

Towards Sustainable and People-Centered Regional Development — Thirty-second International Training Course —

Under the theme “Sustainable Regional Development,” UNCRD conducted the thirty-second International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 32) from 13 May to 23 June 2004. Attended by eleven mid-level professionals from central and local governments in eleven countries (Cambodia, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam) with support from the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET) and Nagoya Port Authority, the goal of the training was to contribute to capacity-building for regional development, focusing on the ability to deal with environmental and human security issues. To achieve this goal, the course objectives were: (a) to provide a venue for sharing and learning from country experiences; (b) to maximize the learning potential gained by being located in Japan; and (c) to increase awareness on environmental and human security issues.

The course has been redesigned and updated annually to better reflect contemporary

issues and problems as well as training needs of participants’ countries. This year, the course was structured around six modules: (a) overview; (b) living environment; (c) environmental management; (d) disaster mitigation; (e) human security; and (f) synthesis. Participants had an opportunity to present their country cases in the context of the respective relevant module. As resource persons, not only UNCRD staff but also scholars, experts from local governments, and community-based organizations (CBOs) representatives as well as the participants themselves actively participated and shared ideas and experiences for the benefit of all. In addition, with valuable support from UNCRD volunteers, a cultural exchange programme and Japanese language class were offered during the course.

Through a six-week programme replete with lectures, case study sessions, and discussion, as well as field visits to learn firsthand from the development experiences of Japan, the following outcomes were achieved. In Module 1, initiated by the Director’s session on “sus-



Visit to Setagaya City, Tokyo

tainable regional development,” participants deepened their understanding of the Millennium Development Goals and important UN agendas for sustainable development. Participants also experienced local governments’ efforts to promote sustainable regional development with Aichi Prefectural and Nagoya City Governments. In Module 2, they analysed “living environment” via four cases in Japan, viz., Arimatsu in Nagoya City, Kozoji New Town in Kasugai City, Hachiman in Gifu Prefecture, and Setagaya City in Tokyo from the perspectives of safety, health, convenience, amenity, and (Continued on page 2)

Successful Completion of Ninth Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management

Today, decentralization for local and regional development is viewed as a means of achieving political stability, effective service delivery, equity and macroeconomic stability for accelerating development and enhancing participation at the local level. However, in spite of its benefits, many African countries have insufficient numbers of appropriately trained personnel with expertise in regional and local development planning and management. In response to this challenge, UNCRD Africa Office, in collaboration with its partners, continues to conduct the Africa Training Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management to train the critical mass of planners and to assist African countries in their endeavour to design and implement effective decentralization and regional development policies and programmes.

Towards this goal, UNCRD in collaboration with the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Kenya, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Kenya conducted the Ninth Africa Training

Course on Local and Regional Development Planning and Management from 16 February to 19 March 2004 at the AICAD training centre in Juja, Kenya. The principal objective of the training course was to provide mid-career African planners with requisite knowledge and analytical skills in formulating and implementing effective local and regional development policies and plans.

The Minister for Local and Regional Development, the Honourable Musikari Kombo, officially opened the course. Other dignitaries and invited guests, including UNDP’s Deputy Resident Representative, Isaac Chivore; the Executive Secretary of AICAD, Andrew Gidamis; the Deputy Resident Representative of JICA Kenya, Tom Nitta, also attended the opening programme and gave opening remarks.

Twenty-one participants from eleven African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe) attended the training course, nineteen of whom participated through UNCRD and AICAD sponsorship while the Namibian Government



sponsored two participants from Namibia. Twenty-four per cent of the participants were women. The course, which was both participatory and output-oriented, was structured around seven modules consisting of lecture topics, panel discussions, workshops, and field studies. Modules covered theory and practice on regional development planning and management focusing on themes such as concepts and issues of development; thematic issues and approaches to local and regional development; development administration and micro-based development; field study; project planning, man-

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sustainability. They also gained a useful exposure to Japan's participatory *Machi-Zukuri* experiences in each of four areas. Module 3 dealt with "environmental management" focusing on sustainable production and consumption (SP&C) and environmentally sustainable transport (EST). Participants obtained practical insights from the initiatives and measures taken by Nagoya City for solid waste management, waste reduction and recycling of resources as well as Toyota Motor Corporation for cleaner production and EST.

In Module 4, "disaster mitigation," participants visited Hyogo Prefecture's Disaster Management Bureau, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, and Maiko High School to learn from the experiences and lessons of the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Module 5 introduced the concept of "human security" and its application in regional development planning and implementation. In the group exercise, the participants learned to identify insecure groups of people through vulnerability analysis. Through lectures, field visits, and group exercises, they were able to appreciate the importance of addressing human security concerns arising from migration, involuntary resettlement, conflict, and globalization. Lastly, in Module 6, participants formulated and made presentations on their individual action plans to be absorbed into their professional activities to address development issues in their respective countries.

The overall evaluation found that the course objectives were largely attained and the balanced module structure and the close linkage between lectures, field visits, and discussions fully appreciated. In addition, many participants requested continuous support from UNCRD for implementing their action plans. In response to such requests, UNCRD is planning to dispatch a follow-up mission to selected participants' countries as well as providing web-based and e-mail consultations to technically support their action plans. ■

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agement and evaluation; and re-entry planning and course evaluation.

The resource persons consisted of UNCRD experts, and scholars and policymakers from diverse training and research institutions, government agencies, UN organizations, and the private sector. The training methodology helps to maximize the sharing of ideas and experiences between lecturers and participants which by effectively identifying key problems of regional development creates awareness on major policy issues affecting African countries. Participants also presented their country case studies alongside the resource persons, thus sharpening their training and delivery skills. Training materials, which were developed by

Sixteenth UNCRD Advisory Committee Meeting

The sixteenth meeting of the UNCRD Advisory Committee was convened in Nagoya on 25-26 May 2004. Under the chairmanship of John F. Jones, the committee heard concise presentations on the full range of UNCRD's operations delivered by respective project coordinators led by Director Kazunobu Onogawa. In a cordial and supportive atmosphere committee members deliberated on the Centre's current situation, planned activities, and future prospects, particularly in relation to securing additional financial support.

Committee members: John F. Jones (Professor, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver); Isaac Meroka Mbeche (Professor, Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Nairobi); Tsuneo Okada (Emeritus Professor, University of Tokyo); R. Rajamani (Indian Administrative Service, Ex-Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest); Monthip S. Tabucanon (Director General, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Thailand); Jaime Galvez Valenzuela (Consultant, Advisor, Ministerial Metropolitan Secretariat of Housing and Urbanism, Chilean Association of Municipalities); and Jinichiro Yabuta (President, International Development Center of Japan)

Ex-Officio members: Guido Bertucci (Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, UN/DESA); Hiroshi Minami (then Director, United Nations Administration Division, Multilateral Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Government of Japan); and Mitsuo Sugiyama (Deputy Director General, Chubu International Centre, JICA)

Observer: Yohei Takamura (United Nations Administration Division, Multilateral Cooperation Department, Foreign Policy Bureau, Government of Japan); and nine UNCRD staff members ■

resource persons; and textbooks prepared by UNCRD in collaboration with its partners and through in-country training programmes, were utilized during the training course.

The JICA Resident Representative in Kenya, Masaaki Otsuka in his closing remarks, commended the organizers and applauded the partnership between UNCRD, JICA, AICAD and UNDP for the successful training course, noting that "the resources to conduct large-scale training are limited" and therefore encouraged participants to "form an important link" between UNCRD and AICAD/JICA. The Resident Representative of JICA also underscored the commitment of his government to African development and stated: "there are now numerous initiatives aimed at having the potential of the continent realized." ■

Five-Year JICA/UNCRD Training Programme for Viet Nam Completed

In 1999, UNCRD began implementing a series of annual training courses for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on "Planning and Management of Urban Development" in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). From 25 January to 29 February 2004, UNCRD conducted the last course in this series, training eight more mid-level officials from the central and local governments of Viet Nam in a course with the theme "Sustainable Urban Development and Living Environment Improvement." The fifth training course focused on solid waste and wastewater management and other environmental issues which require urgent attention in rapidly urbanizing Viet Nam. Lectures covered: (a) introduction to living environment improvement; (b) local autonomy system; (c) urban development and living environment improvement; (d) citizen participation and living environment improvement; (e) urban environmental management; (f) urban disaster management; and (g) synthesis.

In relation to these lecture inputs, participants visited relevant sites in Nagoya and beyond to complement the classroom input.

Citizen participation continued to be a major topic of interest for Vietnamese participants. The importance of citizen participation in project planning and implementation was made clear through relevant field studies. For participants who are used to government-led and top-down development, a participatory approach seemed time-consuming and inefficient because of the difficulty in building a consensus among citizens, but as they deepened their understanding, participants realized that in city planning with citizens' participation, thinking and discussing together will change not only the citizens' way of thinking but also government officials' mindset.

Participants were also eager to learn about wastewater treatment since there are no treatment facilities for household sewage, making it an urgent issue in the urban areas of Viet Nam. Two participants from Hung Yen Province chose the "Management of Solid Waste and Wastewater in Pho Noi Town, Hung Yen Province" as the theme of their action plan. Through sharing inputs from the training course with their supervisors and colleagues, participants will be better able to implement their action plans, which, in turn, will contribute to improvement of the living environment in Viet Nam. With the completion of the fifth course, UNCRD trained a total of thirty-eight professional staff from central and local governments in Viet Nam during the five-year programme.

Staff Involved: Katsuaki Takai, Masatoshi Kawamura, Tokubun Yamahida, Nana Urakami, and Misa Matsuba ■

New JICA/UNCRD Training Programme Launched for Bulgaria

In the winter of 2003, in collaboration with JICA, UNCRD embarked upon a three-year programme of training courses for the Republic of Bulgaria and dispatched a preliminary mission to observe the current situation and identify training needs in the country. Three months later, from 29 February to 28 March 2004, the first course was conducted, "Community Initiative Approach to Rural Development" with participation of four pairs of officials from the municipal governments of Kazanlak, Koprivshitsa, Kotel, and Velingrad — all involved in rural development — and two senior officials from the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Approximately 15 per cent of the total population of Bulgaria now lives in the capital city of Sophia, and are enduring an excessive degree of economic concentration. It is imperative that central-and-regional imbalances in income and unemployment be rectified as they inhibit the stable economic growth of the country as a whole. The Government of Bulgaria requested cooperation from JICA in its efforts to promote the local economy to reduce the central-and-regional disparities. In response, JICA initiated a project called "Regional Economic Development in a Model Area" which has the goal of promoting regional economic develop-

ment, not led by the central government, but by collaboration among regional or local governments, private firms, and residents. Kazanlak City is now designated as a model area to formulate and implement an industrial development strategy and action plans with citizen participation. UNCRD is undertaking the capacity-building component by conducting the training programme for government officials from municipalities and ministries engaged in rural development.

Through lectures, group discussion, and field study of Japanese cases, participants obtained useful knowledge in revitalizing farming villages by utilizing available local resources and, at the end of the course, each municipality came up with an action plan based on these inputs. In relation to the inputs, participants visited tourism promotion sites which effectively utilize the world heritage designation in Miyajima Town and Hiroshima City. They also saw Asuke Town's unique tourism promotion in combination with its welfare measures for the elderly. They learned about techniques for consensus-building, coordination, and collaboration between private and public sectors facing common problems as well as how to facilitate citizens' participation through the field visits. Each action plan produced by the participants contained a challeng-



Observation of rural revitalization in Miyama-cho, Kyoto Prefecture

ing proposal to revitalize the respective cities by applying knowledge and skills from Japan's cases as well as making full use of available local resources.

In June 2004, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, dispatched a mission to monitor and follow-up on these action plans, particularly in Kazanlak City which is now in the process of setting up a Kazanlak Regional Development Council to implement the Kazanlak Area Revitalization Project. Two former participants from Kazanlak City now play key roles in formulating and implementing this project. In linkage with the Kazanlak Project, monitoring and following-up activities for former participants will be continued by UNCRD.

Staff Involved: Katsuaki Takai, Masatoshi Kawamura, Teruhiko Yoshimura, Tokubun Yamahida, Nana Urakami, and Misa Matsuba ■

Western Region of China: Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course

Fifteen central and local government officials engaged in the comprehensive regional development projects for the Western Region of China attended the second in the series of the training courses on "Comprehensive Regional Development for the Western Region of China" from 2 to 26 March 2004, held in collaboration with JICA.

The lectures covered comprehensive national development planning and the local administration system in Japan; comprehensive development system in Hokkaido; regional plan of Aichi Prefecture; and sustainable regional development. Field visits were carefully incorporated into each module so that participants would share the practical experiences with local governments and private companies. Western China and Hokkaido have some topographic features in common, therefore some lectures and a field visit programme took place in Hokkaido, with cooperation from the Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation.

At the end of the course, four groups of participants drew up study reports, many of which pointed out the importance of principles behind the plan, and the attitude of sticking to basic principles. Most participants work in the National Development and Reform Commission and its provincial commissions, the central and regional policy-formulating nucleus of the Government of China and are therefore expected to make every effort to reflect and share what they learned from the training course at their respective work place. This will contribute to ensuring sustainable development and improve the well-being of the people in the western region of the country.

Staff Involved: Katsuaki Takai, Tokubun Yamahida, Nana Urakami, Hiromi Yamamoto, Masatoshi Kawamura, and Misa Matsuba ■

Development of Western China: Second Training Seminar

UNCRD has undertaken several projects with the Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR), Government of China, and the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) to support "China's Western Development Program" promoted by the Chinese Government. As one of those projects, the first training seminar on "Land Planning and Integrated Rural Development in Western China" was held in March 2002 in Xi'an City. The Second Training Seminar on "Land Planning and Integrated Rural Development in Western China" focused on national land planning and ecosystem restoration reflecting the needs on the Chinese side. The seminar was held in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province from 14 to 17 April 2004, under the auspices of UNCRD, MLR, and CAST. Local government officials involved in land planning, rural development, and management in Western China, as well as twenty-one resource persons including UNCRD Director and personnel from the Ministry of the Environment, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Government of Japan, as well as the Governments of China and the Republic of Korea participated.

The four-day seminar consisted of lectures, discussions, and field visits. Participants were keen to learn about national land development and land-use planning in Japan and the Republic of Korea and raised many questions.

Through this training seminar, all participants were able to deepen their understanding of the importance of development proceeding in harmony with the environment, the ecosystem, and the necessity of making environmental assessment at the planning stage of development planning. They also confirmed the importance of all regions in China making efforts towards sustainable development, and reflecting the opinions of residents in development planning.

Staff Involved: Kazunobu Onogawa and Hiromi Yamamoto ■

Seminar on Sustainable Development of Karst Areas in Gunungkidul



In collaboration with Local Development Planning Board of Gunungkidul Regency of Indonesia, UNCRD conducted a three-day seminar on "Sustainable Development of Karst Areas in Gunungkidul" in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in January 2004 as a part of follow-up to the 31st International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 31) in technical support of the implementation of former participants' action plans and to identify further training needs in the country. The seminar consisted of a fieldtrip, lecture sessions, and discussion, and a workshop in order for participants to explore well-balanced methods to preserve the karst area while at the same time promoting industrial activities. Gunungkidul, located in Yogyakarta, is the karst area with potential tourism resources which is now being damaged by disordered farming and limestone mining therefore faces considerable environmental problems.

With participation of some sixty people including local government officials, citizens, NGOs, and university professors, lectures were delivered by UNCRD resource persons, covering: karst areas and tourism in Japan; case studies of Akiyosidai Quasi-National Park and Kitakyushu Quasi-National Park; the national park system in Japan; and land-use coordination between mining and other activities for the public interest in Japan. From an economic perspective it was proposed to initiate the promotion of environment-conscious businesses such as eco-tourism and handicraft industries utilizing local limestone resources.

In the workshop, three former UNCRD training course participants as well as their supervisors and colleagues discussed the necessary measures to promote sustainable karst area development in Gunungkidul. A consensus was reached to formulate new action plans to consolidate all the relevant activities in the fields of eco-tourism development, small-scale businesses promotion in agriculture, industry and commerce, and environmental conservation. It is to be hoped that unplanned limestone quarrying will be halted immediately and that a well-coordinated mining system will be established in order to conserve the natural environment as far as possible while promoting an eco-tourism industry.

Staff Involved: Katsuaki Takai, Tokubun Yamahida, and Misa Matsuba ■

Manila Policy Dialogue on Environment and Transport in the Asian Region

The Manila Policy Dialogue on Environment and Transport in the Asian Region, held on 16-17 January 2004, in Manila, Philippines, was attended by high-level officials from thirteen Asian countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam) and representatives of eleven international organizations. The conference, organized by the Philippines Department of Transportation and Communication and the Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, in collaboration with UNCRD, had the objectives of (a) overviewing the regional situation on transport and environment and discussing the need for strategic planning for environmentally sustainable transport (EST) with both long-term vision and short-term/long-term actions; (b) discussing specific priority topics and issues related to environment and transport in Asia; and (c) making recommendations on the promotion of EST in Asia in the form of a policy statement.

Welcome addresses were made by the Honorable Leandro R. Mendoza, Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), Government of the Philippines, Tetsushige Nishio, Director-General, Environmental Management Bureau, Ministry of Environment, Japan, and Kazunobu Onogawa, UNCRD Director.

Discussions covered (a) strategic planning for Asian EST with both long-term vision and short-term actions; (b) roadside air quality monitoring and assessment; (c) emission control for in-use vehicles with special attention to inspection and maintenance; (d) cleaner fuel for vehicles; and (e) environmentally friendly public transport planning.

As a final outcome of the conference, participants made recommendations towards the promotion of EST in Asia, with the adoption of the Manila Statement. The Manila Statement requests UNCRD to assist participating Asian countries in (a) the formulation of national EST strategies-cum-action-plans, and (b) the establishment of a regional EST forum and subsidiary expert groups. The first regional forum will be held in Nagoya, Japan in August 2005, in conjunction with Aichi EXPO 2005.

Following the successful convening of this conference, UNCRD has initiated contact with relevant partners and stakeholders to formulate national strategies-cum-action plans for Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Lao PDR, as the first phase countries.

The following contains excerpts of the "Manila Statement — Towards the Realization of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Asia". The participants, having met in Manila...to gain insight into the regional situa-

tion on transport and environment, to discuss specific priority topics with regard to environmentally sustainable transport, and to adopt a statement on environmentally sustainable transport in the Asian region,

1. unanimously agree to the need for establishing a regional forum and subsidiary expert groups, where appropriate, to facilitate further exchange of opinions, ideas, and information among participating countries on environment and transport related issues in the Asian region;
2. also agree that such a regional forum should facilitate annual high-level policy dialogues, including sharing of experiences and views on regional, national, and local strategies, and detailed discussions on specific issues of common concerns through expert group meetings;
3. appreciate the ongoing activities in relation to some elements of EST, such as Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI Asia), Policy Initiative in Transport (POINT), Air Pollution in the Megacities of Asia (APMA), Kitakyushu Initiative, the Sustainable Mobility Project of the World Business Council of Sustainable Development (WBCSD), ASEAN Working Group on Environmentally Sustainable Cities, and various projects carried out by bilateral and multilateral agencies;
4. particularly welcome the initiatives of UNCRD extending assistance to the countries of the region, especially the developing countries, in preparing national strategies and action plans to promote EST, and to facilitate annual high-level meetings and expert group meetings;
5. request UNCRD to cooperate with other relevant organizations and initiatives, in identifying and exploring sources of possible assistance to realize national strategies and action plans, and in establishing the regional forum and its subsidiary expert groups to promote EST;
6. also request UNCRD, in cooperation with other relevant organizations and initiatives, to follow-up overall progress on transport and environment related issues in Asia, including formulation as well as implementation of the national strategies and action plans on EST, and to report on achievements and progress at the first regional forum. The First Regional Forum is expected to be held in August 2005 in Nagoya, Japan.

Staff involved: Kazunobu Onogawa, Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Ken Shimizu, Tadahihiro Shibata, and Makiko Uchida ■

Local Performance Indicators for Environmentally Sustainable Development: Thai Training Course

UNCRD conducted a Training Course on Local Performance Indicators for Environmentally Sustainable Development for Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality and Other Municipalities on 15-17 June 2004 in cooperation with Department of Environmental Quality (DEQP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality, Thailand.

Over 160 participants from DEQP-MONRE, Nakhon Ratchasima Municipality, other neighbouring municipalities, and relevant private sector representatives attended. The participants consisted of various heads of departments of those municipalities, including Finance, Public Health and Environment, Sanitary Work, and Waterworks, among others.

From general experience it is observed that decision-makers are increasingly keen to use relevant indicators to evaluate the performance of their policies with regard to their effectiveness in pollution prevention as well as in integration of environmental concerns in developmental decisions. Indicators are required to keep track whether development is sustainable from an economic, environmental, and social

point of view. It is also crucial to evaluate the broad national sustainable development policies through performances at local level.

The objective of this training was therefore to build capacity of the local government officials in: (a) monitoring environmental progress; and (b) ensuring that environmental concerns were taken into account when policies were formulated and implemented for various sectors — land, air, water, forest, biodiversity, and energy resources.

Lectures were given on: (a) an overview of environmental issues and challenges; (b) national environmental issues and challenges; (c) an overview of environmental policies/strategies/action plans; (d) municipal performance indicators; and (e) global performance indicators. Four neighbouring municipalities presented their local environmental issues/challenges as well as their efforts and experiences on Local Agenda 21. Field visits to such local project sites as Lumtakong Irrigation/Wastewater Treatment Plant were also undertaken while on-site lectures by technical experts were provided.

Participants were expected to share what they learned from the training course with their



colleagues in their respective work places, to enhance the capacity of local government officials in ensuring that environmental concerns are taken into account when they plan development projects for various sectors.

Staff Involved: Kazunobu Onogawa, Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Ken Shimizu, and Makiko Uchida ■

Needs Assessment Missions on Sustainable Production and Consumption

The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development specifically underlines the importance of changing consumption and production patterns as one of the essential elements for sustainable development. One of the recommendations of the Plan of Implementation (JPOI) is to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production thereby promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by delinking economic growth and environmental degradation.

Keeping this in mind, there is a need for governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector, and all major civil so-

ciety groups to play an active and effective role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels and in relevant sectors. However, many local and central governments in the Asia-Pacific Region often lack the institutional framework and capacity, as well as the financial resources to develop and realize a comprehensive work programme in promoting sustainable production and consumption.

Against this background, the Environment Group has initiated activities in the field of sustainable consumption and production, in selected Southeast Asian and South Asian countries under a project entitled Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption at Local and Regional Levels in Asian Countries through a Participatory Process. The main objective is to integrate the perception of sustainable production and consumption into mainstream thinking, national policies, and regulatory framework by sensitizing civil society, local/central governments, private sector, industry/business groups (mainly SMEs) and NGOs.

As a first phase of the project, the Environment Group conducted three needs assessment missions between January and May 2004 to Southeast Asian countries (Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand, and Indonesia) and to South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and India) targeted under



the project. The primary objectives were: (a) conducting a needs assessment on sustainable consumption and production, based on discussions/consultations with relevant government officials in each of the countries visited; and (b) identifying country priorities/issues/required activities to be incorporated in the project proposal, to be jointly formulated by UNCRD and participating governments, for submission to appropriate bilateral/multilateral donor agencies.

Based on the consultations held, with the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Industry (generally at the Director-General level), other relevant Ministries, and stakeholders (including NGOs) in each country, a comprehensive project proposal has been prepared by UNCRD, which has been endorsed by the participating countries. UNCRD has already begun to explore funding possibilities with donors for the implementation of the project, based on the proposal prepared. ■



Fifth CPC-JICA-UNCRD Training Course on Local Development Planning and Management in Lao PDR

The Fifth CPC-JICA-UNCRD Training Course on Local Development Planning and Management was conducted at Huay Xai, Bokeo Province, Lao PDR from 26 April to 8 May 2004 in collaboration with the Department of General Planning, Committee for Planning and Cooperation, Government of Lao PDR (DGP/CPC) and JICA. This training is part of a long-term initiative to provide capacity-building at the provincial and district levels for improved planning and project management, poverty alleviation, and increased human security. Between 1999 and 2003, eight training courses were conducted under this programme targeting a total of 258 planners at the central, provincial, and district levels, of which the last four were undertaken with financial support from JICA.

In line with the national decentralization policy, priority has been directed to capacity development of administrators and planning personnel tasked to undertake development planning and management at the provincial and district levels. This training programme closely adheres to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and strives to increase capacity for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by stressing inclusion of the weakest groups in planning at the provincial and district levels and strengthening national and local programmes which reflect the priorities of the local communities.

The training course was conducted in Bokeo Province to cover the specific training needs of this province which borders Myanmar and Thailand, and which is facing threats to human security as a result of its remote location, a regional drug trade, and the introduction of new infrastructure such as roads connecting China to Thailand — which it is feared will undermine the economic and social development of the province.

The training course emphasized: (a) linking the training activities with the planning cycle at the district and provincial levels; (b) contributing to the *kum-ban* (cluster of villages) development planning processes; and (c) promoting capacity-building of planning teams from the poor districts designated under the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES) for *kum-ban* development planning, involving district chief (or deputy chief), chief of district planning and statistics office, chiefs of main sectoral offices, and representatives of mass organizations such as the Lao Women's Union (LWU) and Youth Organization.

The training course contributed to the effective implementation of NGPES for which the Lao PDR Government is in the process of allocating a substantial amount of funds from the current fiscal year's budget.

Thirty-four participants attended the training course: six from each of the five districts in Bokeo Province, with four observers including two planners from the provincial planning department of Luang Prabang Province, and two participatory planning specialists from the UNDP currently engaged in implementing the Governance and Public Administration Reform (GPAR) project in Luang Prabang Province. The participants constituted a district governor or vice governor, heads or deputy heads of the district departments for education, public health, agriculture and forestry, and the planning and statistics offices. The heads of the district Lao Women's Union also attended the course. This composition facilitated teamwork at the district level representing political commitment, sectoral concerns, and the mainstreaming of gender issues into planning. The observers shared their experience with the other participants thereby stimulating discussion and implementation of the planning exercise during the training course.

The Training Course consisted of the following five modules: (a) lecture-discussion sessions on topics related to, among others, NGPES and the Village Development Fund (VDF), participatory approaches to local development planning and management, integrating human security into local development using vulnerability analysis, and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and social capital for local development; (b) participation presentations for exchange of experiences and ideas on *kum-ban* planning and poverty reduction; (c) planning exercise on participatory project design and management for poverty reduction and local development; (d) field study visit to local development project sites to learn about practices and lessons on participatory project design, implementation and management; and (e) action planning designed to enable each district team to incorporate lessons from the training into district and *kum-ban* planning at their jobs. Lecturers and training facilitators included staff from CPC, JICA, and UNCRD.

Emphasis was laid on addressing the opportunities and challenges facing Bokeo Province for its socioeconomic development in the planning exercise. It was found that despite its proximity to Thailand, Bokeo has failed to realize its development potential because of its inability to compete with higher quality goods traded at lower prices. The agricultural sector had also suffered because of the prospecting undertaken by the unregulated mining industry. No environmental impact assessments (EIAs) have been undertaken to study the changes in the course of the Mekong River or the impact of the mining industry on farmland and the lives of the farmers. The new road be-



ing built across the province connecting neighbouring Thailand to China to the north is seen as an opportunity for increased trade but also as a threat if cheaper imported goods were to deluge the local economy and if diseases such as HIV/AIDS are spread further into the country.

On the final day of the planning exercise, a *kum-ban* plan was presented to all the stakeholders concerned in the villages, local government and line agencies, and large external projects in the area. The focus was on resolving land-related issues. A proposal for land management covering three elements was presented — land reallocation to resolve conflict between villages, a land-use plan to resolve conflict between land used for agriculture and grazing, and resolution of compensation from gem-mining companies on land destroyed by them. The provincial line agencies were present and provided excellent feedback on modalities and support for implementing the plan. The vice-governor of the province was also supportive of the output of the planning exercise.

Each district prepared an action plan based on the learning during the training. The focus was on poverty reduction among the most vulnerable groups and implementation of the NGPES. The means of ensuring food security were outlined through mobilizing local communities, establishing village development funds, completing land reallocation, and increasing rice and cash-crop production. Environmental concerns were reflected in the action plans to reduce disease among humans and livestock, and reduce use of chemical fertilizers. The roles and responsibilities of each team member were identified in the areas of participatory survey and data collection, problem analysis, and identification of appropriate solutions based on the experience of the planning exercise conducted during the training course.

A debriefing session was held and a questionnaire was administered at the end of the course to determine the satisfaction level of participants concerning the learning content and the value of the training programme. The subjects found most useful were those related to development strategy and poverty eradication, district development plan, village development fund, human security and local development, and project cycle management.

Staff involved: Devyani Mani, Baku Takahashi, and Mai Hasegawa ■

International Symposium on “Community Legacy in Disaster Management”

The Hyogo Office convened a Working Group Meeting on 5-6 February and a one-day International Symposium on “Community Legacy in Disaster Management” to consider the sustainability of community based disaster management (CBDM) on 7 February 2004. The Working Group Meeting brought together a global community of more than thirty persons from seventeen countries both to share a wide variety of experiences of disaster management at local levels and focus their attention on the central theme. The Hyogo Office is developing Guidelines and Tools for Sustainable CBDM for use by concerned persons/organizations such as policymakers, national and local disaster managers, community-based organizers, and trainers of CBDM activities. The draft guidelines and tools were tested for their usability in real-life situations in Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Viet Nam, as pilot projects. The workshop aimed to review these pilot projects and discuss the overall applicability of the guidelines and tools against the backdrop of a better exchange of opinions/experiences regarding the issues and challenges of sustainable CBDM.



The International Symposium was co-organized with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Secretariat, Geneva, as a pre-event for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) to be held in Kobe from 18 to 22 January 2005. It aimed to collectively identify key issues as well as to throw light on the needs and the challenges at the community level in managing disasters and reducing disaster risks. This “stocktaking task” is considered an essential exercise in understanding the unique opportunities presented by the WCDR, precisely ten years after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of January 1995.

Mr. Chowdhury Kamal Ibne Yusuf, Minister of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh delivered a keynote speech on “Risk Reduction Precursor to Sustainable CBDM” (see also col. 1, p. 8). Through presentations, various types of CBDM case studies were introduced and explained in detail. Also, these presentations identified the important elements in CBDM which have facilitated successful implementation. The social, cultural, economic, and even political elements critical to their success were noted and elaborated upon.

The international symposium also included a panel discussion in which the international experts were encouraged to review further the notion of “community” — shedding light on this concept from various perspectives. This discussion aimed to instigate a meaningful exchange among experts, who, from their own expertise and experiences, could offer innovative and powerful ideas. Special reports were presented by representatives of disaster management organizations recently involved in the aftermath of the Bam earthquake in Iran. They shared their experiences and their observations of the early stages of the rehabilitation process of the stricken city.

Finally, renowned expert in the field of disaster management, Ian Davis contributed his observations and made critical analyses in relation to the anticipation of the WCDR. He gave a special speech at the end to integrate the presentations and discussions and concluded with a suggestion of critical issues that ought to be reviewed during WCDR and beyond. ■



UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction

Kobe, Japan, 18-22 January 2005

On 23 December 2003, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/58/214, to convene the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005, organized by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Secretariat. Its objectives are:

- To conclude and report on the review of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action, with a view to updating the guiding framework on disaster reduction for the twenty-first century;
- To identify specific activities aimed at ensuring the implementation of relevant provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- To share best practices and lessons learned to further disaster reduction within the context of attaining sustainable development, and to identify gaps and challenges;
- To increase awareness of the importance of disaster reduction policies, thereby facilitating and promoting the implementation of those policies; and
- To increase the reliability and availability of appropriate disaster-related information to the public and disaster management agencies in all regions.



Shake table demonstration

At the WCDR, parallel sessions will be grouped under five themes identified as the priority areas of work for the next ten years. There will be various side events such as a symposium, panel discussions, and exhibitions in the public forum.

As the Hyogo Office is located in Kobe, UNCRD plans to implement various activities to contribute to the WCDR — activities designed to bolster the community-based disaster management (CBDM) activities that the office has been pursuing during the last few years.

As a pre-event of the WCDR, UNCRD organized, with the ISDR Secretariat, an International Symposium on “Community Legacy in Disaster Management” on 7 February 2004 in Kobe (see adjacent article). UNCRD also organized an International Conference on “Partnership in Community Based Disaster Management in Asia” on 24-26 August 2004, in Delhi, India as a pre-event of the WCDR, aiming at initiating a partnership-formation process towards the WCDR.

During the WCDR, UNCRD plans to co-organize one of the group sessions tentatively entitled “Reducing the Underlying Risk Factors”. UNCRD will co-organize a parallel session on CBDM and will also organize an International Symposium on Sustainability on CBDM for one day during the Public Forum. UNCRD and selected participants will review the achievements of disaster management interventions since the UNIDNDR and evaluate how the notion of “community” has been woven into them. In relation to the Symposium, the Improvised Shake Table Demonstration will be conducted to disseminate an effective demonstration education tool on safer housing for nonengineered buildings for its wider applications which promote implementation of simple techniques of earthquake disaster-resistant housing in vulnerable communities of the developing countries. UNCRD Hyogo Office is now exploring possible partnerships to coorganize these activities and conduct further relevant side events during WCDR.

For more information on WCDR, please visit the ISDR homepage; available from <http://www.unisdr.org/>

Conversation with the Minister of Disaster Management and Relief

During the International Symposium on "Community Legacy in Disaster Management", the Honourable Chowdhury Kamal Ibne Yusuf, Minister of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh, found time to talk to UNCRD about the situation in his country. The following are conversation excerpts:

- **On the disaster-prone nature of Bangladesh** "Due to its geographic location in one of the world's largest delta regions, Bangladesh is prone to devastating flooding on a regular basis. Compounding the problem is that the country has little or no control over the vast rivers which originate outside its territory...there is also excessive rain and seasonal monsoons which leave low-lying land inundated."

- **On disaster management** "People are very used to flooding...a comprehensive nationwide organization has been set up to deal with the full cycle of disaster preparedness, relief, and recovery. This organization extends from the prime minister's office right down to the lowest administrative unit. Village disaster committees (VDCs) are representative groups equipped to deal with emergency warnings, evacuation, relief measures including health issues, and recovery. Their capacity has been evident in previous disasters, where community recovery from widespread flooding has been remarkable."

- **On the importance of awareness** "The importance of disaster education and awareness, leading to increased resilience, is of course immense...and not just concerning flood disasters. Bangladesh is also prone to earthquakes, the last major event being in 1897. The Dhaka-Chittagong fault is a cause for considerable alarm...earthquake drills in Dhaka, where the older districts are particularly vulnerable, have been held, involving the entire population. Hence, pre-disaster measures are being given increased importance."

- **A paradigm shift** "Emphasis is shifting from relief to poverty alleviation/self reliance...the VDCs are instrumental in this process, being in the forefront of local-level awareness-raising, capacity-building, and risk reduction efforts. Through 'unity and strength in diversity' local-level disaster relief efforts have sought to avoid creating dependence, as this can be a barrier to full community recovery." ■

Ethiopia Training Workshop on Project Planning and Management, and Data Collection and Analysis for Oromia Regional Government: Phase VI

The Africa Office has so far conducted six training courses in the Oromia region of Ethiopia during which 170 professional planners have undergone training on project planning and management, and data collection and analysis.

This year's training workshop was held in collaboration with the Oromia Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (OBFED) and UNICEF Ethiopia, and conducted between 5 and 27 April 2004 in Adama (Nazareth). Twenty-eight planners from various offices, zones and *amaas* (districts) attended the training course. As in the previous training workshops, this year's course involved two modules (project planning and management, and data collection and analysis) and introduced the participants to the techniques and tools of effective project planning and management as well as data collection and analysis. Participants acquired requisite skills and knowledge in project planning and management not only from in-class lectures delivered by respective resource persons, but also from group discussions and field visits organized during the training workshop. Participants were also afforded a field visit that provided them with an opportunity to link theoretical issues with practical experience in planning, and implementing and managing projects.

During the first field trip, the participants visited an irrigation project called *Dodicha* to study the practical problems and challenges of project planning, implementation and management. They heard how the *Dodicha* irrigation project was conceived, identified, and formulated and interviewed the beneficiaries and project managers about the process of project conception, implementation, and management of the project. They evaluated the organization of the cooperative and provided suggestions for improvement. In their field-trip reports, the participants discussed feasibility problems, monitoring and evaluation issues, the challenges of implementation, the role of community participation and the ecological or environmental impact of the project. They also gave recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the project.

The second module on data collection and analysis introduced the participants to the techniques of data collection, sampling and questionnaire design, measurement techniques, data processing, and analysis. The participants were also trained on how to prepare effective, high-quality questionnaires. The module included a significant component of hands-on computer training in which participants were trained on how to use Excel and SPSS to analyse data. As in the previous module, the participants were



given the opportunity to carry out a field survey and conduct practical group exercises by preparing questionnaires and interviewing people. Each group presented its findings at the plenary session and received comments from both resource persons and colleagues.

The workshop was the sixth in a series of training workshops organized by the Africa Office since 1999.

Evaluation of the Training Course

To assess the impact of the training programme on the capacity of individual planners and their institutions, OBFED conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the course in 2004. The results of the evaluation indicate that the training has successfully met the objectives and requirements of the OBFED as envisioned in the initial project proposal. The report also shows that there is tremendous improvement in the skills and knowledge of the participants in preparation, appraisal, and evaluation of various development projects implemented in Oromia region.

All participants expressed their appreciation of the output-oriented participatory method of the training, which included lectures by experienced experts, panel discussions that facilitated experience-sharing among participants, and field visits (practical observations). Moreover, all participants reported having benefited from the textbook on project planning and management and other training materials produced during the training workshops. They reported using these materials as important reference resources in their daily activities.

Staff involved: Asfaw Kumssa and Isaac K. Mwangi ■

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vol. 24, no. 2, Autumn 2003

Theme: Reflection on 'Human Security Now'

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Implementing the Training Phase of the Project on Human Security and Regional Development for Latin America

The LAC Office is initiating Phase II of the project on Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which focuses on training. A network of regional, local, and central governments, and academic institutions is being created to prepare training materials and organize a training programme on the basis of successful management experiences documented in the research phase of the UNCRD-LAC project.

The first active node of the network was created in Chile, where UNCRD and national and regional units of the Ministry for Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry for Planning and Cooperation, the University of Viña del Mar, and the Blas Pascal University of Córdoba, Argentina, have joined efforts and resources for a Training Programme on Urban and Regional Projects for Sustainable Development and Human Security for Latin American countries. The programme will be centered at the University of Viña del Mar in Chile, and will be supported by the Blas Pascal University of Córdoba, a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and World Bank centre of excellence on long-distance training for Latin America. This network will be extended to other Latin American countries; contacts have been initiated in Guatemala, Peru, and México.

Collaboration arrangements were discussed at various meetings held in Santiago, Chile in March 2004, with the participation of UNCRD (Director, Coordinator of the LAC Office, and a national expert), the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism (the Undersecretary, the Director of Bicentennial Project and the Director of Training), the University of Viña del Mar (the Rector, the Dean of the School of Architecture and the Master's Director), and the University Blas Pascal (the Vice-rector). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the parties, specifying roles and commitments to design, promote, implement and monitor the development of the programme.

The course (one year duration) will include an introductory auto-instructional virtual course, workshops for practical project management exercises which will be complemented with long-distance interactive training via the Internet. This will enable the professional staff of the government institutions to complete the course from their working locations. The programme will lead to a Diploma, with the option of obtaining a master's degree through an additional 6-months' thesis work. Initiation of the training course is expected in the second trimester of 2005. A preliminary pilot course will be developed towards the end of 2004. ■

South-South Cooperation for Integrated Regional Development Management

UNCRD actively supports the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board in the implementation of the project "Building Institutional Capacity for the Integrated Regional Development of Bogotá-Cundinamarca" (B-C), whose main objective is building capacity among the wide diversity of jurisdictions and stakeholders acting in the study area for collaborative management, and working together in the economic, social and environmental development of their territory. The process has involved building consensus on their problems and priority issues to be addressed, a shared vision of the future of their region, the joint identification of strategic actions and projects to address critical threats and obstacles faced, and the implementation of these projects. The region comprises Bogotá, the capital city, with around 7 million people, and the State of Cundinamarca with about 2 million, and comprises 116 municipalities. All are territorial entities with jurisdictional and administrative autonomy, and there are no existing regional authorities responsible for managing cross-jurisdictional and cross-sectoral issues.

The project has already provided relevant lessons and results, and a model that can be replicated in other regions. The LAC Office has received several requests from governments and regional development institutions in Colombia, Argentina, and Chile to share the experience with them and to support similar processes in their regions. In the first semester of 2004, the LAC Office hosted several conferences on the theme in the Antioquia-Medellín region and the coffee-growing region (Colombia); Córdoba, Neuquén, and Buenos Aires (in Argentina) and Santiago (in Chile).

To respond to the existing demand for technical cooperation support, UNCRD-LAC launched a South-South Cooperation Programme, centered on the creation of a coalition of Latin American regions interested in developing integrated regional development. A workshop will be held in September 2004 to exchange experiences, knowledge and information, define agreements to implement specific initiatives with interested parties, and explore possibilities of international technical cooperation. Another expected output of the workshop is the identification of institutional nodes to establish an interregional cooperation network. This event will have the participation of mayors, governors, ministries, regional NGOs, national and international university training centres, and international development agencies. ■

Presentation of the B-C Regional Planning Board Project at the University of California, Berkeley

The LAC Office Coordinator was invited by the College of Environmental Design (CED) of the University of California, Berkeley to give a lecture on 12 March 2004 about the Bogotá-Cundinamarca Regional Planning Board capacity-building project — the UC, Berkeley supported various project activities in 2003.

The lecture, delivered in conjunction with the coordinator of the local counterpart team of the B-C project, was given at the CED auditorium to a 60-strong group of faculty professors and students interested in the theme of urban and regional development planning. It was focused on the social, economic, environmental and institutional development challenges faced by the region, the capacity-building approach, the research, training and technical aspects of the territorial development plan for the region. Faculty members confirmed their interest in the project and their willingness to continue collaboration with UNCRD and the B-C Regional Planning Board in the implementation of the future phases of the project.

Staff involved: Claudia Hoshino, Maria Helena Rodriguez, and Angela Ramirez ■

2nd UNCRD Study Camp

Following on from the successful First UNCRD Study Camp, held in 2003, the External Affairs Office (EAO), with the kind support of the UNCRD Cooperation Association, organized the Second UNCRD Study Camp at the "Will Aichi" Women's Center in Nagoya from 12 to 14 March 2004. From a total of seventy applicants, a well-balanced group of participants was eventually chosen to undergo an intensive week-end of lectures, day-night discussions, and role-playing to intensify their understanding and appreciation of the main theme — citizen-based city planning (*Machi-Zukuri*) towards a more sustainable style of development. The study camp began with a keynote lecture by Katsutoshi Ota, (Executive Vice-Chairman and Chief Manager of Toyota Transportation Research Institute) on "Sustainable Transport and Community Development: Participatory Approach to *Machi-Zukuri*" and advanced through sessions devoted to various aspects of the main theme. A walking tour of an adjacent historic district was also undertaken and the camp concluded with presentations from each of the four groups which had been topically arranged. The Study Camp provided a rich opportunity for everyone involved to enhance their awareness of an important developmental issue. A report was later produced containing essays by participants detailing what was gained from this event. ■

New UNCRD Staff

Researcher

Bishnu Hari Pandey

Bishnu Hari Pandey joined the UNCRD Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office in June 2004 as a researcher. Prior to joining UNCRD, he worked as a Sr. Earthquake Engineer for the National Society for Earthquake Technology–Nepal (NSET) where he led various earthquake disaster mitigation programmes including the school safety programme, and a hospital seismic assessment. His experience also includes teaching at the Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University in its graduate programme. He holds a B.Eng. degree from Tribhuvan University, Nepal, and a master's degree in civil engineering specializing in earthquake engineering from the University of Tokyo.

Seconded Official

Tadahiro Shibata

Tadahiro Shibata joined UNCRD in April 2004 as a seconded official from the Nagoya City Government. Before joining UNCRD, he has been engaged in the promotion of the regional economy, especially trade and foreign investment in this region. He has a B.A. degree in Law from Nanzan University, Nagoya. At UNCRD, he is involved in the activities of the environment group.

Seconded Personnel

Noriko Shimodai

Noriko Shimodai joined UNCRD in April 2004 and is on secondment from the Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) Group. Prior to joining UNCRD, she worked for several private companies in administration or in accounting departments. She also worked as an intern at an international language institute in New York.

UNCRD Calendar of Activities

July-December 2004

- ◆ **22-23 July, Tokyo**
Japan Dialogue on Strengthening Air Quality Management in Asia (Co-organized by CAI-Asia, IGES, and UNCRD)
- ◆ **28-30 July, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**
Local Workshop in Mongolia
- ◆ **10-11 August, Nanyuki, Kenya**
UNCRD-ENNDA Training Workshop on Stakeholders Consultation in Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation in Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin (Co-organized by ENNDA)
- ◆ **12-14 August, Medellín, Colombia**
Action Planning Workshop for Integrated Regional Development Management in Medellín-Antioquia (in partnership with JICA)
- ◆ **24-26 August, Delhi, India**
International Conference on "Partnership in Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) in Asia" (Pre-Event for the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) to be held in Kobe in January 2005) (Co-organized by UNCRD, UN ISDR, SEEDS, and Kyoto University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies)
- ◆ **27 August, Nagoya**
Symposium on Japanese Experience/Activities in Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption
- ◆ **30-31 August, Hanoi**
Environmental Sustainable Transport (EST) Inception Meeting/

Workshop in Viet Nam

- ◆ **2-3 September, Vientiane**
EST Inception Meeting/Workshop in Lao PDR
- ◆ **2-6 September, Ulaanbaatar**
ITC 32 Follow-Up Seminar on Sustainable Improvement of Living Environment (Co-organized by UNCRD and Ministry of Infrastructure, Government of Mongolia)
- ◆ **6-7 September, Phnom Penh**
EST Inception Meeting/Workshop in Cambodia
- ◆ **17 September, Hanoi**
National Workshop in Viet Nam (Under the Project "Sustainability in CBDM")
- ◆ **23-24 September, Bogotá**
Launching Workshop on South-South Cooperation Programme for Integrated Regional Development Management
- ◆ **29 September-1 October, Mombasa, Kenya**
Training Workshop on Regional Development Planning and Plan Preparation in Kwale District and Mombasa Mainland South (Co-organized by Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Housing, Government of Kenya)
- ◆ **September (two weeks)**
On-line Forum on "Partnership in CBDM in Asia" (continuation of the Conference in India, 24-26 August)
- ◆ **10 October-7 November, Nagoya**
Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course on Community Initiative Approach to Rural Development for the Republic of Bulgaria
- ◆ **October, Mongolia**
National Workshop in Mongolia (Under the Project "Sustainability in CBDM")
- ◆ **1-5 November, New Delhi**
Policy Workshop on Sustainable Livelihoods and Human Security in the Asian Pacific Region
- ◆ **8 November-17 December, Nagoya**
First JICA/UNCRD Group Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation
- ◆ **November, Latin America**
Promotion Workshop on the Training Programme for Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- ◆ **November, Bogotá**
Fourth Training Course on Regional Development Management
- ◆ **November-December, Nagoya**
Second JICA/UNCRD Training Course on Capacity-Building of Regional Development Management for Indonesia
- ◆ **13-24 December, Vientiane**
Sixth JICA-CPC-UNCRD Training Course on Local Development Planning and Management

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