholders shared the achievements accomplished so far, challenges ahead, and developed an action plan for the seismic safety of existing buildings. The discussion was led by resource persons who had experience in retrofitting, urban planning, and seismic safety. During the workshop, a field visit was organized during which the participants visited a community hospital and a community school that were in the process of being retrofitted. The final outcome of the training workshop was an action plan for the retrofitting and seismic safety of existing buildings. Some of the issues pertaining to retrofitting and seismic safety of existing buildings that were underscored in the discussion were from the point of view of policy formulation, institutionalization, land-use planning, government structures, and assessment tools. This symposium was the first opportunity for the participants to discuss about the vulnerability of existing buildings and they were encouraged to maintain this network for further discussion.

**(4) Symposium on “Historical City and Disaster Risk Reduction; Experiences of Reconstruction and Preservation around the World” (Kobe, Japan, 15 October 2009)**

A symposium was held on “Historical City and Disaster Risk Reduction; Experiences of Reconstruction and Preservation around the World,” co-organized with Ritsumeikan University Historical Cities Disaster Management Research Centre and UNISDR Hyogo Office. Guest speakers from China, Indonesia, Nepal, and Viet Nam shared their knowledge and experiences on disaster management of historical/cultural heritages, and discussed the meaning and importance of “cities”. The efforts being carried out in Kobe and Kyoto were also shared with the 100 participating citizens who attended the symposium.

During the symposium, it was confirmed that the necessary lifelines to rebuild people’s lives and economic and cultural heritages are one of the most important tools for ensuring that a city will be able to rebuild, recover, and rehabilitate after a disaster. The knowledge and ideas shared provided invaluable lessons for undertaking DRR activities in historical cities.

**(5) International Disaster Management Symposium/4th APEC Emergency Management CEO’s Forum 2010 on “Urban and Climate Risk Management for Sustainable Development” (Kobe, Japan, 18 January 2010)**

Over the past twenty years, more than 200 million people, mainly in the Asian-Pacific region, have been affected by natural hazards. The International Disaster Management Symposium that was held every year around 17 January in commemoration of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, reached its fifteenth-year mark in 2010, and to highlight this benchmark, a symposium was held together with the 4th APEC Emergency Management CEO’s Forum in Kobe.

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Without adequate risk reduction methods and well-prepared post-disaster/emergency rehabilitation plans, natural hazards can cause great damage to the schools, houses, and cultural environments of many cities. If this were to occur, past efforts towards sustainable development can be severely set back. It is essential that the effects of disasters and countermeasures for reducing them, as well as the importance of policies and strategies towards post-disaster rehabilitation of cities be recognized, and experiences be shared among countries in the Asian-Pacific region to realize disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, and thus lead to ensuring a safer environment for the next generation.

During the January to December 2010 period, the UNCRD Hyogo Office received additional support totaling approximately US\$36,585 from Hyogo Prefectural Government (US\$12,195), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan (MOFA-Japan) (US\$12,195), and *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper (US\$12,195). From January to June 2011, this amount totaled US\$24,740 from Hyogo Prefectural Government (US\$12,370) and *Yomiuri Shimbun* newspaper (US\$12,370).



# UNCRD Africa Office

## BACKGROUND

Responding to multifaceted regional and domestic crises and a liberalizing global order, a growing number of African countries are now restructuring their institutional frameworks to facilitate more sustainable economic, social, and political development. Currently, several important trends can be discerned in this process: a movement towards decentralization; devolution of bureaucratic powers; progress towards better governance and grass-roots participation; and initiatives to strengthen sub-national planning to stimulate sustainable local and regional development. Reforms include the devolution and delegation of government functions to encourage community-based participatory development; administrative decentralization to improve accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness; creation or revitalization of local development initiatives to meet the real needs of the people; promotion of the private sector to improve efficient resource allocation and utilization; and increasing sensitivity to gender issues and the interests of vulnerable groups. A major challenge to the implementation of these reform agenda is insufficient numbers of appropriately trained personnel with experience in regional and national planning and management. The demand for qualified planners greatly exceeds supply. Without a critical mass of such planners, reforms will be slowed and the effectiveness of formulating and implementing effective policies and planning will be reduced.

With this aim, during the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office has continued to support African countries in building their capacity to design and implement effective development plans and policies through training, research, and technical assistance in national and regional development.

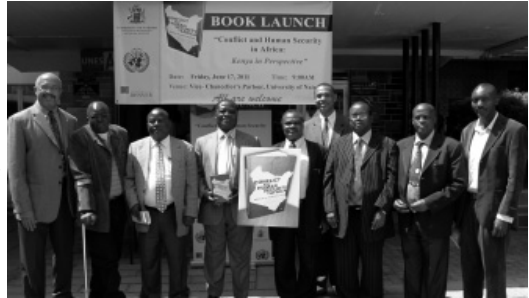
To achieve its objectives, the UNCRD Africa Office has developed a programme which aims at capacity building for effective development planning and management in Africa through human resource development. The programme consists of the following activities: (a) research; (b) senior policy seminars; and (c) training.

## Research

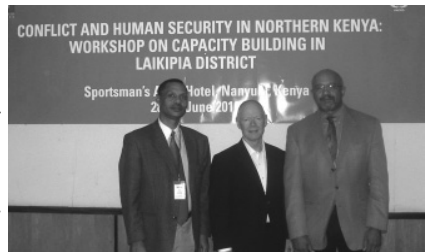
During the reporting period, the research activities of the UNCRD Africa Office focused on human security and conflict in Kenya. The UNCRD Africa

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Asfaw Kumssa,  
Isaac Mwangi, and  
Francesca Odero.

Office and University of Denver, in partnership with the University of Nairobi, undertook research as part of a three-year research-cum-training project on conflict and human security in northern Kenya launched in 2008. The project was fully funded by the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver. The research project focused on identifying the causes and impacts of conflict in northern Kenya and explored ways and means of reducing vulnerability and increasing the security of communities affected by conflict in that region. The goal is to build community and individual capacity and empower those affected by violence through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and the identification and promotion of conflict management strategies. During the reporting period, the first phase of the project (research) was completed and the findings of the research activities was published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2011 under the title *Conflict and Human Security in Africa: Kenya in Perspective*. The publication of the book (commercially) will enhance the visibility of UNCRD and its activities on human security and conflict among the wide audience of scholars, policymakers, and other organizations interested in the field of human security. The book will also fill a knowledge gap in the literature on human security and conflict in Africa in general, and Kenya in particular.



During the same period, the second phase of the project, which deals with capacity building in conflict resolution and livelihoods creation to improve the human security situation in Northern Kenya, had begun and training courses were conducted for the three target districts of Garissa, Marsabit and Laikipia. The participants of the training courses were trained on training of trainers (TOT) techniques on conflict prevention and management to enable them to utilize the knowledge and skills they had acquired to conduct similar capacity-building workshops in their respective districts. The first TOT workshop was organized for Laikipia district in June 2010 while similar training workshops were held for Garissa and Marsabit districts from 30 November to 2 December 2010 and from 21 to 23 March 2011, respectively. About twenty-five trainers were trained in each district on techniques of conducting training as well as on conflict resolution methods and creation of alternative livelihoods.



The participants were drawn from the local community, including women and youth groups, faith-based organizations, and district peace committee members.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** Through this project, a number of people in northern Kenya have been trained on techniques and means of conflict resolution and management. The community was also sensitized on alternative livelihood creation. The publication of the book, *Conflict and Human Security in Africa: Kenya in Perspective*, enhanced the visibility of UNCRD and properly identified the causes and effects of conflict and human insecurity in Africa in general, and northern Kenya in particular. The book will be used as a textbook at various universities and will serve as reference material for policymakers and scholars involved in issues related to conflict and human security. The main causes of conflict in northern Kenya are poverty, marginalization, income disparity, unemployment, and cattle rustling. To address these problems, it is important to create alternative livelihoods; revive traditional conflict resolution mechanisms; sensitize and build the capacity of community on conflict resolution methods; and promote regional cooperation as conflicts, oftentimes, spillover from neighbouring countries. During the same period, the UNCRD Africa Office has prepared and submitted project proposals on human security issues to the Japanese Human Security Fund, Ford Foundation, and University of Denver to undertake research and training projects on the following themes:



- Capacity Building for African Union to Promote the Concept of Human Security (JHSTF).
- Human Security in Botswana (University of Denver).
- Human Security in Kenya and Alternative Livelihood Creation (Ford Foundation).

### Senior Policy Seminar

The senior policy seminar is a key component of the UNCRD Africa Office's activities. The main objective of the policy seminar is to promote open discussion on current and emerging issues in regional and national development policies and practices at the regional and national levels. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office, in partnership with the Bandung Institute of Technology, organized a senior policy seminar titled "Climate Change and Poverty in Africa and Asia" in Bandung, Indonesia, from 3 to 5 August 2010.

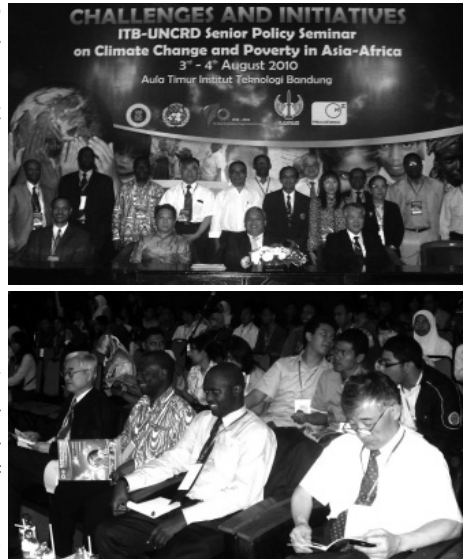
#### Background

The Millennium Declaration adopted in 2000 gave poverty reduction the highest priority in planning for the twenty-first century and pledged to reduce global absolute poverty by 50 per cent by 2015, and to reduce other forms of human deprivation. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) referred to eradicating poverty as the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. In this regard, poverty reduction becomes the most urgent task facing developing countries.

However, climate change is complicating the efforts of national and international organizations in addressing the problem of poverty and threatening to undo decades of development endeavours. Climate change will reduce poor communities' access to clean water, and adversely affect the health of poor people by increasing and spreading malaria and water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, etc. In most regions, climate change is projected to also adversely affect agricultural production and exacerbate the problem of food security. With erratic rainfalls and frequent droughts, rural dwellers find it very difficult to work on their farms and are forced to abandon their rural settlements and migrate to urban areas in search of better opportunities. As a result, in Africa and Asia, shantytowns and squatter settlements have often developed along the periphery of the major cities. The poor who live in these areas face tremendous economic and social hardships since they do not have access to basic human services such as shelter, clean water, and electricity and other amenities. Climate change has become one of today's emerging threats and challenges to poverty reduction and humanity. The early warning signs are already visible and the adverse effects of climate change are being felt across the globe. Flooding and drought, heat waves, and tropical storms, among extreme weather events, are being exacerbated by climate change.

UNCRD and the Bandung Institute of Technology organized this policy seminar to foster understanding of the effects of climate change on poverty in Africa and Asia. The main objective of the seminar was to discuss the impact of climate change on poverty and examine the policy options available to policymakers in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, with a view to reducing its adverse effects on Africa and Asia.

Participants were drawn from seven African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe), and six Asian countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, Singapore, and Viet Nam). Representatives from the World Bank, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, WHO, and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) presented papers at the seminar. Over 200 participants from universi-



ties, NGOs, international organizations, research institutions, and other agencies also attended the seminar.

The seminar was officially opened by Professor Akhmaloka, Rector of the Bandung Institute of Technology. Mr. Kazunobu Onogawa, then Director of UNCRD, also presented the opening remarks. On the second day, Indonesia's Minister for Environment, Honorable Professor Gusti M. Hatta, delivered a keynote speech.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** Over 200 participants from Africa and Asia discussed and exchanged experiences on the impact of climate change on poverty in Africa and Asia. African papers from the seminar were published in the Spring 2011 issue of UNCRD's journal, *RDD*, and the Asian papers will be published in the *RDD* Autumn 2011 issue.

The participants of the seminar emphasized that climate change impacts are complex with local variation in their geographic, bio-physical, socioeconomic, and cultural contexts. Each community has its own coping mechanisms to deal with climate change and to develop their own livelihood systems. Local wisdom, indigenous knowledge, options, and constraints need to be understood and taken into account when dealing with climate change. These best practices should be documented, disseminated, and shared among countries. Economic growth should be sustainable and integrated with environmental considerations. Each nation should develop a holistic, integrated climate-resilient programme. Implementation should be specifically designed and focused on the country's priorities with a focus on water resources, food security, renewable energy, coastal and lowland rural and urban areas, small islands and humid and arid regions, and primary producers (i.e., farmers, fishermen), among others.

## Training

Lack of capacity to plan and implement effective projects and programmes is a major problem in many African countries. During the reporting period, to assist African countries in overcoming these challenges, the Office conducted:

- The Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management in Singapore; and
- In-country training programmes organized as part of the country programme for technical assistance in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia.

### (1) Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning



The Africa Training Course (ATC) is the centrepiece of the UNCRD Africa Office's activities and aims at training mid-career regional planners, administrators, researchers, and practitioners engaged in designing and implementing urban and regional development plans. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office, in partnership with the Government of Singapore and JICA, conducted two training courses on urban and regional development planning and management in Singapore in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Both training courses were hosted by the Singapore Civil Service College and were offered to thirty-nine senior urban and regional planners from Botswana, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Lesotho, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

**Objectives:** The main objective of course is to provide African planners with requisite knowledge and analytical skills to design effective, socially acceptable, and environmentally-sound sustainable urban and regional development policies and programmes. More specifically, the courses aimed at:

- Improving the participants' knowledge and understanding of the broad range of urban issues facing African countries;

- Providing opportunities for African planners to learn from the effective urban management experiences of Singapore;
- Facilitating exchange of experiences and ideas between African and Asian planners; and
- Promoting South-South cooperation by building and strengthening institutional linkages between African and Singapore training and planning institutes.



**Course modules and participants:** The course is organized around several distinct, but interrelated, modules consisting of lecture topics, field studies, and country case presentations. The course modules are designed to expose participants to the basic tenets of urban and regional development theory and to ensure that emerging issues and Singapore's experiences of urban and regional development receive adequate coverage. The sequence of modules within the ten-day training course relates to the practical process of urban planning which links knowledge to action, and theory to practice. The participants are all planners who are involved in actual urban and regional planning and they are expected to share the knowledge they gain and experiences learned with their colleagues when they return back to their respective workstations. They were all selected based on their expertise and experiences in the field of urban and regional planning.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** During the training courses, the participants were introduced to the various concepts, theories, and tools of urban and regional development planning and management. They were also afforded an opportunity to make field studies and visited selected government agencies, statutory boards, and other relevant urban development institutions. In-class lectures and field visits helped the participants to benefit from these training courses and learn the techniques and tools of designing and implementing effective urban and regional development plans and programmes. The courses have provided a unique opportunity for the participants to learn from the successful urban planning of Singapore. They are able to also meet with and exchange ideas and experiences with resource persons from Singapore and learn from the successful urban development policies of this unique city state. The participants have also gained by networking and sharing experiences with their fellow planners who came from different parts of Africa.

The most important reason why this course is organized in Singapore is due to funding that is available from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore and JICA. This course used to be conducted in Nairobi through the financial support of the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD), but the Institute withdrew its support for the course in 2008 and, therefore, it was necessary for the UNCRD Africa Office to look for an alternative source of funding to continue this course. Since the Government of Singapore and JICA had shown a keen interest in supporting the course if it is conducted in Singapore, the Office began organizing and conducting the training course in the city state. The programme is also organized to promote South-South cooperation by building and strengthening institutional linkages between Africa's and Singapore's planning and training institutions. If funds are available, this course can be organized in Africa and this will be cost effective, but African planners will miss the opportunity of learning from the successful urban planning experiences of Singapore.

Lessons learned from Singapore's successful urban development planning and experiences include:

- Role of a long-term and integrated plan;
- Importance of integrating environmental issues into the planning process;
- Public participation in the planning process;

- Importance of committed leaders with a long-term vision;
- Importance of providing housing to the public to strengthen a sense of belonging;
- Appropriate legislation and enforcement of laws and plans;
- Importance of coordination and harmonization of policies and programmes;
- Importance of transparent and accountable public bureaucracy; and
- Importance of identifying one's comparative advantage and capitalizing on it to achieve the set development objectives and goals.

## (2) In-Country Training Programmes

### Background

In-country training programmes are tailor-made training courses for a particular country on specific subjects or topics targeting that country's urban and regional development needs. The aim of the Office's in-country training programme is to assist African countries in meeting the growing demand for trained urban and regional development planners and managers.

The rationale for conducting in-country training are: (a) many local and regional planners can be trained at the same time; (b) the training is specific and tailor-made and, therefore, meets the needs and immediate problems of the participating African countries; (c) specific research and training institutions, government departments, regional development agencies or local authorities are directly involved and benefit from the programme; and (d) in terms of capacity building, it has maximum impact. When conducting in-country training, UNCRD focuses on selected African countries, which have embarked on decentralization programmes and are implementing effective regional development programmes. So far, the UNCRD Africa Office has initiated successful in-country training programmes in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Namibia.

### In-Country Training Programme in Botswana

#### Background

The in-country training programme in Botswana focuses on training planners and government officials on effective district development planning and project planning and management towards supporting decentralization programmes of the government by enhancing district development planning and implementation. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office conducted two training courses in Botswana on "District and Regional Development Planning and Management" from 7 to 23 September 2009 and 8 to 24 September 2010, respectively.

#### Objectives:

- To build the planning capacity of district planning staff and district officials in the implementation of development plans and projects as well as in monitoring and evaluating them;
- To build the capacity of planners for giving technical advice and guidance in district and local implementation of development plans and projects as well as monitoring and evaluation;
- To train district and regional planners in data collection and analysis techniques;
- To enhance the capacity of local authority officials and ministerial planners and project managers on project planning, implementation, and management;
- To develop practical skills for facilitating effective community participation in district development planning; and
- To introduce the participants to Result-based Management.



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The training modules included district and regional development planning and management; sectoral planning; community development and social capabilities; decentralization and local-level development; project planning and management; and data collection and analysis for regional plan preparation. The in-country training programme is implemented in partnership with UNDP-Botswana and the Ministry of Local Government.

**Outputs:**

- Fifty-nine planners and officials trained in skills for effective district plan preparation and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of projects;
- Capacity of local authorities and district planners and project managers on data collection and analysis for plan preparation enhanced;
- Participants' capacity on participatory planning enhanced;
- Capacity of district planners and officials in harmonizing/integrating sectoral, regional, and national plans strengthened; and
- The participants are introduced to the concept of Result-Based Management.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** The training courses have improved the participants' skills and enhanced the overall institutional capacity of the Government of Botswana in designing and implementing effective district development plans, projects, and programmes. The course has also transformed the mindsets of the planners and enabled them to appreciate a local and regional approach to development and the role of data collection and analysis in the planning process. During the reporting period, fifty-nine planners were trained on district-focused development planning and management. The participants of the two training courses raised the following important issues:

- Participation of the district population in development planning is minimal and hardly exceeds a consultation exercise. This consultation process is directed towards an identification of the population's needs for social services and physical infrastructure only, resulting in shopping lists from the villages;
- The vertical integration between district and national development planning is still problematic. The essence of this problem is the fact that district plans are not fully appreciated at the central government level, other than receiving funding;
- Sectoral development planning remains the primary form of planning, which results in district development plans that are often more than an accumulation of sectoral plans; and
- Projects are rarely completed on time and within the given budget due to many institutional and capacity problems. In this regard, the next training course should put more emphasis on project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

## **In-Country Training Programme in Ethiopia**

### **Background**

The UNCRD Africa Office has been providing technical assistance to the Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia to strengthen its capacity in effectively implementing decentralization policy and poverty reduction strategies at the district and regional levels.

The major challenge facing the Regional State of Oromia is the severe lack of trained manpower in the area of regional planning; project planning and management; data collection and analysis; and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods at the district level. Due to the lack of trained planners in these important development areas, personnel that lack the necessary skills and expertise in regional development planning and management often undertake project planning, implementation, and management in the region. To address this problem, during the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office conducted two training courses in 2010 and 2011, respectively, and trained sixty-two planners. Objectives:

- To train a selected number of Ethiopian planners on effective project planning and management, and data collection and analysis;

- Upgrade the planning capacity of the Oromia Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (OBFED) for giving technical advice and guidance in project planning and management, and data collection and analysis at the regional, zonal, and district levels;
- Build capacity at the regional and district levels for development planning and implementation of projects by providing planners with requisite skills and knowledge in project planning and management;
- Provide practical skills to enable the participants to gather necessary data and prepare proposals applicable at the grass-roots level;
- Introduce the participants to methods and techniques of PRA methods; and
- Enable the participants to develop effective survey tools and instruments, and to apply accurate data in planning.



The training modules included district and regional development planning; project planning and management; data collection and analysis; PRA methods; TOT techniques; and re-entry planning. The training courses were organized by the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with OBFED and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)-Ethiopia.



**Outputs:**

- Sixty-two district and regional planners were trained in practical skills of project planning and management, techniques of data collection and analysis, and PRA methods;
- Institutional capacity of OBFED for project planning and management, and data collection and analysis was strengthened; and
- Understanding of concepts and skills related to district and regional development planning and management was heightened among the trained Ethiopian planners.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** During the reporting period, UNCRD trained sixty-two district and regional planners, and over the years has contributed towards training a critical mass of planners in the region; however, a significant gap still remains in human resource development and institutional capacity in the Oromia Region, which could be bridged in the context of the following:

- As an exit strategy, UNCRD, in collaboration with Oromia Regional State and UNICEF-Ethiopia, should undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the training course to find out how the former trainees are utilizing the skills and knowledge they acquired during past events, and also to get feedback on their current status.
- Since a critical mass of planners have already been trained, UNCRD should consider assisting the Regional Government of Oromia in preparing an integrated regional development plan to identify resources and opportunities available in the region, and in designing policy strategies to effectively utilize these resources; and
- Finally, the experiences gained in Oromia Regional Government of Ethiopia could be replicated in other African countries such as Uganda and Ghana where decentralization policies have been implemented.

## In-Country Training Programme in Kenya

### Background

The in-country training programme in Kenya focuses on two main areas: (a) training to build the capacity of the Government of Kenya in regional development planning; and (b) regional plan preparation. The overall goal of the regional development planning and plan preparation programme aims at building the institutional capacity and developing human resources of Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA), Physical Planning Department, Ministry of Lands; and Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (TARDA) in regional development planning and plan preparation. The Office is also collaborating with the University of Nairobi in conducting research and providing technical assistance to the Government of Kenya.



During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office undertook the following three activities in Kenya. First, the Office in partnership with the University of Nairobi undertook a field reconnaissance mission in the TARDA region from 14 to 17 December 2010. The visit covered four counties (Embu, Kitui, Tana River, and Tharaka-Nithi). The main objective of the reconnaissance mission was to assess the challenges and opportunities of the region that should be taken into account prior to embarking on a data collection and plan preparation exercise. The four counties have a very important role to play in the development of the region because they fall within a specific ecological zone. Embu County is located in the highlands of water catchment zone while Tharaka-Nithi County is in the middle zone. Kitui County falls within the low dry and semi-arid zone and Tana River County in the flat plain and coastal zone. Two UNCRD Africa Office experts and one resource person from the University of Nairobi conducted the field reconnaissance in the region. Fifteen senior planners and development managers from TARDA and the four counties in the region were trained on the regional approach to development and the processes and steps in regional plan preparation.

Second, the UNCRD Africa Office and the Physical Planning Department held in-house seminars in Nairobi to discuss the content of the Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Regional Physical Development Plan, 2004-2034. The seminars were held in November and December 2010 and put the final touches on the draft regional plan before it was published and launched.

Third, the UNCRD Africa Office organized a three-day in-house seminar to discuss proposed strategies, programmes, and projects and resources for implementation of the draft integrated regional development plan (IRDP) for the ENNDA region. Two UNCRD Africa Office experts and six resource persons from University of Nairobi and planners from the Ministry of Lands and Ministry of the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Areas attended the in-house seminar.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** Resulting from the above-mentioned activities, the Office has edited and submitted the manuscript “Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South Regional Physical Development Plan, 2004-2034” to the UNON printshop for publication. The ENNDA regional plan has also been revised and will soon be published.

The programme has also strengthened and built the capacity of the Government of Kenya in regional development policy and strategy formulation, which is necessary to enable the country to achieve its Vision 2030 and the MDGs. Furthermore, the programme has improved the skills and knowledge of the planners of ENNDA, TARDA, and Ministry of Lands in techniques and methodologies of regional development planning, and plan preparation and implementation.

## In-Country Training Programme in Namibia

### Introduction

The in-country training programme in Namibia aims at strengthening the institutional capacity of the country in regional development planning and management and supporting the ongoing policy reforms of the country for effective decentralization, accelerating economic growth, reducing existing socioeconomic and regional imbalances, alleviating poverty, and enhancing sustainable development. Towards this objective, during the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), Government of Namibia, Fredrick Ebert Stiftung (FES), and Finnish Government, organized and implemented two training courses on Training of Trainers (TOT) on Regional Development Policy and Practices from 22 February to 6 March 2010 in Karas Region and from 25 October to 6 November 2010 in Erongo Region, Namibia, respectively. A number of planners drawn from the various regions of Namibia and other line ministries were trained through these training courses.

During the training courses, the participants were trained on regional development policies and practices in Namibia and project planning and management as well as data collection and analysis. The participants were also trained on techniques of TOT and prepared a re-entry plan that would assist them in organizing similar training courses when they return to their respective workstations. The training courses utilized a combination of training techniques, including lectures, group discussions, case study analysis, and field visits.

### Background

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the Republic of Namibia adopted the policy of decentralization as a national policy to promote participatory democracy and sustainable development. Most importantly, the decentralization policy is designed as a remedy to the exclusion policy of the post-apartheid era, and to bring about equity and social justice. The decentralization programme of Namibia is enshrined in its constitution, which gives regional and local authorities and the communities the right and responsibility to participate in the democratization process by electing their representatives to regional and local councils. The constitution has empowered and given authority to the regional councils (*Act 22 of 1992*) and local authorities (*Act 23 of 1992*) in all decision-making matters that affect the political and economic conditions of their respective regions. The constitution has also established the structure and functional responsibilities of the regional and local authorities.



Towards this goal, the Government introduced administrative and local government reforms to enhance participatory democracy in which the grassroots can have a direct say in decisions that affect their lives. Although the decentralization policy in Namibia is supported by the constitution and enjoys the full support of the central government, the country faces some challenges and problems as follows:

- Some line ministries are reluctant to devolve power to regional councils; and
- Lack of capacity at the regional and local levels to effectively implement the decentralization programme.

### Objectives:

- To train Namibia planners and councillors in regional development policies and practices so that they can establish a mechanism for guiding and coordinating the decentralization process;
- To enhance the capacity of the planners in project planning and management;
- To train the participants in data collection and analysis for effective regional plan preparation; and



- To train the participants on the techniques and methodologies of TOT so that they can undertake more effective training programmes.

**Outputs:**

- Seventy-eight Namibian planners' capacity enhanced in the field of regional development policy analysis to steer the decentralization process;
- Namibian planners trained in practical skills on project planning and management;
- The participants trained on data collection and analysis techniques and regional plan preparation; and
- Institutional capacity of the regional and local authorities for undertaking regional development planning and coordination, project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation enhanced.



**Achievements and lessons learned:** The courses addressed the critical and growing challenges of Namibia in the field of regional development policy and practices, and offered the participants the critical skills and knowledge they require to accomplish their tasks competently. The series of lectures delivered by UNCRD experts, international as well as a local resource persons, and group discussions helped the participants to internalize the concepts and techniques of regional planning, policy analysis, project planning and management, and data collection and analysis. During the training course, it was emphasized that the main objective of decentralization and regional development policy in Namibia should be to ensure that all people enjoy a higher standard of living and improved quality of life. Therefore, the development policy in Namibia should strive not only to achieve higher economic growth, but also to bring about a higher standard of living and distribution of justice. This is very important in the context of Namibia where income disparity is one of the highest in the world.

**Seminar on Countries Emerging from Conflict**

The UNCRD Africa Office, in partnership with UN DESA, organized a seminar on “Strengthening the National Capacity for Integration of Sustainable Development Principles into the Strategies of Countries Emerging from Conflict” on 18-19 November 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya. The seminar is part of a larger UN DESA project currently being implemented to strengthen the national capacity of countries emerging from conflict and assist them in integrating sustainable development principles into their socio-economic policies and programmes.

**Objectives:**

- To review and evaluate the experiences and methodologies for integrating sustainable development principles into the overall development strategies of countries emerging from conflict;
- To highlight the key challenges of sustainable development planning in countries emerging from conflict;
- To identify and assess the critical gaps that exist in national sustainable development strategies in conflict-affected countries;
- To discuss and come up with criteria for selecting sample countries where a pilot project will be implemented; and
- To make recommendations and propose areas to be addressed to achieve sustainable development.

**Background**

In 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio elaborated more on the concept of sustainability and stressed the importance of integrating economic, social, and environment issues in development strategies and policies. The Action Plan of the Rio Conference, or Agenda 21, asked all countries to adopt a national strategy for sustainable development by integrating and

harmonizing the various sectoral plans, including economic, social, and environment. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg also called on countries to make progress in the formulation of sustainable strategies and begin their implementation by 2005. In this regard, many countries have taken the initiative and have come up with national strategies for sustainable development.

As noted by UN DESA, this strategy will also be “very useful for countries emerging from conflict”. Obviously, countries emerging from conflict have their own unique challenges, including peacemaking, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building, resettling of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and reconstruction, among others. Nevertheless, this strategy will be useful for these countries and will enable them to come up with an integrated and participatory system of policy with medium- and long-term goals and a vision for achieving sustainable development.

A national sustainable development strategy should be based on the following five important principles:

- Integration of economic, social, and environmental objectives;
- Broad participation, effective partnership, transparency, and accountability;
- Country ownership, shared vision, and commitment;
- Strengthening and building capacity and creating an enabling environment, as well as building on existing knowledge and processes; and focus on priorities, outcomes, and coherent means of implementation.

To implement the above-mentioned principles, it will require strong and effective institutional systems which many countries emerging from conflict do not have. Conflict has already destroyed their institutional systems required for effective design and implementation of sustainable development. Even though conflicts in developing countries reflect the diversity of their history, culture, and political economy, they are oftentimes linked to issues such as disputes over natural resources, disagreements over boundaries, national autonomy, and most importantly are linked to poverty. Conflict is exhibited in ethnic wars, political violence, and border disputes. Today, conflicts are raging in many parts of the world.

Regardless of their causes, conflicts result in the destruction of human and material resources. Conflicts are imposing enormous costs not only to the countries where conflicts are raging, but also to neighbouring countries as well. Neighbouring countries often end up hosting refugees that are crossing their borders to seek safe haven, and this results in considerable economic and environmental hardship for the host countries. The increase in violent conflicts, including those revolving around local autonomy and ethnic identity, as well as conflicts over the distribution of resources, have hampered social integration and diverted attention and resources away from sustainable development to conflict management and peace building. According to Oxfam International, the cost of conflict on African development was approximately \$300 billion between 1990 and 2005. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), over 26 million people worldwide have been displaced as a result of armed conflict and violence. These were some of challenges and issues which were discussed and deliberated on during the seminar.

**Achievements and lessons learned:** About twenty-five participants from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, and North America participated in the seminar and discussed the causes and impacts of conflict as well as means and ways of addressing conflict prevention and management techniques, and also mainstreaming conflict issues in the sustainable development policies of countries emerging from conflict. The participants of the seminar emphasized that sustainable development, with its emphasis on integrating economic, social, and environmental sustainability, participation, and long-term



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goals, can help to prevent a relapse into conflict. In this regard, the importance of identifying the main conflict drivers and risk multipliers and providing answers to those challenges were underscored. The processes require comprehensive planning and strategy frameworks for addressing the challenges of post-conflict countries.

During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office provided inputs to the drafting of a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) in Post-conflict Countries. The UNCRD Africa Office has also conducted substantive discussion with the representative of the Emerging Issues Branch of DSD about possible partnership between the two institutions in implementing the project in Liberia.

### **AFRICA TRAINING COURSE ALUMNI**

The UNCRD Africa Office has established a network of African planners, which is based on the creation of an Association of Alumni and a database of past participants of the Africa Training Course. The objective of this activity is to strengthen the linkages among development planners in Africa, which are currently very weak. The expansion of such a network is crucial for planners and related personnel to share experiences and exchange information on regional planning and development issues. The network of African planners has been invigorated by the continuous publication of the *ATC Alumni Newsletter*. The *ATC Alumni Newsletter* has been published since June 2000. The latest issue, nos. 20 & 21, contains information about UNCRD's activities and alumnis' profiles and information about the challenges they face in day-to-day activities.

### **PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS**

#### **RDD Spring 2011 and RDS**

The UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with the Information Services Unit of the UNCRD Nagoya Office, facilitated the publication of the *Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)*, Vol. 32, Spring 2011 on "Climate Change and Poverty in Africa: Challenges and Initiatives." The publication is the outcome of a senior policy seminar organized by the UNCRD Africa Office in partnership with the Bandung Institute of Technology on the same topic from 3 to 5 August 2010 in Bandung, Indonesia. During the reporting period, the UNCRD Africa Office has also closely worked with the University of Nairobi and facilitated the submission and editing of papers for RDS vols. 12 and 13. The UNCRD Africa Office staff and the Editorial Committee members from the University of Nairobi internally reviewed the submitted papers and later forwarded them to referees for final review and approval. Approved papers were then sent to external referees. The external referees reviewed the papers and those approved were copyedited and sent to the UNCRD Publication Office for final editing and publication.

For the period January to December 2010, the UNCRD Africa Office received additional support for its activities totaling approximately US\$365,000 from various entities, including Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) (US\$151,462); ENNDA (US\$51,282); University of Denver (US\$50,000); Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Singapore, together with JICA (US\$46,000); Bandung Institute of Technology (US\$35,000); UNDP-Botswana, together with the Ministry of Local Government, Government of Botswana (US\$19,756); and UNICEF-Ethiopia (US\$12,000). For the period January to June 2011, the Office received a total of US\$157,455 from MOFA-Singapore (US\$96,642); Finnish Government (US\$28,212); UNICEF-Ethiopia (US\$21,742); and University of Denver (US\$10,859).

# UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office



The UNCRD Latin America and the Caribbean Office (UNCRD-LAC), established in 1997 under an agreement between UN DESA/UNCRD and the City of Bogotá, promotes sustainable regional development in LAC countries, with an emphasis on development planning and management in the context of decentralization and globalization trends. The Office:

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

## WORKING CONTEXT AND FOCUS

Latin America is the most urbanized region of the developing world, with 75 per cent of its population living in urban areas. This urbanization level is higher than the average for industrialized countries, with only North America having similar rates. At the same time, it is the region where the most acute inequities are observed. The process of growth and consolidation of cities in the context of rapid urbanization experienced in Latin America and the Caribbean in the last fifty years has generated positive and negative externalities: on one hand, a set of habitat impacts that translate into opportunities for some businesses and families but, on the other, inequality and lack of access to goods and services required for material and immaterial human security for many sectors of the population.

The management of urban regions, which addresses urban-rural linkages, increasingly requires mutually supportive and integrated policies across a wide range of economic, social, and environmental issues for sustainable

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territorial (urban and rural) development.

UNCRD-LAC promotes integrated regional development management, giving particular attention to complex regions where serious social and economic disparities and inequities are observed, and experience conflicts due to a wide range of unresolved human security threats, including poverty, depletion of ecosystems and biodiversity, violence, inadequate access to public services, and the impacts of climate change. These are threats to sustainable development.

The UNCRD-LAC Office concentrates its activities on:

- (1) Integrated urban-regional development planning and management,
- (2) Human security, and
- (3) South-South cooperation.

## **Main Highlights of the Reporting Period**

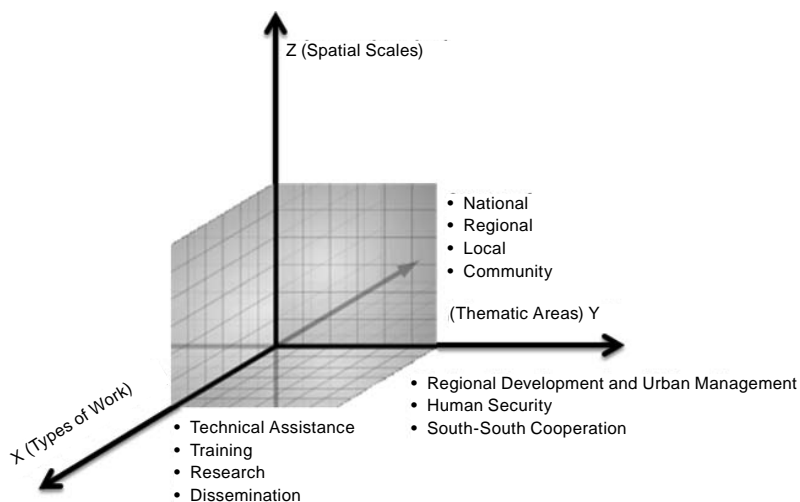
UNCRD-LAC has made good progress in building an important niche on the articulated themes of human security and regional development management, which has been recognized by international and governmental organizations, and academic institutions. The past two years were significant in building solid networks of collaboration to:

- Disseminate the human security concept in diverse global, national, and sub-national forums, and operationalize the human security concept through human security assessments as inputs to local and regional development management and policy making and building-related monitoring indicators.
- Promote the discussion of theory and practice of regional development, and on capacity building for integrated territorial planning of urban regions with multi-stakeholder participation.
- Contribute to relevant global sustainable development initiatives (e.g., UNCSO-Rio+20), and strengthen collaboration between UNCRD Offices and UN DESA's Division for Sustainable Development (DSD).

Relevant work was developed on:

- (1) Methodologies and their application in concrete experiences of regional development management and city-region (metropolitan) management, from the standpoint of human security and territorial security (including risk management and adaptation to climate change).
- (2) Tools for integrated territorial management and to assess human and territorial security in specific situations and at different territorial levels of analysis and action:
  - National level
  - Regional level (inter-jurisdictional/inter-territorial, urban-rural)
  - Local/municipal level
  - Community level
- (3) Approaches and tools to allow:
  - Performing systems analyses of the territories of the region and the interrelationships and interdependencies between communities and territories, vulnerability, and conflict (causes) as input for the formulation and impact assessment of specific projects, plans, and policies. Building in a participatory manner (and from local realities) strategies to strengthen the capacity of territories to provide comprehensive security to both ecosystems and their human inhabitants.
  - Articulating territorial management with the dimensions of economic (including fiscal instruments), environmental, and social development.
- (4) A system of monitoring indicators of regional/territorial development based on four pillars: people, place/ecosystem, prosperity (collective), and institutions (governance).

**Figure 1. Matrix of Working Dimensions**



## OBJECTIVES, RELATED ACTIVITIES, AND ACHIEVEMENTS

UNCRD-LAC’s activities during the reporting period were related to the five strategic areas and goals. This section presents these goals, related activities implemented, and main achievements.

### Enhancing Analytical Frameworks and Methodologies to Incorporate Relevant Emerging Issues into Regional Development Management and Human Security (as Climate Change, Risk Management, and Green Economy)

UNCRD-LAC continued working on the operationalization of the concept of human security in articulation with territorial regional development, and has built a relevant niche on the theme. The hybrid approach of regional development and human security has enabled UNCRD-LAC, with an enhanced understanding of sub-national (regional) actions, to achieve the global goals of security, peace, and development under a cross “protection and empowerment” framework defined by: (a) a people-centred and multidimensional approach to a person’s security (involving environmental, social, economic, cultural, political, food, ecological, energy, and institutional/governance aspects); (b) context-specific territorial analysis; (c) prevention-oriented policy; and (d) respect for human rights.

UNCRD-LAC has developed analytical and capacity-building instruments to assess human security from a multidimensional/multi-sectoral perspective, analyse the causes and effects of vulnerability and conflict, and assess existing capacity to address existing problems in specific contexts and territories, all aimed at enhancing policy making and local/regional development planning. Context specific territorial analyses are undertaken at different scales: regional (sub-national), local, and community levels.

Human security assessments in targeted regions were implemented to identify the critical human security threats and factors causing the vulnerability of communities, as well as existing gaps at the local and regional levels of governments and in the communities in dealing with them. Initiatives are implemented in close collaboration with relevant interested authorities. UNCRD-LAC provides institutional and technical capacity-building assistance to central, regional, and local government officials.

#### Related activities and outcomes

The following activities were implemented during the reporting period:

(1) **Guidelines** designed for:

- **The incorporation of risk management and climate change adaptation (CCA) into territorial and development management, under a human security approach** (developed from June to September 2010), which incorporates a conceptual framework, guidelines, and strategies on the theme, to develop capacity-building programmes for public and private decision makers. The study includes examples of practical experiences accomplished by the UNCRD-LAC in the last three years.
- **Integrated territorial regional development management, with emphasis on the articulation/harmonization of municipal territorial organization plans** (developed from January to June 2011). These guidelines/methodologies were developed based on the two-year work with the City of Bogotá, the *Departamento* of Cundinamarca, and twenty-five surrounding municipalities, to build a common regional agenda on territorial planning and public finances to guide the articulation of the territorial development plans of these municipalities. These guidelines will be further developed in a manual to be used in other Latin America and the Caribbean countries.

(2) **Human security assessments and monitoring** developed for:

- **The area affected by the waste disposal landfill of the City of Bogotá “Doña Juana” (a Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)** as inputs to the formulation of the social development plan, currently under implementation, and funded by CDM resources (developed from July to February 2010). This was implemented in support of the Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP, Spanish acronym), the entity of the City of Bogotá



in charge of waste management of a territory of approximately 8 million people. The process involved a variety of activities such as a field survey, community workshops, meeting with public officials, among others. UAESP started the implementation of the Social Management Plan in September 2010, and has a time frame of five years (until 2015). UNCRD provides continued technical support in the implementation and monitoring of the process.

- **The municipality of Soacha (Cundinamarca), in response to the invitation of OCHA, to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project** funded by the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF), implemented in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Food Programme (WFP), WHO, and UN/



WOMEN (initiated in May 2010, ongoing). UNCRD technically supports the project through human security assessments in the study area, community workshops, and training of the UN staff involved in the project on human security concept and practice, to build a common understanding of the bases for collaborative action among the participating agencies. The project was selected by the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IHR) and UNDP in Costa Rica as a best practice in Latin America in 2011, and was presented as such in the International Seminar on “Development and Promotion of the Human Security Concept in Latin America” held in Costa Rica (see below).

- **Study on human security in the Bogotá-Cundinamarca region, based on the compound human security indicator built by UNCRD-LAC.** The study (implemented from October to

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December 2009), made a comparison between two periods, i.e., 2003/2005 and 2005-2007, showing the evolution of human security in the region (involving the twenty localities of Bogotá and 116 municipalities of Cundinamarca). The study, implemented in response to the City of Bogotá and intended to be undertaken every two years, contributes to the monitoring efforts of Bogotá and Cundinamarca as an input for policy making.

- (3) **Urban and industrial management study** was undertaken as follows:
- **Study on Policy Guidelines for the Adaptation of the Metropolitan and Regional Structure of the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region to the Trend of Displacement and Relocation of Industry.** UNCRD-LAC initiated, in May 2011, a study aiming at defining a set of proposals applicable to Bogotá's territorial, economic, and fiscal urban policies, to facilitate their adaptation to the land-use and fiscal changes occurring in the urban, metropolitan, and regional environments, particularly related to the trend of displacement and relocation of industrial displacement in the Bogotá region. The study will be completed in October 2011.

### **Enhancing the Quality of Training Activities and Advisory Services on Integrated Regional Development Management and Human Security, Taking Advantage of Information and Communication Technologies**

Training involved international training courses, in-country training, and training modules on human security and regional development as an input to training programmes conducted by academic, governmental, and international organizations (including the UN). Training aims at enhancing actual territorial and regional development planning, project formulation, and policy making through practical and results-based training and technical assistance.

Training methodologies promote an integrated and coordinated implementation of the sustainable development agenda by facilitating negotiation, consensus building, and decision making among key regional stakeholders (public, private, and community), placing people's security and sustained, inclusive, and equitable economic growth at the core of developmental objectives. Training activities were permanently evaluated to enhance methodologies, maximize the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), and building indicators, and monitor human security and regional development. New training materials resulting from research and technical assistance activities were inputted into the training activities.

UNCRD-LAC also continued encouraging the development of pilot experiences on selected project areas (in partnership with interested governments/organizations), a practice that added to the Office's experience and provided in-depth knowledge.

#### **Related activities and outcomes**

The following activities were implemented during the reporting period:

- (1) **Integrated Regional Development Planning and Management**
- **Regional Panels on Integrated Regional Development Management and Territorial Planning in Latin America** (June 2010) aimed at building capacity for regional integration, addressing inter-jurisdictional social, environmental, and economic aspects of common interest in two Colombian regions: (a) the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region comprising the City of Bogotá, *Departamento* of Cundinamarca, and municipalities of Cundinamarca; and (b) the Caribbean Region comprising eight departments. The "panels," implemented in collaboration with the International Association of Urban Development (INTA), comprised systematic and interdisciplinary work in the study areas, in which national and international experts from Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, and Spain (including INTA members), together with UNCRD, formed a group, and together analysed the information received (from field visits, interviews to relevant public, private, and community stakeholders from the region, and internal workshops) and provided a series of specific project and policy recommendations and proposals, aimed at strengthening the process of integrated regional development in the regions.



These recommendations have served as valuable inputs for project and plan formulation in the Capital Region and the Caribbean Region. The Panel for the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region had on the participation of 150 stakeholders while the Panel for the Caribbean Region had on the participation of sixty stakeholders.

- **Articulation of the Territorial Organization Plans of Bogotá and twenty-five surrounding municipalities comprising the Bogotá-Sabana Region** (July 2009-December 2010). A series of seventeen workshops were implemented in collaboration with the City of Bogotá and the *Departamento* of Cundinamarca, Colombia, which achieved cooperation efforts among regional stakeholders to build a common regional agenda on territorial planning and public finances to guide the articulation of the territorial



development plans of Bogotá and twenty-five surrounding municipalities, with emphasis on ecological, functional, social, economic, spatial, institutional, and fiscal aspects. Guidelines were developed based on the two-year work, aimed at building a common regional agenda on territorial planning and public finances to guide the articulation of the territorial development plans of these municipalities. These guidelines will be further developed in a manual to be used by interested municipalities in Colombia and other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region.

- **Contribution to the Training Programme for Local Experts on Population and Territorial Development** (October 2010). UNCRD-LAC conducted a training module on Integrated Territorial Management and Regional Development at the Training Programme on Population and Territorial Management held by the University of Cartagena, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the government of the Department of Bolivar, Colombia, for fifteen municipalities (thirty-five participants), with very positive results. Based on this pilot experience, UNFPA, UN/HABITAT, and UNCRD-LAC are currently developing a joint proposal to collaborate in the implementation of training on urban and regional development.
- **Training Programme on Good Governance and Development of Cundinamarca, with emphasis on Human Security and Integrated Regional Development** (April-June 2011). In collaboration with the *Departamento* of Cundinamarca, Public Administration School (ESAP), and National Planning Department of Colombia, UNCRD-LAC conducted training on human security and integrated regional development concepts for the candidates running for mayor and council members in the municipalities of the *Departamento* of Cundinamarca in the 2011 election in Colombia. Nine hundred participants from 116 municipalities of Cundinamarca attended the training programme.

## (2) Urban Environmental Management

- **Workshop on “Eco-efficiency and Development of Urban Sustainable Infrastructure in Asia and Latin America”** (June 2011). UNCRD-LAC collaborated with UN/ECLAC in the promotion of the inclusion of eco-efficiency, human security, and territorial management criteria in developing sustainable infrastructure as a basis of energy and resource savings and for decreased emissions, and to improve capacity in decision making related to sustainable urban infrastructure, policy design, and its implementation in the Caribbean Region of Colombia. The project is expected to be continued in the latter half of 2011 and in 2012.

### (3) Human and Security Regional Development

- **Training Workshop and International Seminar of the International Training Programme Urban and Regional Projects, Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Climate Balance for Latin American Countries.** UNCRD-LAC continued providing support in the implementation of the Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects, Human Security, Energy Efficiency



and Climate Balance, jointly implemented with UN/ECLAC, University of Valparaiso, Chile, and Municipality of Milan (initiated in 2009, ongoing). The training course, directed to public officials of seventeen regions in Colombia and Chile, is a combination of e-learning and face-to-face workshops. UNCRD-LAC's training focused on: (a) introducing integrated regional development management in the projects developed by students of the training course; and (b) providing tools for participatory project formulation under the human security and regional development conceptual framework, and its relation with energy efficiency and climate balance. The international seminar facilitated exchange of experiences, joint discussion on the subjects addressed in the second part of the course, and review of the projects' progress.

- **Workshop on Sustainable Tourism, Human Security, and Integrated Territorial Organization for the Municipalities of the Department of Sololá, Guatemala** (December 2009).

Training introduced the Human Security and Regional Development approach and its articulation to sustainable tourism in the formulation of territorial municipal plans in the department of Sololá, one of the areas most affected by environmental depletion, conflict, and violence in Guatemala. The workshop enabled thirty local and regional public officials to: (a) acquire tools and instruments to characterize and analyse the situation of their regional



territory from a human security and regional development perspective and identify the existing relationships between natural and social factors and their dynamics in the region; (b) enhance understanding of the role that each municipality plays in the region and the interrelations between the territories; (c) take appropriation of concepts and relationships between human and territorial security, regional development, risk management, territorial planning, tourism, and issues related to climate change; (d) increase awareness about local institutional capacity and challenges to manage tourist development and the potential of municipal associations to address problems in cooperation; and (e) define a preliminary action plan to give continuation to the process.

- **Training workshop series under the Human Security Assessments project as inputs to the Social Management Plan for Territorial Recovery of the Area Affected by the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá, "Doña Juana"** (August 2009-April 2011). The twenty-three workshops, implemented as an integral part of the human security assessments, trained



public officials responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Social Management Plan, and served to discuss and build with the communities the project matrix resulting from the assessment process undertaken in 2009, and new proposed projects; and disseminate the results of the survey process in the communities of the study area (households' surveys, community workshops, and public officials' workshops).

- **Training module on Regional Development and UNCRD's mandate and activities** (April 2010), was implemented to introduce regional development and UNCRD's mandate on regional development and the Centre's international cooperation activities and training methodologies, at the University of Buenaventura (for the post-graduate students of Latin American countries at the Latin American School for Cooperation and Development).
- **Third Training Workshop on Participatory Project Formulation under the Human Security and Regional Development Approach for the Central Region of Argentina, with a Focus on Climate Change and Risk Management** (June 2010). This workshop was implemented as a continuation of the training programme initiated in 2007 for the Central Region of Argentina, and as a follow-up of the activities defined in the Strategic Plan of the Central Region and project formulation under the human security and integrated regional development approach, with a focus on climate change and risk management. The workshop was implemented in collaboration with the University of Blas Pascal of Cordoba, Argentina, which has been an active partner of UNCRD-LAC in the promotion of human security and regional development in Latin America and the Caribbean countries. The training programme had the participation of the Latin American Organization of Intermediate Governments (OLAGI, Spanish acronym), which will become a new partner in the implementation of the programme that will be extended to its members in Latin American countries in 2011.
- **Training workshops (approximately twelve) to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project in the Municipality of Soacha, Colombia** (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, WHO, and UN/WOMEN) (September 2010 to May 2011). UNCRD-LAC supported the articulation of the participating UN agencies under a common human security framework and conducted twelve training workshops during which twenty focal points of the interagency project on Human Security on human security concepts, assessments, and the use of instruments and tools were trained. This project, funded by the HSTF, was selected by the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IIDH, Spanish acronym) and UNDP as a relevant practice on human security and interagency articulation. The programme will continue in 2011 and 2012, and UNCRD will provide technical support to the implementation and monitoring phases.



### **Cooperating with DSD, UNCRD Offices, and Other Relevant Organizations to Implement a Global Sustainable Development Agenda and Strengthen Global Partnership to Promote South-South Cooperation**

UNCRD-LAC strongly promoted the enhancement of its network of collaboration with international organizations, national, regional, and local governments, and academia in project formulation, implementation, and funding. Relevant partners included IIDH, UNDP-Costa Rica, International Association for Urban Development (INTA), World Bank (Eco2 and Knowledge Platform initiatives), University of Blas Pascal, and Latin American School of Intermediate Governments (ESCOLAGI). Collaboration was strengthened with UN agencies in the LAC region such as UN/ECLAC, UN/HABITAT, and UNFPA, as well

as with the agencies involved in the agency project on human security in Colombia. Extended partnership and pertinent collaborative arrangements with these organizations were pursued to expand activities in the region.

UNCRD-LAC conducted a variety of forums on the themes of human security and integrated regional development and participated and contributed to relevant global forums bringing UNCRD-LAC's experience, thus enhancing UNCRD-LAC's visibility and achieving integration of South-South cooperation programmes into regional development management.

Continued efforts were also placed on seeking relevant partners, and promoting continued cooperation with DSD/UN DESA and UNCRD offices, supporting the operationalization of DSD and UNCRD headquarters work at the LAC Office. Progress was made in the interlinking among UNCRD offices and units through the promotion of mutual discussion and exchange of information and outcomes of project activities, as well as increased cooperation achieved between UNCRD-LAC and other UNCRD Offices and programmes for project implementation.

### **Related activities and outcomes**

The following activities were implemented during the reporting period:

#### **(1) Integrated Regional Development**

- **International Forum/Workshop on Integrated Regional Development Management and Territorial Planning** (August 2009, Bogotá) aimed at exchanging knowledge on regional integration initiatives in Latin America, Europe, and North America, and identifying the strengths and weaknesses of regional integration processes, and capacity-building needs (involving aspects of human security and adaptation to climate change). The Forum (250 participants) was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development of Colombia).
- **International Forum on Regional Development in the 21st Century “Colombia: A Country for Regions”** (March 2011, Bogotá). UNCRD-LAC, in collaboration with the City of Bogotá, Departamento of Cundinamarca, Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia, Foro Semana, and UNDP, among others, implemented an international forum for the exchange of knowledge, experience, and lessons learned from practical experiences, between Colombian participants and experts and practitioners from Africa, Europe, North America, and Latin America. The outcome of the Forum included: (a) enhanced knowledge on theory and practice regarding the concept of “region,” “regional development,” and its dynamics at the national and international levels; (b) strategic alliances and cooperation agreements promoted among local and regional governments; (c) regional integration processes promoted as a sound mechanism for territorial management; (d) open discussion scenarios regarding regional integration in Colombia, which had a sound impact in the enhancement of policy making at the national level. The Forum was attended by 900 participants, including high-level governments officials (mayors, governors, and directors of national agencies), and had a significant impact in the discussion of national policy on regional development in Colombia.
- **Contribution to the United Nations interagency document for Latin America and the Caribbean as an input to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD-Rio+20)** (December 2010-ongoing). UNCRD-LAC, jointly with the UN agencies with a regional mandate in Latin America and the Caribbean, was invited to contribute to the



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interagency discussion and document that assessed the progress and gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, address new and emerging challenges, and provide “strategic guidelines” pointing the way forward (including main messages that the respective organizations have put forth for the region). UNCRD-LAC main contributions were on the theme of integrated territorial development management and human security (involving inter-jurisdictional articulation: interurban and rural-urban; and regional governance and capacity building at the sub-national (regional) level for sustainable development).

## (2) Human Security and Regional Development

- **Contribution to the UNCRD Africa Office workshop on “Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Problem Identification, Methodology and Project Implementation”** (July 2009). UNCRD-LAC shared with participants the Office’s experience in the implementation of human security assessments and project formulation in the LAC region, particularly in the elaboration of the conceptual framework, lessons learned from the methodologies adopted, and highlights of the process undertaken in the human security assessments.
- **Contribution to the DSD Security Group on the Project on NSDS in Post-Conflict Countries.** Based on the experience capitalized on its human security project, UNCRD-LAC has collaborated since March 2009 with the DSD Security Group with the provision of several inputs to the project and to the NSDS and Peacebuilding Guidance Notes, produced by the at the beginning of 2011, from the Latin American and the Caribbean point of view.
- **Policy Forum on Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca** (February 2010), aimed at launching the UNCRD-LAC publication on *Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca*, and disseminating the findings of the work undertaken from 2006 to 2009. The Forum was held in cooperation with the Interdisciplinary Centre for Development Studies-CIDER-University of the Andes, and the governments of Bogotá and Cundinamarca, and involved speeches from relevant selected experts (from the government, academia, and UN) who made very positive remarks about the study approach and methodology, and its outcomes and usefulness to enhance policy making in the Bogotá-Cundinamarca region. The Forum counted on the participation of approximately eighty high-level governmental officials, representatives of international organizations, academia, NGOs, and other relevant regional stakeholders.
- **Contribution to the III International Congress on Integrated Management of Water** (October 2010, Córdoba, Argentina) where UNCRD-LAC was invited to deliver the keynote conference to introduce the human security and territorial security concepts in articulation with the integrated management of water resources to raise awareness of the causes and effects of the increasing shortage of usable water resources for human security, and the potential of territorial regional approach for water management. The Congress was attended by approximately 400 participants from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay, and the US.
- **Contribution to the International Workshop on Human Security “Development and Promotion of the Human Security Concept in Latin America”** (May 2011, San Jose, Costa Rica). In the context of UNCRD-LAC’s experience capitalized in the area of human security



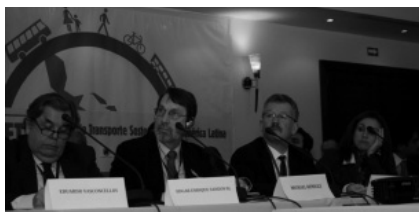
over the past few years and the technical cooperation support provided to the UN inter-agency project on human security in Colombia that was funded by HSTF, the Office was invited to participate in the workshop to contribute to: (a) the analysis of case studies financed by the HSTF project, aimed at promoting the adoption of the human security approach to understand the development challenges in Latin American countries, and providing highlights about the impact of human security in the region, from the perspective of concrete projects; and (b) the dissemination of successful practical applications of the human security concept in selected experiences: Peru, El Salvador, and Colombia (listed last is the UN Interagency project supported by UNCRD). The workshop was organized by IIDH and UNDP-Costa Rica. It was attended by thirty-five participants, representatives of the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Brazil, and Granada, and from various UN agencies.

### (3) Urban Management

- **Contribution to the 34th World Urban Development Congress of the International Association for Urban Development (INTA)** (October 2010, San Sebastian, Spain). UNCRD-LAC contributed to the theme of “Governance of the urban region across scales, different understanding of stakeholders in developing a metropolitan region” through a presentation on the UNCRD-LAC experience on capacity building for integrated regional development management and human security in complex territories. The Congress was attended by approximately 200 participants, representing governmental, academic, private, community, research, and international cooperation organizations from around the world. It enhanced the visibility of UNCRD activities and strengthened partnerships with INTA members and related organizations.

### (4) Environmental Management

- **Environmental Sustainable Transport Forum (EST) in LAC** (June 2011, Bogotá). From 2010, UNCRD-LAC supported the implementation of the EST Forum to promote the integration of environmentally sustainable transport into general policies, and planning and development processes and agree on the *Bogotá Declaration* to outline common goals on EST in Latin America up to 2020. The Office concentrated its efforts on the website design and inputting of information, press/media issues, Declaration, translations, management of the presentations and sessions, moderation, and various logistical matters. The initiative was implemented in close collaboration with the UNCRD Environment Programme, Inter-American Development Bank, Ministry of Transport of Colombia, and other organizations. UNCRD-LAC continued providing support to the initiative by the updating information generated in the initiative following the Forum in the website. See Annex 4 for the *Bogotá Declaration*.
- **Support promotion of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) in the LAC region.** UNCRD-LAC supported the preparatory activities of CSD 19 (February 2011) and in building IPLA in the LAC region (launched in May 2011), in collaboration with the UNCRD Environment Programme and DSD/UN DESA. As a result, a



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number of interested organizations in LAC countries have joined IPLA, and two international forums will be organized in Bogotá and Peru in the second half of 2011.

### **Promoting Information Outreach, Research, and Publication Outputs, Enhancing UNCRD-LAC Website, and the Use of E-Learning Tools for Training**

Documentation and dissemination of research and training outcomes (in Spanish and English) were pursued on a continual basis, as well as making improvements to the UNCRD-LAC website to disseminate relevant information produced and resulting from the Office's activities. E-learning/training capitalized on the Office's experience in the implementation of the E-training Programme implemented in conjunction with UN/ECLAC and LAC universities, in association with strategic specialized training centres and relevant organizations.

UNCRD-LAC's webpage was fully renovated to enhance the incorporation of relevant information produced and resulting from the Office's research, training, and technical cooperation activities and under the main Office's themes, and to serve as a space for information exchange among the nodes of the network of partners. The website's contents on UNCRD-LAC's goals, strategies, and activities were enhanced, and access to key information simplified. The Webpage also integrated information platforms on projects of UNCRD-LAC, DSD, and the UNCRD Nagoya Office for effective dissemination (e.g., Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum, IPLA Forum for Zero Waste, and Rio+20).

The following publications were produced:

*Seguridad Humana y Desarrollo Regional en Bogotá-Cundinamarca (Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca)*, Bogotá, November 2009. (in Spanish)

"Human Security Assessments in the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Region" (English Summary) (July 2011).

"Human Security Assessments as Inputs for the Formulation of the Social Management Plan for the Area Affected by the Open Waste Disposal Dump of Bogotá" (March 2010, for website).

"Integrated Regional Development Management in Bogotá-Cundinamarca" (Regional Panel) (September 2010, for website).

"Integrated Regional Development Management in the Caribbean Region" (Regional Panel) (September 2010, for website).

### **Establishing Sound Mechanisms and Indicators to Monitor the Attainment of Human Security and Integrated Regional Development**

This involved supporting governmental organizations in the design and operation of "observatories" for the follow-up and monitoring of the attainment of sustainable development and human security goals according to defined targets and selected indicators based on variables centered on human security and territorial security, viz.: "people" (equity), "place/territory" (sustainability), "prosperity" (economy), and "institutions" (governance).

## **FUTURE CHALLENGES**

One of the main challenges will be the preparation of the Office to deal with the increasing global, regional, and in-country activities, and reorientation of UNCRD, capitalizing on the work developed during the past decade. This involves the compilation, organization, and evaluation of the experience accumulated by UNCRD-LAC over the last ten years, i.e., since the Office began operations in Bogotá. This will allow completion of a working cycle, consolidating the work done under the three axes of the Office's activities, i.e., human security and regional development, integrated regional development management, and South-South cooperation. UNCRD-LAC will systematize conceptual frameworks, methodologies, and guidelines to be applied in different territorial scales and contexts (national and sub-national, including: regional, municipal, metropolitan, city, and neighbourhood), and link emerg-

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ing challenges as the articulation of the guidelines defined in the “Shangai Manual”.

The above should facilitate the articulation of themes under the new UNCRD structure, efficient capitalization of UNCRD-LAC’s knowledge, and expansion/outreach of the Office’s activities in LAC countries, related to strategic areas and goals as follows:

- (1) Strengthen research, analytical frameworks, and methodologies;
- (2) Enhance the quality of capacity-building activities and advisory services by applying ICTs;
- (3) Cooperating with DSD, UNCRD Offices, and other relevant organizations for the implementation of a global sustainable development agenda and expanding activities in LAC countries;
- (4) Promoting information outreach, and excellence of research and publication outputs; and
- (5) Strengthening mechanisms to monitor human security and regional development.

For the period January to December 2010, UNCRD-LAC received additional external funding totaling US\$461,975 from the Institutions of the Caribbean Region of Colombia (US\$100,000); International Urban Development Association (INTA) (US\$98,000); UN/ECLAC (US\$85,000); Special Administrative Unit for Public Services (UAESP, Spanish acronym) (US\$60,000); two international Latin American experts (US\$44,800); Subsecretariat of Administrative and Regional Development of Chile (SUBDERE) (US\$40,525); Catholic University of Valparaiso (US\$15,000); Blas Pascal University (US\$10,000); UNHCR, UNODC, FAO, and OCHA (US\$8,000); Latin American School for Cooperation and Development (US\$300); Research Centre on Regional Development, Los Andes University (CIDER) (US\$200); and Government of Cundinamarca, Colombia (US\$150). For the period January to June 2011, the amount totaled US\$894,912 from the Government of Cundinamarca (US\$656,553); Presidential Agency for the Social Action and International Cooperation, Colombia (US\$53,277); SUBDERE (US\$40,700); UN/ECLAC (US\$38,000); City of Bogotá (US\$26,638); Colombian Public Administration School (ESAP, Spanish Acronym), Colombia (US\$20,000); Chamber of Commerce of Bogota (US\$18,647); Catholic University of Valparaiso (US\$12,600); National Planning Office, Colombia (US\$8,000); National University, Colombia (US\$7,991); Caribbean Region, Colombia (US\$5,328); Alpina Foundation, Colombia (US\$2,664); Territorial Development Financer (US\$2,664); Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH, Spanish acronym) (US\$1,600); UAESP (US\$200); and OCHA (US\$50).





# Training

The United Nations has been increasingly focusing attention on sustainable development, especially since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. As UNCSO-Rio+20 approaches, UN's focus towards sustainable development is being strengthened and new efforts and activities have been initiated to reduce poverty while working on environmental concerns. By means of training and capacity-building activities, UNCRD is committed to promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by utilizing the participatory multi-sectoral regional development approach. The goal of UNCRD's training programme is to build and enhance the capacity of mid-career central/regional government officials for regional development planning and management. And through these capacity-building activities, UNCRD supports developing countries in their efforts to comprehensively resolve various, but interconnected, problems to achieve the above internationally-targeted goals, and ultimately to make development sustainable.

UNCRD's Training Unit is engaged in a cycle of activities, from course design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation for each training course, in collaboration with the Centre's respective units and offices. It uses a participatory and output-oriented training method through a compact curriculum replete with lectures, cases for study and discussion as well as field visits to provide insight into Japan's experience. Two types of training are conducted: (a) the International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC), is a comprehensive training course and, as UNCRD's flagship training course, represents all the training experiences and know-how which have been accumulated; and (b) country- and/or theme-specific training courses, which feature tailor-made training programmes designed based on the specific prevailing situation and/or problems in a targeted country/region.

## **International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC)**

During the reporting period, two ITCs, the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth (ITC 38 and ITC 39), were planned for implementation; however, due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami which struck Japan on 11 March, ITC 39, scheduled to be held in Nagoya, Japan from 23 May to 10 June 2011, was cancelled.

ITC 38 was conducted from 24 May to 25 June 2009, in collaboration with the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human

### **Staff involved:**

Katsuaki Takai,  
Nana Urakami,  
Yukari Iwanaha (from June  
2009 to March 2011), and  
Masahide Akita (from April  
2011).

Settlements (CITYNET) and had the participation of ten mid-level officials from central and local governments of Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, and Viet Nam.

Under the theme of “Sustainable Regional Development,” the ITC enabled participants to deepen their understanding of sustainability in the context of the UN’s MDGs and other



Participants with CBO members

important UN development initiatives, focusing on UNCRD’s main programme areas, namely, environment, human security, and disaster management. More specifically, the environment module, which was related to Goal 7 (“Ensure environmental sustainability”) of the MDGs, dealt with 3R/sustainable production and consumption, and environmentally sustainable transport (EST), while the disaster management module focused on community-based disaster management (CBDM). The human security module enabled participants to deepen their understanding of the human security concept and its application to regional development through vulnerability assessments. The socioeconomic development and governance module, mainly relating to MDGs’ Goal 1 (“Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”), addressed the issue of poverty reduction, emphasizing the importance of pro-poor growth and governance. Another module was exclusively allocated to the history and experiences of regional development planning and management in Japan. The ITC also incorporated an action plan module during which each participant was required to devise an action plan, derived from the real needs of his/her country, utilizing the lessons learned and knowledge and skills gained from the training course. Judging from the results of the course evaluation questionnaire, ITC 38 was successful with all objectives well met and participants expressing their satisfaction. With the completion of ITC 38, UNCRD has trained 929 regional development planners and managers from seventy-two countries.

The Training Unit also conducted follow-up seminars in selected countries in direct technical support of the implementation of ITC participants’ action plans as well as to further disseminate ITC training inputs in developing countries. With this objective, a follow-up seminar on poverty mitigation was organized in Tansen City, Nepal on 15 December 2010 to support an ITC 38 participant’s action plan on “Poverty Reduction in Rural Communities in Tansen City”. The seminar was



co-organized by UNCRD and Tansen Municipal Government, and had fifty-nine participants including two former mayors of the city. In addition, local workshops were organized on 16-17 December by UNCRD in collaboration with the seminar participants who showed an interest in Japan’s rural revitalization, and they discussed the ITC 38 participant’s action plan further with each of the local communities. Through this seminar and workshops, the consensus was forged that residents should take the initiative in rural development and start with what they can do by themselves, fully utilizing their limited financial resources. UNCRD will continue to follow-up on the progress of action plan implementation of ITC participants.

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## Newly Launched Training Course on Biodiversity

In October 2010, the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held in Nagoya, where the results of efforts made by the international community during the past decade to achieve the “2010 Biodiversity Target” were reported on. The meeting served as a major step towards setting a new target for post-2010. At the same time, the Governments of Aichi Prefecture and City of Nagoya, the venue of COP 10, held the “City Biodiversity Summit 2010” in order to affirm the role of cities in dealing with biodiversity issues, while making an appeal to the world of the necessity to further expand local efforts. Local authorities from around the world gathered to discuss biodiversity-related issues and problems facing their respective communities, and current best practice cases that could be used for community development. On the occasion of COP 10, UNCRD and JICA initiated a three-year training programme on “Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity,” in collaboration with the Governments of Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City starting in 2010.



Visit to Agrin Mura

The first training course was conducted from 27 September to 30 October 2010, with the participation of seven mid-level government officials in charge of planning for socioeconomic development and/or environment in core cities in developing countries, including the Municipality of Puerto Montt, Chile; Guiyang City, China; Quito City, Ecuador; Shimla City, India; Quezon City, the Philippines; Sabah, Malaysia; and Bamako City, Mali. Furthermore, deputy mayors of the cities of Guiyang and Bamako also joined the last part of the training course while participating in “City Biodiversity Summit 2010”.

Through the training course, they learned about the CBD and economics of the ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB) from a theoretical viewpoint, and then more practically studied the Satoyama Initiative and eco-tourism. As for the case studies, participants made field visits to Agrin Mura, a “village for food and farming” in Nagakute Town, Aichi Prefecture and Satoyama in Nomi City, Ishikawa Prefecture. In particular, their participation in the CBD COP 10 and City Biodiversity Summit 2010 enabled them to familiarize themselves with international political thinking concerning biological diversity. They furthermore reaffirmed the fact that urban cities should play the main role in biodiversity management and tackle global challenges by encouraging collaboration between local governments. As a major output of the course, participants devised action plans and presented them in the form of posters at City Biodiversity Summit 2010 (available on UNCRD website, see [http://www.uncrd.or.jp/tr/ttc\\_su1.htm](http://www.uncrd.or.jp/tr/ttc_su1.htm)). At the end of the three-year training programme, which will have the participation of different officials each year, but from the same municipalities, a socioeconomic development plan incorporating the perspective of conservation and the sustainable use of local biological diversity will be have been formulated by the respective participating municipalities.

## UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD) targeting LAC and Central Asia

MDGs call for a significant re-orientation from input, or sectoral development, to human development, with an emphasis on a pro-poor and environmentally sustainable approach for development. The importance of promoting decentralization and people’s participation in such an approach is also recognized in the MDGs. As a response toward this orientation, the Training Unit has introduced EnRD as one of its participatory multi-sectoral regional development approaches in its training projects. EnRD at UNCRD implies a process of development promoted by the initiative of local people using local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills.

Following the launch of the EnRD training programme for Central Asia in 2007, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, launched another for the LAC region. This region is also facing growing social and economic disparities between urban and rural areas, even wider disparities than Central Asia. It should therefore employ measures to protect and empower the poor and vulnerable from the human security viewpoint to rectify prevailing disparities and promote balanced regional development across each nation over the long term. The objective of these programmes are to provide participants with a full understanding of the EnRD concept as well as the knowledge and skills necessary for revitalizing local industries and specialty products based on the EnRD approach. During the reporting period, the training course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia was conducted once each year — from 9 November to 12 December 2009 and from 8 November to 11 December 2010 — with eight and seven participants, respectively, from central/local government departments supporting groups of workers and micro enterprises in the agricultural/livestock/forestry industries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.



Visit to a wood-processing factory

Regarding the LAC course, due to the large number of applications, UNCRD and JICA decided to conduct it twice a year during the three-year programme period. The training target for the LAC course is slightly different from that of Central Asia, and involves central/local government departments supporting groups of farmers and food processors in the agricultural/livestock industries and/or promoting tourism through linkages with these industries. In 2010, it was conducted twice from 11 January to 13 February and 15 February to 20 March 2010, with the participation of eight participants mainly from Central America, including Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and thirteen participants from South America, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru, respectively. In 2011, the LAC course was also conducted twice from 4 January to 5 February and 13 February to 19 March 2011, with the participation of ten participants from Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and eight from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, respectively.



Studying eco-tourism at Yakushima

Through the training course, participants deepened their understanding of EnRD and obtained the necessary skills for planning and implementing programmes/projects to boost the local economy by utilizing the characteristics and resources unique to each locality. Case study destinations were selected depending on the prevailing situation and local characteristics of products and industries in the respective regions. The case studies introduced in each training course included Meiho, Gifu Prefecture where they observed the revitalization efforts undertaken by means of setting up public-private companies for Michinoeki (Road Station) and local specialty product development; Japan's agricultural cooperative association system and direct sales at JA Megumino; local wood-



Visit to Aichi Agricultural Research Center

processing industry promotion, in Hida-takayama, Gifu Prefecture; “One Village, One Product” movement (OVOP) of Oita Prefecture; eco-tourism in Yakushima, Kagoshima Prefecture and Hanno City, Saitama Prefecture; and strategy of the antenna shops of “Hokkaido Dosanko Plaza” and “Zarai-Oita” in marketing local foodstuffs in Tokyo and brand-building. As an output of the course, participants formulated an action plan utilizing their local characteristics and resources. Participants are expected to disseminate what they learned from the course by sharing their knowledge and experience in the respective programme/projects to promote EnRD that are conducted in collaboration with central/local governments, private corporations, NGOs, and local residents. UNCRD has already developed e-learning material “Endogenous Regional Development with Community Initiatives” in English and Spanish, which should serve as helpful reference tools for disseminating EnRD activities.

### UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transport

Since 2003 when the “International Conference on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) in the Asia Region” was held in Nagoya, UNCRD has disseminated the concept of EST to Asian countries in the form of a series of policy forums. Parallel to these activities, in order to address capacity-building needs, a training programme for mid-level government officials has also been implemented in collaboration with JICA. The first series was the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Urban Environment and Transport, which was a five-year series of training courses conducted from 2004 to 2008, that trained a total of forty-six government officials from the urban environment and transport sectors. The following year, in 2009, UNCRD launched another three-year series of training courses on “Environmentally Sustainable Transport” to continue its efforts in capacity development in this field. During the reporting period, the first and second courses were implemented from 28 September to 7 November 2009 and 5 July to 20 August 2010, with nine participants from India, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Viet Nam and seven from Egypt, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam, respectively.



Learning about “Cyclocity Toyama,” an IC-card rental bicycle system

These courses provided the participants with a better understanding of the EST concept and a venue for sharing their ideas and experiences to incorporate the concept. They visited a car manufacturer, police department, exhaust gas monitoring station, biofuel producer, automobile safety inspection site as well as a new transport system such as the guided busway system and magnetically elevated train called Linimo in Japan. Finally, the participants formulated an action plan towards the introduction of EST in their respective countries. It is expected that their action plans will be submitted to their own/upper-level organizations as alternative options for solving transport-related problems.



Visit to Kyoto City’s bio-fuel recycle plant

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

UNCRD also conducts a five-year series of thematic training course on human security, which was launched in 2005. The fifth training course was conducted from 6 July to 12 August in 2009 with seven participants from Lao PDR, Myanmar, and the Philippines. Course objectives were: (a) to identify the area of intervention from a human security perspective; (b) to understand the skills and practical

means of addressing human security concerns; (c) to develop action plans in order to integrate the concept of human security in project planning and implementation in regional development; and (d) to disseminate these activities at their relevant organizations and submit progress reports that describe the realization of their action plans. Through this course, participants learned about a wide range of human security issues, including conflict management, impacts of large development projects and resettlement, sustainable livelihoods, endogenous regional development (EnRD) cases in Japan, and disaster management while acquiring skills using participatory planning tools such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Project Cycle Management (PCM). The completion of this course concluded the five-year training programme, which trained a total of thirty-seven government officials of the three target countries. It is highly expected that trained participants will make improvements in regional development planning by integrating the human security approach.



### Planned Training Courses and Seminars

In order to address the current needs of developing countries that are experiencing rapidly increasing urbanization as well as contribute towards Rio+20, UNCRD is developing a new capacity-building programme on sustainable urban management for twenty Asian cities that will be held in autumn 2011. This training course, entitled Capacity Building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries, will be the first training course using the “Shanghai Manual on Sustainable Urban Development” (here-tofore referred to as Shanghai Manual). The Shanghai Manual, which was developed by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) in line with the themes of the 2010 Shanghai Expo “Better City, Better Life,” intends to serve as a practical guide for mayors, urban planners, and decision makers of rapidly growing cities in Asian developing countries. The topics to be covered by the training course will include greening the urban economy, sustainable urban transport solutions, information and communication technologies (ICTs), and clean technology as drivers of urban development, municipal waste management and the 3Rs, culturally creative industries as a force for urban regeneration, and urban disaster management. In parallel, UNCRD will be developing a specific website for the Shanghai Manual within the Centre’s website.

In addition, the following training courses are also planned for the next reporting period covering July 2011-June 2012:

- Thirty-ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 39);
- Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity;
- Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia (Phase 2);
- Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC; and
- Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transportation.

Training activities received, during the period January to December 2010, the amount of approximately US\$6,500 from Tansen Municipality of Nepal (US\$3,659), The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET) (US\$2,439), and Tokai Nagoya Branch of the Foundation for the support of the United Nations (US\$366).



# Publications and Library

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

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.

During the reporting period, the following issues were published: Vol. 30, No. 1, Spring 2009 on "Gender and Disaster Management, guest edited by Maureen Fordham; Vol. 30, No. 2, Autumn 2009 on "Human Security, Territorial Security, and Regional Management in Latin America," guest edited by Patrick D'Addario; Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring 2010 on "Assessing Human Security," guest edited by John F. Jones; Vol. 31, No. 2, Autumn 2010 on "3Rs and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste for Achieving Sustainable Cities," guest edited by A.S.F. Chiu; and Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring 2011 on "Climate Change and Poverty in Africa: Challenges and Initiatives," guest edited by A.C. Mosha.

*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

**Staff involved:**  
Lillian K. Tsuji and  
Utako Watanabe.

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

### **Regional Development Studies**

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

During the reporting period, Vol. 12, 2008 and Vol. 13, 2009 were published. It is expected that the delay in RDS publications due to unforeseen circumstances will be brought up to date within 2012.

### **Informational Materials**

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

#### **UNCRD Annual Report**

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

#### **UNCRD Brochure**

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

### **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.



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## **The UNCRD Library**

The library supports the Centre in fulfilling its mandate in conducting research and training, providing advisory services, and establishing an information network in the field of regional development. Specifically, the library collects, organizes, and manages books, periodicals, and other materials relevant to regional development and related themes. It also organizes and manages UNCRD-produced materials, including reports, journals, and public relations material as well as proceedings, textbooks, and other materials of the training courses, workshops, and conferences organized by the Centre.

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

## **Recent and Forthcoming Publications**

### **■ Publications Unit**

#### **Informational Material**

*UNCRD Annual Reports 2010/2011* (free of charge)

#### **Periodicals**

*Regional Development Dialogue (RDD)* (semiannual journal)

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

Vol. 33, No. 1, Spring 2012 ("Evolving Regionalism: Latin America Regions in the Twenty-First Century," guest editor, Sergio Montero) (forthcoming)

Vol. 32, No. 2, Autumn 2011 ("Climate Change and Poverty in Asia: Challenges and Prospects," guest editors, Ismundanar and Yuli S. Indartono) (forthcoming)

Vol. 32, No. 1, Spring 2011 ("Climate Change and Poverty in Africa: Challenges and Initiatives," guest editor, A. C. Moshia)

Vol. 31, No. 2, Autumn 2010 ("3Rs and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste for Achieving Sustainable Cities," guest editor, A. S. F. Chiu)

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

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

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

*Regional Development Studies (RDS)*

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

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

Vol. 14, 2010 (forthcoming)

Vol. 13, 2009

Vol. 12, 2008

### **■ Training Unit**

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

"Completion Report on ITC 38"

"Evaluation Report on the 38th International Training Course in Regional Development"

"The Ninth Evaluation Study of UNCRD's International Training Course in Regional Development: ITCs 36, 37, and 38 (2008-2010)"

### **■ Environment Unit**

"Non-Motorized Transport in Urban Area"

"Win-Win Solutions to Climate Change and Transport"

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

## ■ UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office

### Proceedings

“UNCRD’s School Earthquake Safety Initiative: SESI in FIJI” (in English)

“School Earthquake Safety Initiatives in Central Asia” (in Russian)

“Proceedings of the HESI International Symposium 2008” (in Japanese)

“Proceedings of the APEC CEO Forum/International Symposium 2010” (in Japanese)

“Proceedings: International Symposium on Disaster Management for Sustainable Regional Development” (in English and Japanese)

### Project Report

“School Retrofit for Earthquake Safety”

“Educational Materials for School Safety”

“Report on the Research Project “Urbanization and CBDM” (in Japanese)

“10th Anniversary Report (1999-2009)” (in English and Japanese)

“UNCRD Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) Final Report”

### User’s Guide

“Constructing Seismic Resistant Masonry Houses in Indonesia”

“Constructing Seismic Resistant Masonry Houses”

“Rainwater for the Thirsty” (in English and Sinhala)

“Cyclone Shelter Management Guideline — For Shelter Management Committee” (in English and Bengali)

“A User’s Guide — Community Based Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation” (revised edition)

## ■ UNCRD Africa Office

### UNCRD Textbook Series

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

*Ewaso Ng’iro North River Basin Development Authority: Regional Master Plan, 2009-2040* (forthcoming)

### Newsletter

*UNCRD Africa Training Course Alumni Newsletter*, Issue Nos. 19 & 20, July 2008- June 2009; and Issue Nos. 20 & 21, July 2009-June 2010.

### UNCRD Research Report Series

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

### Commercially Published Books

*Conflict and Human Security in Africa: Kenya in Perspective* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011).

*Climate Change and Sustainable Urban Development in Africa and Asia* (London and New York: Springer, 2011).

## ■ UNCRD LAC Office

*Seguridad Humana y Desarrollo Regional en Bogotá-Cundinamarca (Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca)* (Bogotá: UNCRD-LAC and the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board, 2009). (in Spanish)

*Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca* (English Summary).



# Outreach Activities

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

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

## **UNCRD Public Event on Biodiversity and Regional Development**

(30 January 2011, Nagoya, Japan)

At the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10) held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, the international community recognized the need to make a greater effort in addressing biodiversity issues. Subsequently, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the period from 2011 to 2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

UNCRD organized a public event entitled "Biodiversity and Regional Development" with the aim of enhancing interest and understanding on relevant issues of the general public. Approximately 200 people participated in the event.

With two local university students serving as MCs, the morning session started with an opening speech by the UNCRD Director, followed by a message from MISIA, a Japanese singer appointed as an honorary ambassador for COP 10. Prof. Monte Cassim, Vice Rector of Ritsumeikan University, first spoke about sustainability science. Next, Dr. John Gathright, Head of Tree Climbing Japan, stressed the importance of diversities and connections among living things. Then, Ms. Kana Yamashita, Program Manager of Conservation International Japan, presented a case study on coffee production in Latin America which gives consideration to biodiversity and improvement of local livelihood.

### **Staff involved:**

Lillian K. Tsuji,  
Yukari Iwahana (until March  
2011), and  
Masahide Akita (from April  
2011).

The afternoon session, which highlighted fair trade and ecotourism, started with a fair trade fashion show with live music. Then, Mr. Yasuyuki Arimoto, AEON Ltd., spoke about the role of a retail company in fair trade. Prof. Juichi Yamagiwa, Kyoto University, presented a case study on the conservation of gorillas and regional development in Africa. Lastly, Mr. Mananori Shintani, a consultant on ecotourism, talked about community participation in ecotourism development.



During the panel discussion, it was pointed out that lifestyles in developed countries could affect conservation or even induce loss of biodiversity in developing countries. Also, the possibility of collaboration between different sectors, including local governments, NGOs, universities, and corporations, was raised. Moreover, the need for maintaining learning platforms within a community as well as the importance of individuals taking action was emphasized.



In the entrance hall, participants could enjoy fair trade shops and participate in for fair trade products. The event was attended by a wide range of participants, including a local NPO and volunteers who provided operational support.

### The Global Partnership Programme (GPP)

The objective of GPP is to raise the visibility of UNCRD and attract support for its activities from the local community in the Chubu region, Japan, where the Centre is located, while at the same time contributing towards improving living conditions in developing countries. The GPP comprises approximately twenty research and training issues of central concern to UNCRD which could benefit from external assistance. The GPP is based on Article VIII of *Resolution A/RES/55/2*, adopted by the General Assembly as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which states:



Thailand

“To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization’s goals and programmes.”

UNCRD has prepared a folder of prospective projects from which sponsors can select. At times, associations such as the Rotary and Lions Clubs visit the Centre to discuss possible projects. UNCRD then acts as an intermediary between the provider of the fund and recipient up to successful completion of the project.

In addition, in November 2009, forty-four community-based wastewater treatment units were installed in Korat Municipality, Thailand was sponsored by the Chiryu Rotary Club, Japan, which covered its costs.



Cambodia

In February 2010, lavatories and wastewater treatment units were installed in two elementary schools in Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality, Thailand with the generous support the Lions Club of Nagoya Meito, Moriyama, Joto, Chikusa, and Himawari, Japan.

Within the framework of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) activities by UNCRD’s Environment Unit, the installation of twenty-five durable waste bins for sorting

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wastes inside a Prek Phneou high school in Phnom Penh, Cambodia was made possible through a contribution by the Nagoya Higashiyama Lions Club, Japan. The ceremony to officially install the waste bins that was held in December 2010 had the participation of Cambodia's Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Education, and Phnom Penh City Government.

For these three projects in developing countries implemented through GPP, contributions totaling US\$20,000 were directly received from local communities in Japan. Through GPP, UNCRD's visibility was enhanced in the Chubu region, especially among local organizations such as the Lions Club and Rotary Club.

### **UNCRD Study Camp: Advanced Course “Preparing a Roadmap for Sustainable Development”**

During the period 2003-2009, the UNCRD Study Camp was held seven times with the purpose of fostering those who could take a leadership role in local as well as international society. The Advanced Course was held on 15-16 August 2009 for the first time with the participation of twenty study camp alumni.



The participants reported on what was discussed in groups, and each of them prepared a roadmap for sustainable development. Lecturers for this course were Prof. Ananda Kumara, Acting President of Suzuka International University, Prof. Tsuneo Takeuchi of the Department of Social and Human Environment of the Graduate School of Nagoya University, and Ms. Yumiko Takeuchi, Managing Director of the NPO, SOMNEED. Lecture topics were “The Potential of the Japanese in a Globalizing Society: With a Focus on the Qualities Required of Young People,” “Requirement for Starting Up an Environment-related Business,” and “Relationship between the Resolution of Local Issues and International Cooperation: The Examples of Takayama City and India and Nepal”.

Following the lectures, the participants chose from among the groups headed by each of the lecturers, where they conducted a discussion on themes pertaining to issues confronted when working to achieve sustainable development and methods for resolving them. The contents of the discussion were summarized in a report for presentation. At the same time, participants conducted a SWOT analysis of their plans prepared by them individually to achieve their goals, and were thereby able to clarify exactly how they should ready themselves to carry out the necessary strategies and concrete action.



In the morning of the second day of the camp, each of the group performed sketches that showed what kind of conclusion they had reached pertaining to each of their themes. Group 1's theme was “From the standpoint of Japan's presence in the world community, is Japanese education sufficient at these levels? — Towards the realization of sustainable education”; Group 2 was “How to take part in international cooperation – Putting oneself in the position of Japan, consider what you can do”; and Group 3's theme was “Starting up an environment-related business — Proposing an environment-related business that is possible to put into action”. After watching each sketch, participants raised questions and shared their ideas and views.

In the afternoon, parallel to group work, each of the individual roadmaps were provided together in one large table, and the general direction of the participants was clearly evident. Standing before

this large roadmap, each of the participants explained how they would be aiming to achieve their goals.

Each having previously taken part in a study camp, participants were able to use their limited time wisely by working closely together during group work, while at the same time concentrating on their individual roadmaps.

The study camp allowed the participants to consolidate their knowledge and experience, and proved to be highly successful.

### UNCRD Seminars

The 12th-18th UNCRD Seminars were held for the purpose of raising the awareness of the local community on global issues and areas of activities covered by UNCRD as follows.

No.	Theme	Lecturer
12th	Food and Culture in Africa	Jinichi Matsumoto Former member of <i>Asahi Shimbun</i> newspaper editorial board
13th	Community Revitalization Series 1 Earthday Money: Own, Use, and Communicate	Ikuma Saga Owner, Earthday Money Association
14th	Community Revitalization Series 2 From the Last to the Front: Okinoshima-Ama Town's Challenge towards Regional Revitalization	Michio Yamauchi Mayor, Ama Town
15th	Local Revitalization through Wine Making – Ikeda Town, Hokkaido	Kaneyasu Marutani Former Town Mayor of Ikeda
16th	The Struggles of “Mei-Chari,” a Community-based Bicycle Rental System	Tsuneo Takeuchi Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
17th	What the River Taught Me: Another Perspective of Biodiversity	Natsumaru Abe Novelist
18th	The Answer is “Community”: Experience of Rural Development in India, and Community Revitalization in Hida, Japan	Yumiko Takeuchi Executive Director, SOMNEED (NPO)

At these seminars, following the presentation by lecturer, the session was open to the floor and each of the lecturers answered various questions raised by the participants. Questionnaires distributed elicited positive and encouraging responses, which indicated that UNCRD seminars were effective and highly appreciated.

Participated in by approximately 250 people, the seminars were able to raise people’s awareness of global issues, and thus generate greater interest in UNCRD activities.

### Participation in Outreach Events

An exhibition of UNCRD’s activities was conducted at the World Collabo Festa 2009 held in Nagoya as a commemorative event for UN Day on 24-25 October 2009. Special booths were set up to display panels depicting UN and UNCRD activities while UNCRD staff and volunteers were available to answer the questions of interested visitors. A picture-card show entitled “What are Millenium Development Goals?” performed in collaboration with the Tokai-Nagoya branch of the Foundation for the Support of the United Nations (FSUN) was enjoyed by visitors of all ages.

Another UNCRD booth exhibition was conducted as the CBD-COP10 side event held at Moricoro Park on 9-10 October 2010.

These events contributed to enhancing the Centre’s visibility in the Chubu region.

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

Press and media coverage on UNCRD's activities and projects were compiled into a "Record of Press Reports on UNCRD" for the periods July 2009-June 2010 and July 2010-June 2011, respectively, for distribution to Japanese national and local government offices and organizations. During the initial reporting period, in addition to the other training activities at the Nagoya Office, particularly the training course on "Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources in Central Asia" was highlighted, and there was coverage on the expected launching of the Asia 3R Forum. The International Disaster Management Symposium, which was part of the APEC CEO Forum co-hosted by UNCRD and MOFA-Japan, held in January 2010 was given extensive coverage. Articles also reported on the human security assessment methodology of UNCRD-LAC at workshops held in September 2009 to formulate a social management plan as well as on the Office's study on Human Security and Regional Development in Bogota-Cundinamarca.

In the latter reporting period, environment-related activities were given close coverage, beginning with the Fifth EST Forum in Bangkok in August 2010 to the Second Regional 3R Forum held in Kuala Lumpur in October 2010. Furthermore, the launching of the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA) at the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in May 2011 was reported on. For UNCRD-LAC, there were numerous articles related to the First Forum on Sustainable Transport for Latin America held in Bogotá in June 2011. There was also an article on the Regional Colombia Forum held in April 2011 that was conducted by the Capital Region Secretariat of the Department of Cundinamarca and UNCRD during which the regionalization process of Colombia was examined.

### **Informational Materials and Dissemination**

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

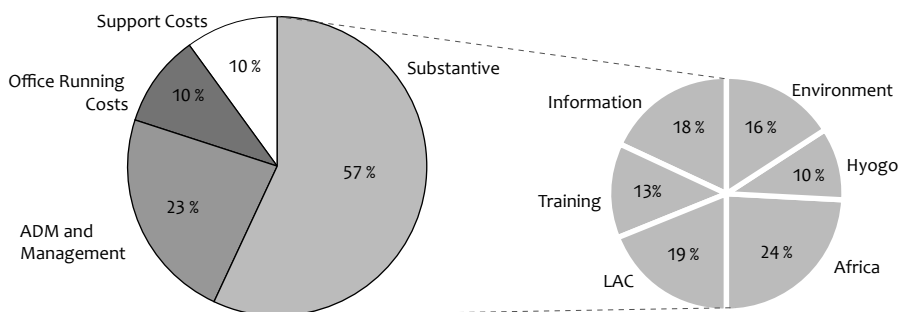
The Japanese materials are published with the support of the UNCRD Cooperation Association, which includes the Aichi Prefectural Government, Nagoya City Government, and local private enterprises. The Association also covers the costs for organizing UNCRD seminars and meetings, study camps, and the UN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

For the period January to December 2010, UNCRD received external funding from the UNCRD Cooperation Association of a total of US\$93,902 for outreach activities, and received approximately US\$23,482 from Nagoya Higashiyama Lion's Club for the Global Partnership Programme. For the January to June 2011 period, the amount from the UNCRD Cooperation Association was US\$46,697.

# Financial Statements

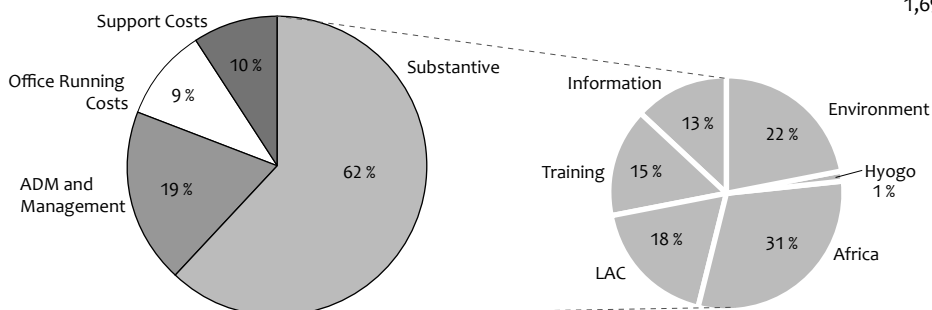
**Figure 1-1. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2009**

Substantive	1,869,762	Environment	303,695
ADM and Management	735,476	Hyogo	177,675
Office Running Costs	322,468	Africa	452,477
Support Costs	314,771	LAC	347,854
	<u>3,242,477</u>	Training	246,666
		Information	341,395
			<u>1,869,762</u>



**Figure 1-2. UNCRD Core Fund Project Costs and Breakdown, 1 January to 31 December 2010**

Substantive	1,695,717	Environment	376,529
ADM and Management	551,559	Hyogo	24,891
Office Running Costs	248,755	Africa	512,694
Support Costs	249,603	LAC	307,973
	<u>2,745,634</u>	Training	252,134
		Information	221,496
			<u>1,695,717</u>





## STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

**TABLE 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009 <sup>1</sup>	1 January-31 December 2010 <sup>2</sup>
Fund balance at beginning of period	5,597,438.10	5,448,834.34
<b>Add: Receipts/Income</b>		
Cash remittances	2,905,435.00	2,033,810.00
Investment income	145,911.60	111,289.56
Miscellaneous income	37,018.01	48,689.04
Sale of publications	5,515.19	3,647.60
Transfers from undistributed fund	(0.04)	
	<u>3,093,879.76</u>	<u>2,197,436.20</u>
Less adjustments:		
Gain on foreign exchange	0.03	
Total Receipts/Income	<u>3,093,879.76</u>	<u>2,197,436.20</u>
<b>Less: Expenditure</b>		
Project personnel	2,171,203.17	1,772,434.22
Official travel	148,083.23	152,252.03
Subcontracts	12,134.75	7,285.74
Fellowship	173,678.83	162,978.91
Equipment and supplies	255,025.51	229,948.39
Miscellaneous	187,586.75	171,130.05
	<u>2,947,712.24</u>	<u>2,496,029.34</u>
Programme support costs	<u>294,771.31</u>	<u>249,603.01</u>
Total expenditures	<u>3,242,483.55</u>	<u>2,745,632.35</u>
Net increase in Fund Balance	<u>(148,603.76)</u>	<u>(548,196.15)</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of period</b>	<u><b>5,448,834.34</b></u>	<u><b>4,900,638.19</b></u>

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

<sup>1</sup> Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 24 July 2009; and

<sup>2</sup> Contribution was made in US dollars, received on 30 June 2010.

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

(in US dollars)

	As of 31 December 2009	As of 31 December 2010
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash at bank and cash holdings	5,725,595.20	5,179,048.72
Advances recoverable locally	<u>14,805.47</u>	<u>17,570.85</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>5,740,400.67</u></b>	<b><u>5,196,619.57</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Unliquidated obligations – current year	<u>291,566.33</u>	<u>295,981.38</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	291,566.33	295,981.38
<b>Fund balance</b>		
Initial balance	5,597,438.10	5,448,834.34
	<u>(148,603.76)</u>	<u>(548,196.15)</u>
Net increase in fund balance	<u>5,448,834.34</u>	<u>4,900,638.19</u>
Closing balance		
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	<b><u>5,740,400.67</u></b>	<b><u>5,196,619.57</u></b>

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

**Active Project Name**

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009	1 January-31 December 2010
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>493,201.76</b>	<b>564,837.60</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	324,501.69 <sup>1</sup>	358,502.35 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	156,813.03	177,481.27
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	73,065.01	211,579.77
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	22,987.81	38,906.12
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	252,865.85	427,967.16
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>564,837.60</b>	<b>495,372.79</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions received of US\$312,239.81 and interest income of US\$12,261.88.

<sup>2</sup> Represents contributions received of US\$349,080.76 and interest income of US\$9,421.59.

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

**Active Project Name**

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009	1 January-31 December 2010
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	-	<b>263,917.03</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	303,349.10 <sup>1</sup>	302,145.86 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	35,847.34	250,442.03
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	-	77,256.39
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	3,584.73	32,769.85
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	39,432.07	360,468.27
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>263,917.03</b>	<b>205,594.62</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions received of US\$301,987.19 and interest income of US\$1,361.91.

<sup>2</sup> Represents contributions received of US\$297,607.88 and interest income of US\$4,537.98.

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

**Active Project Names**

2009:

- Towards the Promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in Asia 2nd Phase (Project Code: RAS08X03)
- Towards the Promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in Asia Phase III (Project Code: RAS09X03)

2010:

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009		1 January-31 December 2010
	RAS08X03	RAS09X03	RAS09X03
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>47,133.75</b>	-	<b>57,999.62</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	-	89,305.63 <sup>1</sup>	1,050.81 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	20,207.26	5,594.02	10,617.76
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	22,683.83	22,865.98	2,774.04
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	4,289.11	2,846.01	1,339.17
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	47,180.20	31,306.01	14,730.97
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>(46.45)</b>	<b>57,999.62</b>	<b>44,319.46</b>

**Note:** This contribution is afforded from the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

<sup>1</sup> Represents contribution received of US\$88,888.89 and interest income of US\$416.74.

<sup>2</sup> Represents interest income of US\$1,097.26 offset by net transfers to/from undistributed fund of US\$46.45.

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

**Active Project Names**

2009:

- Gendered Community Based Disaster Management in the Context of Regional Development (Project Code: RAS08X10)
- Institutionalisation of Gendered Community Based Disaster Management in the Context of Regional Development (HTF XI) (Project Code: RAS09X11)

2010:

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009		1 January-31 December 2010
	RAS08X10	RAS09X11	RAS09X11
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>226,821.44</b>	-	<b>243,468.72</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	0.04	306,518.75 <sup>1</sup>	(0.24) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	193,557.13	53,260.96	208,947.22
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	12,644.18	4,057.25	12,387.78
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	20,620.17	5,731.82	22,133.48
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	226,821.48	63,050.03	243,468.48
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	-	<b>243,468.72</b>	-

**Note:** This contribution is afforded from Hyogo Earthquake Memorial 21st Century Research Institute.

<sup>1</sup> Includes contribution received of US\$304,556.11 and interest income of US\$1,962.64.

<sup>2</sup> Represents transfer to other project.

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

**Active Project Name**

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009	1 January-31 December 2010
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>57,145.64</b>	<b>86,157.03</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	147,280.84 <sup>1</sup>	154,060.69 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	67,753.73	90,267.66
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	39,763.94	10,447.58
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	10,751.78	10,071.51
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	118,269.45	110,786.75
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>86,157.03</b>	<b>129,430.97</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions received of US\$146,548.77 and interest income of US\$732.07.

<sup>2</sup> Represents contributions received of US\$153,292.39 and interest income of US\$768.30.

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

**Active Project Names**

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009	1 January-31 December 2010
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>315,182.49</b>	<b>261,083.93</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	7,662.95 <sup>1</sup>	4,609.88 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	55,742.76	85,887.88
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	404.06	2,799.86
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	5,614.69	8,868.75
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	61,761.51	97,556.49
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>261,083.93</b>	<b>168,137.32</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.

<sup>1</sup> Represents interest income.



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

**Active Project Name**

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

(in US dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2009	1 January-31 December 2010
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>5,329.94</b>	<b>7,927.31</b>
<b>Receipts/Adjustments</b>	198.10 <sup>1</sup>	177.77 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Disbursements</b>	(2,181.15) <sup>2</sup>	-
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>	-	-
<b>Programme Support Costs</b>	(218.12)	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	(2,399.27)	-
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>7,927.31</b>	<b>8,105.08</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Represents interest income.

<sup>2</sup> Represents savings on ongoing project.

# UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2009-June 2011

## 2009

2 July and 17-18 September	Mosquera, Chia and Bogotá, Colombia	Continuation of the Series of Workshops for Articulation of the Territorial Organization Plans of the Municipalities comprising the Bogotá-Sabana Region
6 July-12 August	Nagoya	Fifth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security for Southeast Asian Countries
8-10 July	Nanyuki, Kenya	Workshop on Problem Identification, Project Implementation and Methodology: Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya
21 July	Beijing	SESI-HESI Workshop on School and Housing Earthquake Safety
25 July-1 August	Nagoya, Tokyo, and Osaka	UNCRD-ITDP Joint EST Study Tour
30-31 July	Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka	Workshop on Gendered Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in the Context of Regional Development
27-28 August	Bogotá	International Forum/Workshop on Integrated Regional Development Management and Territorial Planning
August-December	Bogotá	Workshop Series (13 events) under the Project on Human Security Assessment as Inputs to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landhill of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
7-23 September	Gaborone, Botswana	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana: Phase 2
28 September-7 November	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)
5-6 October	Nagoya	Meeting on Promoting Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Urban Transport (ESHUT) in Asian Cities
5-7 October	Yogyakarta	SESI Workshop on Safer School and Disaster Education
13 October	Santa Marta and Barranquilla, Colombia	High-Level Expert Meetings in the Metropolitan Area of the Caribbean Region
15 October	Kobe	HESI Symposium on "Historical City and Disaster Risk Reduction: Experiences of Reconstruction and Preservation Around the World"
16 October, 26 November, and 1 December	Bogotá	Preparatory Workshops on Urban and Regional Projects, Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Climate Balance for Latin American Countries
28 October	Padang, Indonesia	HESI Seminar on Safe Building and Earthquake Recovery in Padang
2-5 November	Santiago, Chile	Introductory Training Module on Urban and Regional Projects, Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Climate Balance for Latin American Countries

9 November-12 December	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia
10 November	Kobe	Public Reporting Session: Recent Disasters in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Taiwan due to Earthquakes and Typhoons
11-12 November	Tokyo	Inaugural Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia
18-19 November	Nairobi	Expert Group Meeting on Strengthening National Capacity for the Integration of Sustainable Development Principles into Development Strategies of Countries Emerging from Conflict
27-28 November	Kobe	International Symposium Celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Establishment of UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office: International Symposium on Disaster Management for Sustainable Regional Development
2-4 December	Nyahururu, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Workshop on Problem and Project Validation by Stakeholders and Vulnerable Groups
3-4 December	Nyahururu, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Data and Problem Validation Workshop
8-14 December	Sichuan, China	Workshop on Gendered CBDM in the Context of Regional Development
9-11 December	Panajachel, Guatemala	Workshop on Sustainable Tourism, Human Security and Integrated Territorial Organization for the Municipalities of the Department of Sololá, Guatemala
15-17 December	China	SESI Training
16-18 December	Nanyuki, Kenya	Training Workshop on Stakeholders Consultation on Regional Development Plan Preparation for ENNDA Region

## 2010

11 January-13 February	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (A)
18-20 January	Kobe	International Disaster Management Symposium/4th APEC Emergency Management CEO's Forum 2010 on "Urban and Climate Risk Management for Sustainable Development"
18 January	Bogotá	Forum on Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá -Cundinamarca
18, 20, and 22 January	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshop Series (8) under the Human Security Assessment Project as Inputs to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
8-9 February	Garissa, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Report Launching Workshop and Consultative Meeting on Capacity Building Programme
15 February-20 March	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (B)
18-21 February	Morelganj, Bangladesh	Community Workshop for the Development of the "Community Cyclone Shelter Management Guideline" in Bangladesh

17, 19, and 22 February	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshop Series (8) under the Human Security Assessment Project as Inputs to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá “Doña Juana”
18 February	Bogotá	Forum on Human Security and Regional Development in Bogotá-Cundinamarca
22 February-6 March	Karas Region, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia: Phase IV
1-3 March	Kathmandu	National Training Workshop on Disaster Management: Global Agenda and National Strategies in Nepal
12 March	Lima	Forum on “Constructing Safe and Sustainable Communities: Strategies of Disaster Management for Regional Resilience”
16 March	Seoul	Signing of the Kyoto Declaration for the Promotion of EST in Cities by Asian Mayors
17 and 19 March	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshop Series (8) under the Human Security Assessment Project as Inputs to the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá “Doña Juana”
18-19 March	Tokyo	International Consultative Meeting on Expanding Waste Management Services in Developing Countries
26 March and 21 April	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshops series (11) for the Articulation of the Territorial Plans of the City of Bogotá and 25 Municipalities comprising the Bogotá-Sabana Region; and Development of 4 Pilot Plans
6-7 April	Cartagena, Colombia	Training Module on Regional Development and UNCRD’s Mandate and Activities
5-16 April	Singapore	Singapore-JICA-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
13-14 April	Nairobi	Financing Sustainable Rural Electrification Dialogues — Africa Workshop
10 May-5 June	Nazareth, Ethiopia	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management for Oromia, with emphasis on Project Planning and Management, Data Collection and Analysis
18 May	Morelganj, Bangladesh	Validation Meeting for the Development of the “Community Cyclone Shelter Management Guideline in Bangladesh”
24 May-25 June	Nagoya	Thirty-eighth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 38)
1-11 June	Bogotá and Barranquilla, Colombia	International Forum and Regional Panels on Integrated Regional Development Management and Territorial Planning in Latin America
10-12 June	Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka	UNCRD Disaster Management Workshop on “Training on Rain Water Harvesting and Ground Water Recharge”
20 June	Dhaka	Third National Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the Formulation of the National 3R Strategy for Bangladesh
23-24 June	Córdoba, Argentina	Third Training Workshop on Participatory Project Formulation under the Human Security and Regional Development Approach for the Central Region of Argentina, with Focus on Climate Change and Risk Management

28-30 June	Nanyuki, Kenya	Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity-Building Programme for Laikipia District
23-24 June	Córdoba, Argentina	Third Training Workshop on Participatory Project Formulation under the Human Security and Regional Development Approach for the Central Region of Argentina with a Focus on Climate Change and Risk Management
5 July-21 August	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)
27-29 July	Hai Phong City, Viet Nam	In-country Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue on the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management and 3Rs/Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) Workshop on the National Strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management and 3Rs
3-5 August	Bandung, Indonesia	Senior Policy Seminar on Climate Change and Poverty in Asia and Africa: Challenges and Initiatives
23-25 August	Bangkok, Thailand	Fifth Regional EST Forum in Asia/Bangkok Declaration
23-25 August	Bogotá	International Seminar on Human Security and Regional Development of the Postgraduate Training Course on Urban and Regional Projects in Human Security, Energy Efficiency and Defense of Climate Change for LAC
7, 10, 23, 28 September; 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, 29 October	Bogotá	Training Workshops (10) to Support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security Project in the Municipality of Soacha, Colombia (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, WHO, and UN/WOMEN)
8-24 September	Gaborone, Botswana	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana: Phase III
27-30 September	Nanyuki, Kenya	In-house Seminar to Finalize ENNDA Plan
27 September-30 October	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
1 October and 11 November-1 December	Bogotá	Continuation of Workshops series (11) for the Articulation of the Territorial Plans of the City of Bogotá and 25 Municipalities comprising the Bogotá-Sabana Region; and Development of 4 Pilot Plans
4-6 October	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Second Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia
15-16 October	Cartagena, Colombia	Training Programme for Local Experts on Population and Territorial Development
19 October	Nagoya	CBD COP 10 Side Event on Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development
25 October-6 November	Erongo Region, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia: Phase V
8 November-11 December	Nagoya	First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia (Phase 2)
8 November-8 December	Kobe	UNCRD/KIC/JICA Training Course on "Safer School Against Disasters (Dissemination of Anti-Seismic Buildings for Communities) in South West Asian Countries"
9-11 November	Singapore	UNCRD EST Sessions at Better Air Quality (BAQ) 2010 Conference

30 November-2 December	Garissa, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Workshop on Capacity Building in Garissa District
6-15 December	Soacha, Colombia	Training Workshops (10) to Support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security Project in the Municipality of Soacha, Colombia (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, WHO, and UN/WOMEN)
15-17 December	Tansen City, Nepal	ITC Follow-up Seminar and Workshops on Poverty Reduction in Rural Communities in Tansen City, Nepal
28 December	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Launching of the Bangladesh National 3R Strategy

## 2011

4 January-5 February	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (A)
18 January	Kobe	International Disaster Management Symposium 2011 "Challenges of Community Based Disaster Management: Road to Climate Change Adaptation"
19 January	Kobe	Expert Meeting on CBDM and Climate Change Adaptation
30 January	Nagoya	UNCRD Public Event on Biodiversity and Regional Development
13 February-19 March	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (B)
16-18 February	Tokyo	CSD Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste
22-24 February	Bogotá	Continuation of Series of Workshop/Meetings (4) for the Articulation of Territorial Development Plans of 4 Pilot Municipalities in the Bogotá-Sabana Region
9 March-26 April	Bogotá	Continuation of Training Workshops (2) to support the implementation of Phase 2 of the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
21-23 March	Marsabit, Kenya	Human Security and Conflict in Northern Kenya: Workshop on Capacity Building in Marsabit District
30-31 March	Bogotá	International Forum on Regional Development in the 21st Century "Colombia: A Country for Regions"
1 April	Bogotá	Continuation of Series of Workshop/Meetings (4) for the Articulation of Territorial Development Plans of 4 Pilot Municipalities in the Bogotá-Sabana Region
4-15 April	Singapore	Singapore-JICA-UNCRD Joint Training Programme: Africa Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management: Phase IV
25-27 April	Kathmandu, Nepal	HESI Workshop on "Earthquake Safety and Retrofitting of Existing Buildings in Nepal: Practice, Policy, and Way Ahead"
April-June	Bogotá	Capacity-building/Training Programme on Good Governance and Development of Cundinamarca, with emphasis on Human Security and Integrated Regional Development
3-11 May	Bogotá	Continuation of the Training workshops to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project in the Municipality of Soacha, Colombia (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, WHO, and UN/WOMEN)

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9 May	New York	CSD-19 Learning Centre on “Synergizing Resource Efficiency with Informal Sector towards Sustainable Waste Management”
9 May-4 June	Nazareth, Ethiopia	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management for Oromia, with emphasis on Project Planning and Management, Data Collection and Analysis
12 May	New York	CSD-19 Side Event on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste (Launching of IPLA)
20 May	Manila, Philippines	Launching of the National EST Strategy for the Philippines
22-24 June	Bogotá	First Sustainable Transport Forum for Latin America
27-30 June	Nanyuki, Kenya	In-house Seminar on Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation in ENNDA

# UNCRD Calendar of Activities, July 2011-June 2012

## 2011

7, 10, 16, and 28 July	Bogotá	Continuation of the Training workshops (4) to support the UN Inter-Agency Human Security project in the Municipality of Soacha, Colombia (OCHA, UNCHR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFO, WFP, WHO, and UNWOMEN)
11-12 July	Marsabit, Kenya	Community-Level Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Marsabit District
12-13 July	Laikipia, Kenya	Community-Level Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Laikipia District
15-16 July	Garissa, Kenya	Community-Level Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Garissa District
27 July-10 September	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST)
11-12 August	Valparaíso, Chile	International Seminar “Human Security in the Latin American Integration Agenda with emphasis in Climate Change and Natural Disasters”
11 August, 29 September, and 4 November	Bogotá	Continuation of Training Workshops. Supporting the implementation of Phase 2 of the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá “Doña Juana”
11-12 August	Bogotá	First IPLA Latin America Forum
21 August-1 September	Nagoya	First Training Course on Strengthening Multi-sectoral Planning and Budgeting Capacity in the Oromia Region, Ethiopia
26-28 August	Ahmedabad, India	Sub-Regional EST Training Workshop-cum-Policy Dialogue in South Asia
29-31 August	Nanyuki, Kenya	Integrated Workshop on Conflict and Human Security in Northern Kenya: Capacity Building for Garissa, Laikipia and Marsabit Districts
21-24 September	Ho Chi Min City, Viet Nam	Towards a Green Economy: The Effects of Climate Change on Food Security and Earth Resources in Africa and Asia
2 October-3 November	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
5-7 October	Singapore	Third Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia
10 October	Medellín, Colombia	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Five Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development
11 October	Cartagena	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Five Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development
17-18 October	Daegu, Republic of Korea	Moving Towards Zero Waste for Green Economy — Role of Local Authorities (LA) [Special IPLA event in conjunction with 2011 World Congress of International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)]



17-29 October	Rundu, Namibia	Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on Regional Development Policy and Practices in Namibia
26-28 October	Lima, Perú	Policy Forum on Waste Management in Urban Territories: Towards the Construction of Secure, Healthy and Inclusive Cities
14-18 November	Nagoya	First Training Course on Capacity Building for Sustainable Urbanization in Asian Countries
15 November-17 December	Nagoya	Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for Central Asia (Phase 2)
17-29 November	Gaborone, Botswana	Training Workshop on District and Regional Development Planning and Management in Botswana
November	Masinga Dam Resort, Kenya	Stakeholders' Consultative Training Workshop on Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation for TARDA Region
4-6 December	New Delhi	Sixth Regional EST Forum in Asia
December	Namibia	Training and Capacity Building on Urbanization and Industrial Development in Namibia: Challenges and Opportunities
December	Santiago, Chile	Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects in Human Security, Energy Efficiency Climate Balance for LAC
December	Bogotá	Capacity Building Programme on Regional Development and Human Security for Latin America and the Caribbean Countries — Advisory Meeting
December	Bogotá	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Five Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development

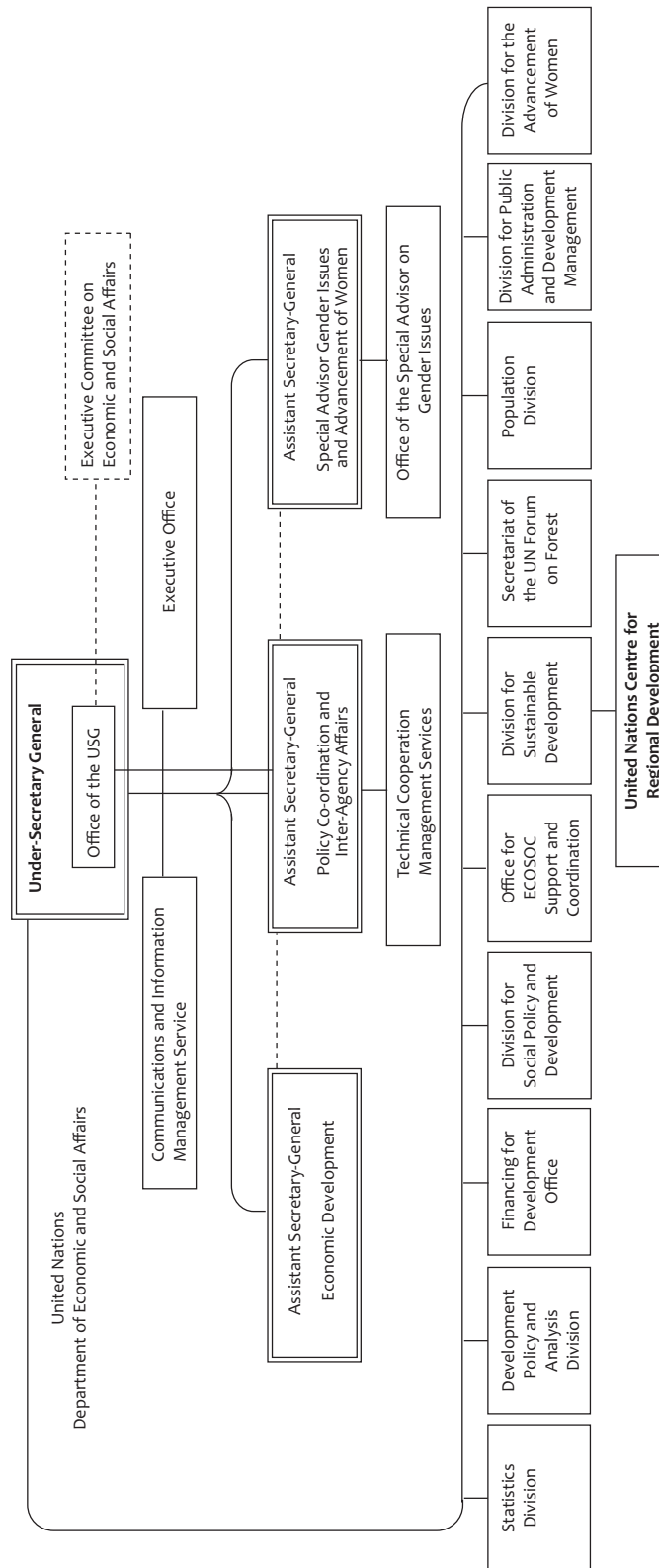
## 2012

4 January-4 February	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (A)
8, 28 February, 14, 28 March, 25 April, and 16 May	Bogotá	Continuation of Training Workshops. Supporting the implementation of Phase 2 of the Social Management Plan for the Territorial Recovery of the Area of Influence of the Waste Landfill of the City of Bogotá "Doña Juana"
14 February-17 March	Nagoya	Third UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources for LAC (B)
February	Tokyo	Symposium on Sustainable Urban Development: Developing Countries' Efforts and Challenges
February	Nairobi	Training Workshop on Shanghai Manual
March	Viet Nam	Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Sub-Regional Workshop for Building Local Capacity to Deal with the Illegal Shipments of Near-End-of-Life Electronics
March	Bogotá	Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation — Bogotá's Policy Development and Monitoring Based on the Human Security Concept
March	Pereira, Colombia	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Five Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development
March	Cali, Colombia	Technical Cooperation and Assistance/Training to Five Colombian Regions on Integrated Regional Development

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April	Singapore	Africa Training Course: Singapore-JICA-UNCRD Training Course on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management
May	China	In-country National EST Training Workshop in China
May	To be confirmed	Networking meeting for IPLA partners
May-June	Nagoya	Thirty-ninth International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 39)
June	To be confirmed	Second Regional EST Forum in Latin America

# Annex 1 Relationship between UNCRD and UN DESA



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## Annex 2

### Bangkok Declaration for 2020 – Sustainable Transport Goals for 2010-2020

We, the participants, who are representatives of Asian countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam), international organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), research organizations, and expert sustainable transport professionals, having met at the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia, held in Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand, from 23 to 25 August 2010, to draft and adopt a declaration, the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration*, in order to demonstrate our renewed interest in, and commitment to, realizing a promising decade (2010-2020) of sustainable actions and measures for achieving safe, secure, quick, reliable, affordable, efficient and people-centric and environment friendly transport in rapidly urbanizing Asia,

**Noting** the identification of transport as a theme under Agenda 21 on sustainable development and the outcome of the high-level meeting of the 9th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-9) in 2001 which reached important decisions on transport sector issues concluding that improving transport systems to promote sustainable development, including improving accessibility, can foster economic and social development, help integrate developing countries into the world economy, and contribute to the eradication of poverty,

**Reaffirming and building** upon the Aichi Statement agreed upon by the participants at the First Regional EST Forum, held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, on 1-2 August 2005, and its integrated approach to promoting environmentally sustainable transport will result not only in the improvement of human health through the reduction of urban air pollution, but also the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, deaths and injuries from road accidents, harmful noise levels, and traffic congestion,

**Reaffirming and building** upon the Seoul Statement, agreed upon by the participants at the Fourth Regional EST Forum, held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 24 to 26 February 2009, that urged the need to address transport issues within the context of the broader environmental aims of Green Growth to encompass the transport-energy-carbon emission nexus, to develop strategies for low-carbon transport that include a shift to energy-efficient and low carbon modes to enhance energy security, and mitigate the effects of transport on climate as well as of climate change on transport services and other socioeconomic sectors,

**Noting** the findings of the 18th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-18) held in May 2010, that basic transport infrastructure and services are still lacking or inadequate in many developing countries (both in urban and rural areas), making it difficult for the poor, including women, youth, and children, to access basic services, including those related to health and education, and for workers to have access to jobs, and that in the case of rural areas lack of adequate rural transport infrastructure perpetuates poverty, poses constraints on the marketing of agricultural produce and other income-generating opportunities, and thus hampers efforts to achieve the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

**Noting** that transport-related carbon dioxide emissions are projected by international bodies to increase approximately 57 per cent worldwide in the period 2005-2030, whereby the largest part of this increase would come from the increase in private motorized vehicles in Asia,

Noting the UN General Assembly Resolution (64/255) of 2 March 2010 on improving global road safety, proclaimed 2011-2020 as a decade of action for road safety, and **deeply concerned** that about half of all road traffic fatalities and injuries occur in the Asian and Pacific region, most of which are related to vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, children, and cyclists, due to streets that lack the necessary safety infrastructure such as exclusive pedestrian and bicycle lanes, safe street crossings, kerb ramps for the disabled, and lack of post-accident care,

**Recognizing** the specific mobility needs of low-income groups, as well as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities which must be addressed to achieve socially-equitable communities and a better qual-

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ity of life for all,

**Acknowledging** the importance of an EST strategy based upon the concept of Avoiding unnecessary motorised transport - Shifting to more sustainable transport modes and – Improving transport practices and technologies,

We, the participants of the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) Forum in Asia express our intent to voluntarily develop and realize integrated and sustainable transport policy options, programmes, and projects that will help realize the following EST goals and objectives by the year 2020 in the Asian region (EST 20):

### **I. Strategies to Avoid unnecessary travel and reduce trip distances**

**Goal 1:** Formally integrate **land-use and transport planning** processes and related institutional arrangements at the local, regional, and national levels

**Goal 2:** Achieve **mixed-use development** and medium-to-high densities along key corridors within cities through appropriate land-use policies and provide people-oriented local access, and actively promote transit-oriented development (TOD) when introducing new public transport infrastructure

**Goal 3:** Institute policies, programmes, and projects supporting **Information and Communications Technologies** (ICT), such as internet access, teleconferencing, and telecommuting, as a means to reduce unneeded travel

### **II. Strategies to Shift towards more sustainable modes**

**Goal 4:** Require **Non-Motorized Transport** (NMT) components in transport master plans in all major cities and prioritize transport infrastructure investments to NMT, including wide-scale improvements to pedestrian and bicycle facilities, development of facilities for intermodal connectivity, and adoption of complete street design standards, wherever feasible

**Goal 5:** Improve **public transport** services including high quality and affordable services on dedicated infrastructure along major arterial corridors in the city and connect with feeder services into residential communities

**Goal 6:** Reduce the urban transport mode share of private motorized vehicles through **Transportation Demand Management** (TDM) measures, including pricing measures that integrate congestion, safety, and pollution costs, aimed at gradually reducing price distortions that directly or indirectly encourage driving, motorization, and sprawl

**Goal 7:** Achieve significant shifts to more sustainable modes of **inter-city passenger and goods transport**, including priority for high-quality long distance bus, inland water transport, high-speed rail over car and air passenger travel, and priority for train and barge freight over truck and air freight by building supporting infrastructure such as dry inland ports

### **III. Strategies to Improve transport practices and technologies**

**Goal 8:** Diversify towards more sustainable **transport fuels and technologies**, including greater market penetration of options such as vehicles operating on electricity generated from renewable sources, hybrid technology, and natural gas

**Goal 9:** Set progressive, appropriate, and affordable **standards** for fuel quality, fuel efficiency, and tailpipe emissions for all vehicle types, including new and in-use vehicles

**Goal 10:** Establish effective vehicle testing and compliance regimes, including formal vehicle registration systems and appropriate periodic vehicle **inspection and maintenance** (I/M) requirements, with particular emphasis on

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commercial vehicles, to enforce progressive emission and safety standards, resulting in older polluting commercial vehicles being gradually phased-out from the vehicle fleet, as well as testing and compliance regimes for vessels

**Goal 11:** Adopt **Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)**, such as electronic fare and road user charging systems, transport control centres, and real-time user information, when applicable

**Goal 12:** Achieve improved **freight transport** efficiency, including road, rail, air, and water, through policies, programmes, and projects that modernize the freight vehicle technology, implement fleet control and management systems, and support better logistics and supply chain management

#### **IV. Cross-cutting strategies**

**Goal 13:** Adopt a zero-fatality policy with respect to road, rail, and waterway **safety** and implement appropriate speed control, traffic calming strategies, strict driver licensing, motor vehicle registration, insurance requirements, and better post-accident care oriented to significant reductions in accidents and injuries

**Goal 14:** Promote monitoring of the **health** impacts from transport emissions and noise, especially with regard to incidences of asthma, other pulmonary diseases, and heart disease in major cities, assess the economic impacts of air pollution and noise, and devise mitigation strategies, especially aiding sensitive populations near high traffic concentrations

**Goal 15:** Establish country-specific, progressive, health-based, cost-effective, and enforceable **air quality and noise** standards, also taking into account the WHO guidelines, and mandate monitoring and reporting in order to reduce the occurrence of days in which pollutant levels of particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, carbon monoxide, and ground-level ozone exceed the national standards or zones where noise levels exceed the national standards, especially with regard to environments near high traffic concentrations

**Goal 16:** Implement sustainable low-carbon transport initiatives to mitigate the causes of **global climate change** and to fortify national **energy security**, and to report the inventory of all greenhouse gases emitted from the transport sector in the National Communication to the UNFCCC

**Goal 17:** Adopt **social equity** as a planning and design criteria in the development and implementation of transport initiatives, leading to improved quality, safety and security for all and especially for women, universal accessibility of streets and public transport systems for persons with disabilities and elderly, affordability of transport systems for low-income groups, and up-gradation, modernization and integration of intermediate public transport

**Goal 18:** Encourage innovative **financing** mechanisms for sustainable transport infrastructure and operations through measures, such as parking levies, fuel pricing, time-of-day automated road user charging, and public-private partnerships such as land value capture, including consideration of carbon markets, wherever feasible

**Goal 19:** Encourage widespread distribution of **information and awareness** on sustainable transport to all levels of government and to the public through outreach, promotional campaigns, timely reporting of monitored indicators, and participatory processes

**Goal 20:** Develop dedicated and funded **institutions** that address sustainable transport-land use policies and implementation, including research and development on environmentally-sustainable transport, and promote good **governance** through implementation of environmental impact assessments for major transport projects

**Inviting** countries to voluntarily report progress by utilizing the EST Forum -

## Measuring Progress on the Bangkok Declaration for 2020

Outlined below are the type of performance indicators that countries may consider in achieving a successful EST strategy. The Bangkok Declaration for 2020 is a voluntary document, and thus countries may opt for developing a number of additional / alternative indicators and measures to monitor progress domestically.

The objective of such comprehensive list of indicators is to provide guidelines for objective measurement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the transport system to achieve the desired goals.

Strategy	Indicator
<b>“Avoid” Strategies</b>	<b>Meta Indicator:</b> Change in vehicle kilometres travel per person over time at the metropolitan and national levels
<b>Integrated Land Use-Transport Planning</b>	Number of cities in the country having formally developed integrated land use-transport plans
	Requirements for local compliance with regional integrated land use-transport plans
<b>Mixed-Use Development</b>	Reduction in average passenger trip length in the city
	Reduction in average freight trip distance regionally and nationally
	Number of units developed in purpose-built mixed-use projects
	Number of public transport projects achieving transit-oriented development (TOD) around stations
	Population and employment per square kilometre along major public transport corridors
	Number of public transport corridors achieving an increase in development and population density
	Amount of increase in property value along corridors of quality public transport projects
<b>Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)</b>	Number of policies developed encouraging ICT as a substitute for travel
	Average broadband speed of internet services
	Penetration of broadband among different income groups
	Penetration rate of mobile telephones in the country
	Increase in the amount of teleconferencing over business travel
	Number of policies and/or programs that promote telecommuting
	Estimated number of trips avoided through telecommuting
<b>“Shift” Strategies</b>	<b>Meta Measure:</b> Mode share of all major transport modes at the metropolitan and national levels, including passenger transport (walking, bicycles, car driver, car passenger, motorcycle driver, motorcycle passenger, motorized three-wheelers, non-motorized three-wheelers, buses, minibuses, and urban rail), inter-city transport (private motorized vehicles, bus, rail, and boat), and freight transport (truck, rail, barge, minivan, and non-motorized)

<b>Non-Motorized Transport</b>	Number of cities with NMT specifically highlighted in the city's integrated transport master plans
	Note the existence of national and local policies requiring drop curbs at interface between footpaths and intersections
	Note the existence of national and local policies mandating minimum footpath widths, and note the minimum width
	Note the existence of national and local policies mandating dedicated pedestrian signals at major intersections
	Promote the monitoring and measurement of the quality of pedestrian facilities and the number of cities surveyed or audited for a "walkability" score
	Number of cities with dedicated cycleways
	Number of kilometres of cycleways
	Number of secure bicycle parking spaces
	Number of cities with shared bicycle programmes and number of shared bikes per programme
	Number of cities with pedicabs (cycle rickshaw) improvement programmes
	Number of public transport systems with formal integration of pedicabs (cycle rickshaws)
Number of cities participating in a Car-Free Day programme	
<b>Public Transport</b>	Number of cities with trunk bus corridors operating on dedicated busway lanes in the median of the roadway (Bus Rapid Transit)
	Number of kilometres of dedicated, median busways (Bus Rapid Transit)
	Number of cities with bus systems using pre-board fare verification and stations designed for at-level fast boarding
	Number of cities utilizing electronic fare cards on their public transport system
	Number of cities with a fully integrated fare structure across public transport modes
	Number of cities with elevated or underground metro systems (MRT)
	Number of kilometres of MRT
<b>Transportation Demand Management</b>	Number of cities or areas utilising congestion charging
	Number of cities or areas utilizing road tolls
	Number of cities employing a formal parking levy system, in which a parking levy is defined as a set land tax charged to each non-residential parking space, and is assessed regardless of whether or not the parking space is utilized
	Number of cities with active parking management programmes
	Amount of any increase in fuel levies
	Number of cities or regions which have adopted measures to discourage ownership and/or operations of private vehicles



	Amount of vehicle duties or taxes
<b>Inter-City Passenger and Goods Transport</b>	Increase of mode share of high-quality inter-city bus services
	Increase of mode share of inter-city conventional rail services
	Increase of mode share of high-speed inter-city rail services
	Number of kilometres of high-speed inter-city rail
	Number of kilometres of freight rail lines
	Number of inland dry ports
<b>“Improve” Strategies</b>	<b>Meta Measure:</b> Fuel efficiency levels of passenger and freight fleets
Cleaner Fuels and Technologies Standards	Market share of alternative fuels for road transport, including renewably-generated electricity, natural gas, and sustainably managed and cultivated biofuels that do not compete with food crops
	Market share of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, and fuel cell vehicles
	Note current fuel quality standards and the time line for attainment of EURO IV (or equivalent) fuel quality standard
	Note current vehicle emission standards for each vehicle class
	Note current fuel economy standards for each vehicle class
Inspection and Maintenance	Note the nature of commercial vehicle testing requirements, including frequency of tests, emission levels required, safety features examined, and number of vehicles retired
	Number of cities that conduct roadway spot checks on vehicle emissions
	Number of cities that conduct roadway spot checks on vehicle emissions
	Number of cities that conduct roadway spot checks on vehicle emissions
	Number of persons taking driver licensing testing and provision of the pass/fail rate
Intelligent Transportation Systems	Number of public transport vehicles per city with Automatic Vehicle Location tracking technology
	Number of public transport stations and vehicles using real-time information displays
	Number of cities with a control centre to manage traffic incidents and manage public transport fleets
Freight Transport	Quantify improvements in freight vehicle fuel efficiency
	Quantify changes in freight vehicle types
	Quantify network efficiency gains
<b>“Cross-Cutting” Strategies</b>	

Safety	Reductions in number of traffic accidents
	Reductions in number of transport-related injuries and deaths
	Adoption of a zero-accident policy framework
Health	Incidence levels of disease and illnesses related to transport emissions including asthma, other pulmonary diseases, heart disease, stroke, and flu
	Reduction in number of days with restricted outdoor activity due to health concerns of air quality
	Number of cities with policies in place to prohibit smoking in public places, including public transport systems
Air Pollution and Noise	Number of cities with ambient air quality monitoring, including monitors for particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5, nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), carbon monoxide (CO), and ground-level ozone, especially with monitors in high traffic areas and ports
	Air quality levels for particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), carbon monoxide (CO), and ground-level ozone for each major city
	Number of days air quality is within local standards and WHO guidelines for all major pollutants in each major city
	Number of cities with formal noise monitoring programme
	Number of cities that spot check noise levels on vehicles
	Number of cities with time-of-day noise restrictions and noise reduction programmes
Climate Change and Energy Security	Note whether the transport sector is included as part of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), and note the specific transport sub-sectors in the NAMA
	Note the number of transport GEF projects approved for the country
	Amount of oil imported by the country
Social Equity	Amount and type of security measures provided on public transport systems
	Off-peak frequency of public transport systems
	Number of public transport vehicles and stations permitting full universal access for users in wheelchairs and parents with prams
	Number of public transport stations and kilometres of footpaths with tactile paving tiles for the sight impaired
	Number of kilometres of footpaths that have been upgraded to be fully accessible to persons in wheelchairs
	Relative affordability levels of public transport services for low-income groups
Employment generated from EST projects and availability of related job training opportunities	

Finance and Economics	Number of applications for greenhouse gas emission reduction credits
	Total amount of revenues generated from greenhouse gas emission reduction credits
	Total amount of revenues generated from congestion charging schemes
	Total amount of revenues generated from roadway tolls
	Total amount of revenues generated from parking levies
	Number of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) implemented
	Total amount of revenues generated from land value capture initiatives
	Number of Benefit-Cost analyses conducted on transport projects, considering, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts
	Note the results of Benefit-Cost analyses conducted on transport projects
Information and Awareness	Number of EST-related publications
	Number of outreach and promotional efforts on EST
Institutions and Governance	Number of staff at Transport, Environment, and Health Ministries dedicated to EST
	Amount of financial resources of the national government dedicated to EST
	Human and financial resources devoted to EST at the regional and local levels
	Existence of unit at National Government level dedicated to non-motorized transport and number of cities with local government units dedicated to non-motorized transport to promote walking
	Structure and relationship of national, regional, and local actors involved in EST, including engagement with civic and business sectors
	Note environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for evaluating the impact of transport infrastructure initiatives prior to environmental clearance

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## Annex 3 TOKYO 3R STATEMENT

Towards the Establishment of the Regional 3R (*Reduce, Reuse and Recycle*) Forum in Asia

The participants, who are representatives of Asian countries (Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam), international organizations and aid agencies (Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), Asian Productivity Organization (APO), Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centre for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC China), Global Environment Facility (GEF), German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), International Labour Organization (ILO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)), and experts in the area of 3R/waste management, having met in Tokyo, Japan on 11-12 November 2009, for the Inaugural Meeting of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, to agree on a statement on the establishment of the Forum, for the promotion of the 3Rs in the Asia region,

**Reaffirming and building upon** the international agendas and processes such as the Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), in which the need for reorienting production and consumption patterns at all levels towards sustainability have been highlighted, with emphasis on waste management and giving the highest priority to waste prevention and minimization by encouraging the production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required to reduce, reuse, recycle, and dispose in an environmentally sound manner, in line with the goals and objectives of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, in particular capacity building on prevention of illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

**Reconfirming** the important linkages between the beneficial aspects of the 3Rs and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the significant contributions that could be made in achieving the MDGs by promoting the 3Rs and sound waste management, while being mindful of, and striving to eliminate, the negative consequences of improper waste management and recycling practices,

**Recognizing** the 3R Initiative launched at the G8 Sea Island Summit in June 2004, and the subsequent processes including the Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative held in April 2005, the senior officials meetings held in March 2006 and October 2007, the 1st and 2nd Asia 3R Conferences held in November 2006 and March 2008, and the Kobe 3R Action Plan agreed at the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in Kobe, Japan in May 2008,

**Acknowledging** themes of sustainable consumption and production and waste management, among others, that will be addressed at the 18th and 19th sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2010-2011, and **noting** that the 3Rs can make significant contribution to shifting Asia towards patterns of sustainable consumption and production by improving resource productivity and efficiency as well as by decoupling economic growth from resource consumption and environmental degradation,

**Reaffirming and building upon** the Decision GC 25/8 of UNEP's Governing Council, which in paragraph 7, specifically recognizes the need for more intensive awareness-raising designed to change the attitude of waste generators, particularly industries, consumers, and the informal sector with regard to the "3Rs" concept, environmentally sound waste management and, where appropriate, the need for final disposal of wastes in the countries in which they are generated,

**Understanding** both the main benefits of the 3Rs and the co-benefits in the forms of improvement of environmental management and competitiveness in the industrial sector, achieving resource and energy efficiency, and climate change mitigation,

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**Recognizing** the importance of comprehensive and integrated national 3R strategies and also noting that the development of such strategies can be a positive step towards mainstreaming the 3Rs in overall policy, planning, and development at the local, sub-national, and national levels,

**Underscoring the importance of** cooperation and partnership with international organizations, and bilateral and multilateral donor communities towards training and capacity development, research networking, development and implementation of 3R-related projects, including CDM, and transfer of environmentally sound technologies on various aspects of the 3Rs,

**Recognizing** that improved awareness in civil society on the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the 3Rs is critical to realizing its effective promotion and implementation towards establishing a sound material-cycle society,

hereby announce the following as their common intention:

1. Unanimously endorse and welcome the inauguration of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, with the overriding objectives to:
  - (a) Facilitate high-level policy dialogues on 3R issues, challenges, and opportunities;
  - (b) Facilitate improved dialogue and cooperation with international organizations and donor communities for materializing and implementing 3R projects, including 3R and waste management-related projects and programmes at the local and national levels identified through national 3R strategies;
  - (c) Provide a strategic and knowledge platform for sharing experiences and disseminating among Asian countries best practices, tools, technologies, and policy instruments on various aspects of the 3Rs;
  - (d) Provide a platform to develop multilayered networks of stakeholders such as national and local governments, academia, scientific and research community, the private sector, media community, NGOs, and the informal sector;
  - (e) Generate regional consensus and understanding on the beneficial aspects of the 3Rs in the context of achieving the MDGs, resource and energy efficiency, resource-efficient economy, and climate change mitigation;
  - (f) Provide a platform for the proliferation of national 3R strategies; and
  - (g) Promote awareness among the general public, including schoolchildren, on the beneficial aspects of the 3Rs.
  
2. Agree on the following long- and short-term priorities of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia in consideration of the current situation in Asia (socioeconomic conditions and culture, etc.).
  - (a) **Mainstreaming the 3Rs** in the national development agenda, including environmental and economic policies and programmes;
  - (b) **Mobilizing financial resources in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral aid agencies** for the **implementation of 3R measures and activities** at both the national and local levels, involving key stakeholders including the private sector, in particular, exploring how to promote 3Rs through pilot projects towards achieving more sustainable production and consumption patterns, resource conservation and environmentally friendly society,
  - (c) Developing **human resources** to overcome waste management issues, including technical barriers and technological gaps, to achieve **waste prevention, minimization, and reduction** at the source of waste;
  - (d) Promoting better understanding on the overall benefits of the 3Rs, including the **co-benefits**, which will lead to better implementation of the 3Rs with the broader scope of **achieving resource efficiency, energy efficiency, and climate change mitigation**;
  - (e) **Developing and implementing effective policy mechanisms** such as EPR, which will help provide the incentive to minimize waste and redesign products for easier recycling. **Experience and knowledge accumulated** in the countries implementing such mechanisms **shall be transferred and shared among participating countries**;
  - (f) Building adequate **capacity for collection and safe treatment of hazardous waste**, including those from household waste and **e-waste**;
  - (g) Developing, where appropriate, **industrial capacity for sound recycling**, including the formation

- of **eco-industrial zones** and clusters, with support from source segregation activities, efficient collection systems, and upgrading of existing facilities;
- (h) Developing the necessary organizational framework and support to deal with the **informal sector**, which plays an important role in the waste chain, but generally operates without proper health care and labour policies;
  - (i) Developing and **transferring environmentally sound technologies**, including cost-effective and feasible technologies that meet the needs of the developing countries, for waste management and the 3Rs;
  - (j) **Empowering cities** to build themselves into becoming core clients for financing and investment towards implementation of the 3Rs as well as to enable them to **cope with critical and emerging issues** such as open dumping and burning, hazardous wastes, diversification of waste streams, and climate change; and
  - (k) **Information sharing and research networking** focusing on generation of data, technical capacity development, and policy analysis towards achieving **sustainable resource management**.
3. Accept the following as an initial possible set of activities that will be implemented under the umbrella framework of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia, in order to address the priorities agreed to above.
    - (a) *Hold high-level policy dialogue on a regular basis*, to promote participating countries' efforts to achieve the common objectives of the 3Rs by sharing and discussing a wide range of policies and activities on the 3Rs, with a focus on material and solid waste flow as well as on regional cooperation. National government representatives, being the most important constituent of the high-level policy dialogue, will actively participate and play a central role;
    - (b) *Facilitate implementation, replication, and scaling up of 3R-related pilot and demonstration projects and other good practices* in close collaboration with donor agencies. Pilot interventions will be identified and will be supported in collaboration with the existing and newly mobilized financial mechanisms. The forum will provide a platform for consultations among governments and bilateral and multilateral development banks and agencies and enlist their support for the implementation of 3R projects;
    - (c) *Collaborate with the existing 3R information/research networks at both the national and international levels*, so that they will serve as strategic and knowledge platforms for sharing experiences and for disseminating among Asian countries best practices, tools, technologies, and policy instruments on various aspects of the 3Rs. Collaboration will be extended to a wide range of existing information/research networks related to the 3Rs such as, but not limited to, the 3R Knowledge Hub, the Thematic Working Group on Solid and Hazardous Waste (Waste TWG) of the Regional Forum on Environment and Health in Southeast and East Asian countries and similar forums in other parts of Asia, the Basel Convention Regional Coordinating Centres (BCRCs), Society of Solid Waste Management Experts in Asia and Pacific Islands (SWAPI), and Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) working group on the 3R Policy. Dissemination of scientific knowledge will be regionally promoted through international academic journals and conferences in particular;
    - (d) *Promote 3R business feasibility studies* involving both public and private sector financing and participation, keeping in mind the needs of developing countries, by facilitating mutual and bilateral consultation among countries;
    - (e) *Conduct international collaborative, advanced policy-relevant scientific research on sound material cycles in Asia on a continuous basis*, for better data gathering, which evaluates the economic and environmental impacts of the 3Rs and the effectiveness of 3R policies, and examines available policy options and their combination for strategic implementation of the 3Rs; and
    - (f) *Capacity building* through means such as international training programmes focusing on the 3Rs for human resource development, which targets government officials. Such programmes may be initiated as part of the international cooperation activities of relevant donor agencies such as JICA and others.
  4. Welcome other countries and organizations to join the Regional 3R Forum in Asia for greater proliferation of the 3Rs as well as stronger networking in the region.
  5. Welcome the establishment of the Subsidiary Expert Group (SEG) under the Regional 3R Forum in Asia. The SEG members will support the high-level policy dialogue by providing substantive technical input, and

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by sharing opinions, ideas, and information on best practices and effective policy instruments among the participating countries in the area of the 3Rs. The SEG members will provide policy and technical advice to international collaborative research undertaken, as mentioned in 3 (e) above. They will also provide relevant policy and technical advice and practical suggestions to the developing countries during the implementation of various 3R activities.

6. Request UNCRD, in cooperation with other relevant organizations and initiatives, to take the lead role in:  
(a) facilitating intergovernmental and interagency coordination for the implementation of the Forum; and  
(b) facilitating an interface or platform between the Governments and the expert group for active policy consultations and dialogues.
7. Welcome Japan's initiative to launch the international collaborative research activity, coordinated by IGES, in line with 3 (e) stated above.
8. Recognize the progress in various 3R-related projects and programmes being undertaken by international organizations and aid agencies participating in this Forum, and request bilateral and multilateral development banks and donor agencies to facilitate the use of their financial and technical assistance programmes, and to consider, as appropriate, the development of new funding mechanisms for 3R-related project implementation and/or investment.
9. Request UNCRD, in consultation with other relevant organizations, to explore and identify suitable modalities for facilitating multilayered networks of stakeholders such as governments, academia, scientific and research community, private sector, and NGOs, under the umbrella framework of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia (as mentioned in 1 (d)).

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## Annex 4

### Bogotá Declaration

### Sustainable Transport Objectives

The representatives of the national transport and environment agencies of Argentina, Brazil, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, gathered in Bogota, Colombia, on June 23 and 24, 2011,<sup>1</sup> for the first Regional Forum on Sustainable Transport (FTS), agree to adopt the following Declaration, based on the following

#### Considerations:

1. That the Regional Sustainable Transport Forum (FTS), held in Bogotá, Colombia, is the first of a series of regular forums to bring together key government representatives from Latin American countries in transport and environment, as well as representatives from international organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions and experts in sustainable transportation, in order to share and review best practices, challenges, trends and innovations in promotion of sustainable transport in the region.
2. That Latin America is in a process of accelerated economic and social development that will result in an increased demand for transport services and infrastructure to ensure the satisfaction of the requirements for freight and people mobility, and accessibility to transportation systems.
3. That sustainable transport can be understood as *“the provision of services and infrastructure for the mobility of people and goods needed for economic and social development and improved quality of life and competitiveness. These services and transport infrastructure provide secure, reliable, economical, efficient, equitable and affordable access to all, while mitigating the negative impacts on health and the environment locally and globally, in the short, medium and long term without compromising the development of future generations.”*
4. That it is possible to advance in the promotion of sustainable transport through the adoption of measures under the paradigm "Avoid-Shift-Improve": **Avoid** unnecessary travel by motor vehicles. **Shift** the trend of individual motorization to safer, efficient and environmentally friendly transport modes. **Improve** infrastructure and management of transport services by adopting cleaner, efficient and safer technologies and practices.
5. That the Latin America and the Caribbean region has made progress in practices that apply these principles and has examples to be replicated worldwide in each of the components of this paradigm.
6. That in spite of regional best practices, there are still immense challenges to achieve sustainability in the transport sector in the region. In particular, the region is going through a phase of rapid economic growth that generates pressure on mobility, environment and human development, whose main manifestation is the increasing use of cars and motorcycles for the accessibility of people, and trucks for freight mobility. This increase, coupled with institutional and financial constraints, generates negative impacts on economic and social development, and the environment.
7. That the traditional dynamics of providing infrastructure in accordance with the needs of the demand for motor vehicles is not sustainable; and that the consequences of maintaining current trends are costly in both energy and economic aspects, as well as environmental and social terms. Therefore a change in the existing dynamics is required, directing action to the integrated sustainability of freight and passengers systems at the international, national, sub-national and urban levels.
8. That the infrastructure and transport services have impacts on noise, air pollution and greenhouse gas GHG emissions, and their subsequent effects on health, and that they are vulnerable to inevitable climate change. This therefore calls for urgent action to mitigate the impacts described above and adapt existing and future infrastructure to new climate patterns, and the inherent risks of flooding, landslides and operation in adverse conditions.
9. That the promotion of sustainable transport is essential and is endorsed by a range of global and regional initiatives, that are the basis for this declaration namely:<sup>2</sup>
  - a. Sustainable Development Agenda 21 and Rio +20 deliberations
  - b. Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020
  - c. Initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure IIRSA.
  - d. Mesoamerica Project (formerly Puebla-Panama)
  - e. South American Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Transport Road Safety
  - f. Conference on Sustainable Transport, Air Quality and Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean



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### Agree:

1. To take ownership of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Transport (FTS) and welcome the contribution of the participating countries and experts.
2. To adopt the following working definition of sustainable transport: *“the provision of services and infrastructure for the mobility of people and goods needed for economic and social development, and improved quality of life and competitiveness. These services and transport infrastructure provide secure, reliable, economical, efficient, equitable and affordable access to all, while mitigating the local and global negative impacts on health and the environment, in the short, medium and long term, without compromising the development of future generations.”*
3. To periodically convene FTS with the participation of the highest level authorities at national, sub-national and local sectors of transport, environment, health, finance and planning, and of sectoral experts, with the primary objective of sharing views, ideas and information on best practices and effective policy instruments related to transport, environment and health.
4. To request the United Nations Centre for Regional Development UNCRD and the Inter-American Development Bank IDB to continue convening and giving support to FTS, and facilitate the participation of all interested observers, such as international organizations, bilateral agencies, NGOs and civil society, academia, foundations, and private companies, among others.
5. To request UNCRD and IDB their cooperation with similar organizations, and integration of initiatives related to the Forum at a national and international level. This, to identify and explore possible sources of assistance and collaboration for capacity building, development of pilot and demonstration projects, as well as to implement policies, strategies and action plans developed by participants in the FTS .
6. To request UNCRD and IDB support to promote a cooperation system between countries to facilitate exchange of experiences and information, including a set of appropriate indicators to allow monitoring and continuous improvement in coordination with other initiatives in the region.
7. To recognize the importance of working both in freight transportation at the interurban and urban level, and in passenger transport sector towards sustainability.
8. To voluntarily develop strategies towards the objectives of sustainable development and transport, namely:

#### 8.1. Strategies to Avoid unnecessary motorized travel and reduce travel distances

Objective 1: Increase the efficiency of transport and distribution of goods through urban and interurban intelligent logistics systems and specialized logistics infrastructure.

Objective 2: Seek for a reduction of individual motorized travel at the urban level by integrating the concepts of land use and accessibility, and using strategic planning tools for urban and regional development.

Objective 3: Increase the virtual interaction between people using information and telecommunication technologies.

#### 8.2. Strategies to Shift the trend of individual motorization to safer, efficient and environmentally-friendly modes

Objective 4: Promote increased use of maritime, river, and railway modes to transport goods and people, through strategic investments in these modes, as well as the promotion of intermodal logistics management.

Objective 5: Promote and preserve the use and safety of pedestrian and bicycle transportation, as an integral part of efficient sustainable transport systems.

Objective 6: Promote the use of more sustainable modes of interurban passenger transport, such as buses and trains, including the implementation of high quality services that, according to the demand conditions, offer alternatives to private cars and air transport.

Objective 7: Promote the expansion and improvement to public transport services, based on attending the user's needs, in such a way that these are affordable, safe, reliable and of high quality.

Objective 8: Promote measures to discourage increased share of private motor vehicles in the total number of trips, through Transport Demand Management.

Objective 9: Promote a behavioral changes towards sustainable mobility alternatives through information and education of the population.

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### 8.3. Strategies to improve technology and management of transport services

Objective 10: Promote the increased use of cleaner vehicles and fuels, and greater energy efficiency and emission control measures in all transport modes.

Objective 11: Work to establish progressive, appropriate and affordable, (i) improved fuel quality standards including reducing the sulfur content of fuels, (ii) measures for fuel saving, and (iii) measures to reduce emissions of air pollutants for all types of road, air and water vehicles.

Objective 12: Work to establish or improve technical vehicle inspection regimes, and to progressively implement safety standards, and standards to reduce atmospheric emissions.

Objective 13: Promote the adoption of Intelligent Transportation Systems such as electronic tolls, transportation control centers and user information in real time, promoting transparent communication of the costs of services and sources of payment. Search the formalization and integration of public transport services to ensure accessibility, quality and safety.

Objective 14: Promote the adoption of permanent traffic management and control schemes, to primarily ensure transport quality and safety.

### 8.4 Cross-cutting strategies

Objective 15: Include sustainable transport consideration within the strategies of the Decade of Action for Road Safety. In this context, promote the adoption of a policy of "zero tolerance" to reduce the number of injured and dead from traffic accidents. Consider actions to reduce traffic safety problems resulting from increasing share of motorcycles in the total trips.

Objective 16: Promote the continued monitoring of the impacts of emissions and noise generated by transport in health, and incorporate mechanisms to assessing the corresponding impacts in economic analyses.

Objective 17: Promote mitigation of GHG emissions that contribute to climate change, by considering sustainable transport actions following the paradigm of "avoid-shift-improve."

Objective 18: Work on the adaptation of transport infrastructure, existing services and new projects to reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects associated with climate change.

Objective 19: Promote special consideration to vulnerable users in planning, implementation and operation of infrastructure and sustainable transport systems, through actions aimed at improving the quality, safety and accessibility for all, especially for women, the elderly, disabled persons, children and low income people.

Objective 20: Promote the adoption of innovative financing mechanisms for building sustainable transport infrastructure and providing complementary services.

Objective 21: Work on the institutional, regulatory and economic aspects that allow the development of sustainable transport, including management, human resources training and interagency coordination.

Objective 22: Encourage the widespread distribution of information on sustainable transportation at all levels of government and to the public.

Objective 23: Advance in the development and allocation of adequate financial resources to the institutions dedicated to the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of sustainable transport.

Objective 24: Promote greater transparency and good governance practices through the application of appropriate tools, and foster the integration of transport, environment, urban development and health policies.

To monitor the progress of their work summarized in the above objectives, countries will voluntarily provide information on the progress of this sustainable transport agenda in the next Forum FTS to be held in Asunción, Paraguay in 2013. Likewise, countries will join efforts to participate in the FTS-Cities to be held in Mexico City in October 2012 with the participation of representatives from the cities of the region. At the same UNCRD and the IDB are invited to propose a list of indicators that allow such monitoring, with the support of observer organizations,

Agreed on the 24th day of June 2011 in Bogota, Colombia

Notes: <sup>1</sup> The delegation of the República Bolivariana de Venezuela requested the opportunity of consulting its Government to be able to endorse this Declaration.

<sup>2</sup> The Annex presents details of each of these initiatives.

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## Annex

### Relevant global and regional initiatives, which inform and draw on this Declaration

1. *The Sustainable Development Agenda 21* adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 3 to June 14, 1992, included the theme of transportation systems, and subsequent high level meetings of the 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19), reaffirmed that improving transport systems and accessibility for the promotion of sustainable development can promote economic and social development and help in integrating developing countries into the global economy and, in this way, contribute to poverty eradication. These results will be taken into account in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development Rio +20 to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 4 to June 6, 2012.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations, through Resolution 64/255 of March 2010, officially proclaimed the *Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020* in March 2010 to provide a framework for countries and communities to enhance action to save lives on roads worldwide. The World Health Organization, following a broad consultative process, issued the Plan of Action for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, which includes actions consistent with the principles of sustainable transport.
3. South American Presidents gathered on August 31 and September 1, 2000, in the City of Brasilia, agreed to undertake joint actions to promote the South American process of political, economic social integration, creating the *Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America IIRSA*. Since then, they advanced on a common agenda, through an Action Plan that envisages activities in transport, energy and communications. The plan includes strategic institutional and political actions, and includes the environmental and social dimensions of the projects.
4. The *Mesoamerica Project*, resulting from the Tuxtla Summit and the Plan Puebla-Panama, agreed on June 28, 2008, represents a high-level political endeavor that articulates cooperation, development and integration efforts of ten countries (Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic), facilitating the management and implementation of projects aimed at improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the region. The project includes integration of regional transport infrastructure, among other social and economic development initiatives.
5. Participants at the *First Meeting of South American Ministers Responsible for Transport Road Safety*, organized by the Ministry of Transport of Peru, who met in Lima on 14 and March 15, 2011, recognized and adopted the proclamation of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, and agreed on actions to stop the increase in the numbers of dead and injured caused by traffic accidents, which include sustainable transport actions.
6. The debates at the *Conference for Sustainable Transportation, Air Quality and Climate Change for Latin America and the Caribbean*, held in Rosario, Argentina, from 11 to 14 May 2011, sponsored by the Clean Air Institute, the World Bank the Inter-American Development Bank and several governments and NGOs, which advanced at the regional level the concepts adopted in the 2020 Bangkok Declaration, adopted at the Fifth Forum for Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Asia and the Bellagio Declaration on Transport and Climate Change.



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