

TRAINING





TRAINING



Background

Sustainability of development has become a major concern throughout the world. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, the UN has continued discussions on sustainable development with themes ranging from poverty eradication to global environmental conservation. Important commitments have been made, through the UN General Assembly, such as the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 and the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002 which resulted in further commitment to these goals. UNCRD has incorporated these internationally-agreed upon initiatives into its capacity-building activities and the Training Office has integrated the essential subjects and themes into its various training courses in an effort to make development at

regional or local level sustainable in the developing countries.

UNCRD's Training Office organizes two types of training: the annual International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC) and country-specific training courses. UNCRD has conducted the ITC almost annually since 1972. In principle, the course is designed to provide mid-career professionals from developing countries with comprehensive knowledge and the skills necessary for regional development plan formulation and implementation. All UNCRD staff from its Human Security, Environment, and Disaster Management groups are mobilized for the training as lecturers and resource persons under the coordination of the Training Office. Country-specific training courses are joint training projects in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). These courses are designed according to the specific theme requested by each country determined by its prevailing conditions and problems. Courses for the Republic of Chile and for Viet Nam have been completed while courses continue for the Western Region of China on Comprehensive Regional Development, for the Republic of Indonesia on Capacity-Building of Regional Development Management, and for the Republic of Bulgaria on the Community Initiative Approach to Rural Development. Both of these training programmes are implemented in Japan to enable participants to learn firsthand from Japan's development experience. In addition, utilizing accumulated case studies of regional development in Japan, UNCRD conducts a local training seminar in China and hosts field study programmes in Japan in partnership with the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) and the Ministry of Land Resources (MLR), Government of China. With the completion of ITC 32 (2004) including its follow-up seminar, a total of 263 participants underwent training between July 2003 and June 2004 under the two types of training.

Disaster-resistant and safe community development in Setagaya City



TRA/231/04: Thirty-second International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 32)

13 May to 23 June 2004

Background

As UNCRD's flagship training course, the ITC has, with one exception, been conducted annually since 1972. Recent courses have aimed to enable participants to deepen their understanding of sustainable regional development and strengthen their capacities to formulate regional development strategies and plans in consideration of human security and environmental issues. This year, under the theme "Sustainable Regional Development," UNCRD conducted the thirty-second International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 32) with support from the Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (CITYNET) and Nagoya Port Authority. With the completion of ITC 32, the number of alumni has risen to 861. 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.

Course Programme and Modules

The course is updated annually to reflect contemporary issues and problems as well as the training needs of participants' countries. This year, the course (attended by eleven participants from Cambodia, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam) was structured around the following 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. Each presentation constituted important input

and was regarded as an integral part of each module programme. In addition, with generous support from UNCRD volunteers, a cultural exchange programme and Japanese language class were offered.

Outline of Content of each Module in the Course

Through a compact six-week programme replete with lectures, case study sessions, and discussions, as well as field visits to learn firsthand from the development experiences of Japan, the following results were recorded. In Module 1, participants deepened their understanding of the Millennium Development Goals and important UN agenda for sustainable development. Participants were also introduced to the practical experiences of local governments' efforts to promote sustainable regional development through visits to Aichi Prefectural and Nagoya City governments. In Module 2, they analysed "living environment" via four study 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 sustainability and gained useful exposure to Japan's participatory *Machi-Zukuri* (community development) experiences in each of these areas. The importance of citizen participation was clearly communicated to participants through exchanges with local *Machi-Zukuri* associations. Module 3 dealt with environmental management focusing on sustainable production and consumption (SP and C) and environmentally sustainable transport (EST). Participants obtained practical insights from measures taken by Nagoya City in solid waste management, waste reduction, and recycling of resources and by Toyota Motor Corporation in cleaner production methods for EST. Module 4 concerned disaster mitigation, and included visits to Hyogo Prefecture's Disaster Management Bureau, Disaster Reduction and Human Reno-



ITC participants and UNCRD staff

vation Institution, and Maiko High School to learn from the experiences and lessons of the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Human security and its application in regional development planning and implementation was introduced in module 5. In the group exercise, participants learned to identify insecure groups of people through vulnerability analysis. Lectures, field visits, and group exercises enabled participants to appreciate the importance of addressing human security concerns arising from migration, involuntary resettlements, conflict, and globalization. To conclude, module 6, as a major output of the course, involved participants formulating and presenting individual action plans to be absorbed into their professional activities for effective implementation to solve development issues in their respective countries. The overall evaluation questionnaire found that the course objectives were largely attained and that participants highly evaluated the programme and content of the course. The well-balanced module structure and the close linkage between lectures, field visits, and discussions in each module, were particularly appreciated.

ITC 31 Follow-up Seminar on Sustainable Development of Karst Areas in Gunungkidul, Indonesia
14-16 January 2004

Follow-up activities to the 31st International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC 31) aimed at technically supporting the implementation of former participants' action plans and to identify further training needs in the various countries, included a three-day seminar in Yogyakarta, Indonesia organized by UNCRD in collaboration with Local Development Planning Board of Gunungkidul Regency. The January 2004 seminar had the theme, "Sustainable Development of Karst Areas in Gunungkidul" and

consisted of a field trip, lecture sessions and discussion, and a workshop designed for participants to explore well-balanced methods to preserve the karst area while promoting industrial activities. Gunungkidul, located in Yogyakarta, is a karst area with potential tourism resources which is now being damaged by unplanned farming and limestone-mining and is hence faced with environmental problems.

During the seminar, 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; and the national park system in Japan, among others. During the discussion, participants showed interest in establishing a mining law and adopting a zoning system to regulate the use of local land. In addition, concerning economic aspects, it was proposed to launch a strategy to promote more environment-conscious businesses. In the workshop, three participants of UNCRD training courses as well as their supervisors and colleagues discussed necessary measures and actions to promote sustainable karst area development in Gunungkidul. They reached a consensus to formulate a new set of action plans to consolidate all the relevant activities in the fields of ecotourism development, small-scale businesses promotion in agriculture, industry and commerce, and environmental conservation. It is to be hoped that unplanned limestone quarrying will be stopped immediately and that a well-coordinated mining system will be established in order to conserve the natural environment as far as possible while promoting ecotourism.



Historical townscape preservation in Kurashiki City

Fifth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile

22 September to 3 November 2003

Background

The course, entitled "Strategic Management of Urban Systems and Metropolitanization for the Republic of Chile" began as a five-year UNCRD/JICA project in 1999, and was originally designed to address the issues and the effects of overconcentration in the metropolitan areas in Chile, such as traffic congestion, air pollution, surplus solid waste, and underserved water supply and drainage systems. The first course began by examining general urban problems, the second course focused on urban transportation; the third course covered urban environmental management issues; and the fourth course dealt the urban living environment and studied how to secure the five basic aspects of the living environment — safety, health, convenience, amenity, and sustainability. The fifth training course had "sustainable living environment and urban transport system" as its theme to enable participants to learn from Japanese institutions and gain practical experience on how to establish sustainable living environment improvements and transport systems in consideration of the environment.

Course Programme

The course contents included lectures, field visits, group discussions, and preparation and presentation of action plans covering the following topics: (a) overview; (b) local autonomy system; (c) urban development and the living environment; (d) urban environmental management; (e) transport and the environment; (f) urban disaster management; and (g) synthesis. Field visits were designed to reinforce the lectures and discussion and provide participants with firsthand experience.

Course Achievements

Citizen participation related to the living environment continues to be a major topic for Chilean participants. The methodology to promote citizen participation, the project cycle management (PCM) method, was introduced to participants. Among field visit destinations, participants took great interest in Kurashiki City's efforts to preserve the historical townscape through citizens' initiatives. It was also noted that Kurashiki City Government plays a vital role in its timely response and support for citizens' movements by establishing the necessary ordinances to facilitate citizen participation. Concerning transportation, participants were interested in the Linear Chuo Express project in Yamanashi Prefecture which is expected to ease overconcentration in Tokyo and help balanced regional development. Action plans included "Participatory Community Development in Aysen Region," "Construction of an Express Railroad between Santiago and Valparaiso," "Environmental Improvement in Maule Region," and the development of an express railroad network in the capital, Santiago. With the completion of this course, UNCRD has now trained a total of sixty-four professional personnel from central and local governments in Chile during the five-year programme. It is hoped that the training courses were effective in improving the participants' ability to analyse, plan, and coordinate the process of resolving current problems facing the country.

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



Kurokabe's local revitalization efforts

First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Capacity-Building of Regional Development Management for the Republic of Indonesia

1 to 26 December 2003

Background

Based on two newly-enacted decentralization-related laws, the Government of Indonesia, since January 2001, has transferred much of its authority to local governments at the provincial, prefectural, and municipal levels. Consequently, development, which used to be promoted by the central government, is now gradually being handled by regional or local officials so that each area's natural, social, and economic characteristics will be more effectively reflected in planning and during project implementation. For effective promotion of decentralization, it is necessary to upgrade local and regional government officials' capacities and skills to plan and manage development projects including planning, coordination, and monitoring. Against this background, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, has launched a two-year training programme for Indonesia on "Capacity-Building of Regional Development Management."

Course Programme and Modules

The course curriculum was structured around modules of: (a) the local administration system; (b) regional development and management; and (c) participatory development. Lectures covered new public management; the "one village-one product" movement; and *jimoto-gaku* (local area study). During field visits, the sixteen participants observed the seaside resort complex of Laguna Gamagori, Central Japan International Airport under construction, a PFI Project of Chowa Elementary School in Tokyo, Kurokabe's local revitalization efforts in Nagahama City, and Meiho Ladies Co., Ltd. in Meiho Village Gifu Prefecture where they studied managerial techniques and know-how for

consensus-building, coordination, and collaboration between private and public sectors facing common problems as well as ways to facilitate citizens' participation.

Course Achievements

Through the above process, participants were able to improve their management capabilities in regional development. Participants were also keen to study planning-related topics such as the Japanese land planning system and the regional plan of Aichi Prefecture. Having studied both advantages and disadvantages of Japan's centralized planning system, participants realized that decentralization without central and local partnership will not lead to balanced nation-building or sustainable development and that coordinated partnerships among central and regional governments, private firms, and citizens is far more important as a result of decentralization. In addition, participants were eager to learn about theoretical approaches to participatory development as well as to observe actual case studies (Kurokabe and Meiho Village). Through lectures on local area study (*jimoto-gaku*) and participatory development, participants realized the significance of citizen participation in the process of planning and implementation. One of the groups formulated an action plan which adopted *jimoto-gaku* as an approach to facilitating citizens' participation in local planning. In continuing this two-year training series, UNCRD intends to reassess the training needs and update the programme for the second training course.

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



Slope covered with rubber sheeting to prevent leachate from seeping out of the landfill

Fifth UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

25 January to 29 February 2004

Background

Rapid urbanization and a development boom in various regions of Viet Nam have been accompanied by notable degradation in the living environment. Against this background, UNCRD launched a series of training courses under the theme "Planning and Management of Urban Development for the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam" beginning in 1999 as a UNCRD/JICA five-year project. The initial training course covered environmental issues and new town development, while the second and third courses were more issue-specific. The fourth course focused on the preservation and improvement of the living environment and explored how this can be realized in order to meet the necessary standards in terms of the five perspectives of living environment — safety, health, convenience, amenity, and sustainability. The fifth and final course, under the theme "Sustainable Urban Development and Living Environment Improvement," continued to deal with living environment improvement emphasizing solid waste and wastewater management as well as other environmental issues.

Course Programme and Modules

The course contents included lectures, field visits, group discussions, and preparation and presentation of action plans. Modules included: (a) introduction; (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, the eight participants visited Chikusa Ward's comprehensive district develop-

ment in Nagoya City, Kamakura City's participatory community development, Setagaya City's improvement of a dense residential area with citizen participation, Kurashiki City's pollution control measures and historical townscape conservation, Nagoya City's facilities for solid waste disposal and sewage treatment, and Senri New Town's development in Osaka Prefecture.

Course Achievements

The importance of citizen participation in project planning and implementation was clearly communicated to participants and, in particular, great interest was shown in the step-by-step efforts made by Setagaya City and Taishido District Community Development Conference to make their living environment less vulnerable to disasters through citizens' initiatives. For participants who are used to government-led and top-down development, such a participatory approach seemed to be time-consuming and inefficient. However, as participants deepened their understanding of both advantages and disadvantages of the approach, they gradually altered their way of thinking. As for hardware-oriented living environment improvement, sewage treatment and solid waste disposal are indispensable areas from the perspectives of health and amenity of the living environment. At the end of the course, two participants from Hung Yen Province incorporated the training inputs into their personal action plan for solid waste management in their home town. With the completion of the fifth course, UNCRD has now trained a total of thirty-eight professionals from central and local governments in Viet Nam during the five-year programme. It is to be hoped that all the participants will make efforts to share the inputs from the training course with the general public as well as with their colleagues for improvement of the living environment. Through such an open and active attitude on the part of the administration, citizen participation will surely be encouraged,



Rural revitalization in Miyama Town, Kyoto Prefecture

thereby leading not only to a better living environment but the general well-being of local people.

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

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

29 February to 28 March 2004

Background

In Bulgaria, since the initiation of its democratization policy in 1989, successive administrations have embarked upon economic reforms but these have not brought sufficient benefits up to now and such efforts are continuing. Approximately 15 per cent of the total population now live in the capital city, Sofia which is undergoing an excessive degree of economic concentration. It is imperative that central-and-regional imbalances in income and unemployment are rectified as they inhibit the stable economic growth of the country as a whole. Under such circumstances, JICA initiated a project called "Regional Economic Development in a Model Area" with the goal of promoting regional economic development through collaboration among regional or local governments, private firms, and residents. UNCRD is undertaking the capacity-building component and launched the training programme on "Community Initiative Approach to Rural Development" for government officials from municipalities (Kazanlak, Koprivshitsa, Kotel, and Velingrad) and ministries (Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) engaged in rural development.

Course Programme

The contents of the training programme consist of lectures, field visits, group discussions, and preparation and presentation of action plans. Lectures covered: comparison of community development policy between Bulgaria and Japan; community development and sustainable development; characteristics of community resources and their utilization; and case studies of the "one village-one product" movement. During field visits, the ten participants observed tourism promotion effectively utilizing two world heritage sites in Miyajima Town and Hiroshima City, Miyama Town's effort to increase urban-rural exchanges, Asuke Town's unique tourism promotion in combination with welfare measures for the elderly, and village tourism in Oshika Village.

Course Achievements

Through lectures, group discussion, and field study of the Japanese cases, participants obtained useful knowledge in revitalizing farming villages by utilizing available local resources in the rural area and, at the end of the course, each "municipality" came up with an action plan based on these inputs. Each action plan contained a challenging proposal to revitalize the respective cities by applying knowledge and skills from Japan's cases as well as making full use of each city's own available local resources. The action plans include "Revitalization of Kazanlak City Based on Japanese Experiences," "Sustainable Tourism Development in Koprivshitsa," "Eco-tourism Development in Kotel," and "Tourism Promotion with Citizen's Participation in Velingrad." Some of these action plans adopted a participatory approach in the process of planning and implementation, but lack of experience and the low awareness of participation on the part of residents were also repeatedly pointed out by participants themselves. Considering such obstacles, it is important for them to formulate policies which are



Environmental preservation of Kushiro Wetland

really suited to local conditions and continue to encourage community participation through actively responding to the needs of residents.

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

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

2 to 26 March 2004

Background

Under the national policy of reform and openness, the coastal regions of China are experiencing rapid economic development, while the western inland area is falling behind — a process which is exacerbating poverty. Western China is affected by immense degradation of the ecological environment causing floods, water shortages, and yellow sand and is also faced with the challenge of improving agriculture and other industries in view of the intensifying international competition. Against this background, the Government of China incorporated a major economic reform project of large-scale development for the western region into its 2001 "Tenth Five-Year Plan for National and Local Economic and Social Development." To effectively support the reform, in 2003, the UNCRD/JICA Training Course on "Comprehensive Regional Development for the Western Region of China" was launched with the aim of supporting the realization of sustainable regional development in Western China.

Course Programme and Modules

The course curriculum was structured around modules on: (a) outline of comprehensive national development; (b) infrastructure construction and regional development; and (c) sustain-

able regional development. Lectures covered comprehensive national development planning in Japan; the Japanese local administration system; comprehensive development in Hokkaido; and the Aichi Prefecture regional plan. In addition, the fifteen participants visited Tsukuba Science City; a preserved afforested area in Obihiro City; a community-based venture, Cameui Engineering company; Kushiro Wetland; the Road Station of *Kokindenjyuno-sato-yamato* in Gifu Prefecture; and Takayama City's tourism development efforts. Western China and Hokkaido have some topographic features in common, so that learning firsthand from the development experience of Hokkaido is beneficial for participants.

Course Achievements

Addressing problems caused by the increasing economic gap between the coastal and inland areas in China, it was useful for participants to learn how Japan had accomplished balanced national land development by rectifying disparities at the regional level in line with the Comprehensive National Development Plans (*Zenso*). As for the applicability of specific Japanese experiences, participants found the examples of central-government-led development (Hokkaido) and locally-oriented tourism development (Takayama) both informative and indicative of possible replication. At the end of the course, four groups of participants drew up study reports pointing out the importance of the ideas behind each plan, and the importance of sticking to basic principles, rather than just imitating a legal and institutional framework. This implied that participants' had gained the capacity for extensive applicability of Japanese experiences. Most of the participants come from the National Development and Reform Commission and its provincial commissions, which are the central and regional policy-formulating nucleus of the Chinese Government. Therefore they are expected to make efforts to reflect and share



Opening session of Second Training Seminar in Zhengzhou City

inputs and outputs of the training course at their respective work places, which should contribute to ensuring sustainable development and improving 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

RES/595/97 Dissemination of Comparative Study of Regional Policy between China and Japan

Training Seminar on “Land Planning and Integrated Rural Development in Western China”

14 to 17 April 20004

Background and Seminar Contents

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 Programme” 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, attended by 122 individuals, was held in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province in China under the auspices of UNCRD, MLR, and CAST. The four-day seminar consisted of lectures, discussions, and field visits. Lectures delivered by the resource persons from Japan covered the subjects such as the land planning system in Japan, comprehensive development of Hokkaido, ecological protection in land planning, and role

of environmental protection in land planning.

Seminar Achievement

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

Staff Involved: Kazunobu Onogawa and Hiromi Yamamoto

TRA/314/95 Training on Urban Planning and Management for Chinese Government Officials, Field Study Programme on China’s Integrated Rural Development and Management

7 to 16 December 2003

Background and Programme Contents

UNCRD hosted the field study programme for seven participants in collaboration with the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST). The purpose of the study programme was to study the agricultural and rural development policies of Japan. The lectures and field visits covered the topics such as the new trends of agricultural policy, policy for promotion of agriculture, policy for promotion of rural area, production and distribution system.

Achievement of the Programme

The field study programme provided an opportunity to share the knowledge, insights, and experiences of how agricultural and rural development have been promoted in Japan through lectures, field visits, and open discussions. In particular, participants were keen to learn about

environmental-friendly agriculture, tracability system, direct-sale stores for agricultural products, and agricultural tourism. In addition, as part of programme, the international symposium on "Actual Situation and Challenge of Rural Area Comprehensive Development in China's Western Region" was held in Tokyo on 9 December 2004 under the auspices of UNCRD, CAST, and the Asian Cultures Research Institute of Toyo University. The knowledge gained from Japan is to be shared by participants and disseminated among their colleagues in China.

Staff Involved: Tokubun Yamahida

ONGOING AND PLANNED TRAINING COURSES

The Training Office will continue to hold the International Training Course in Regional Development (ITC) and country-specific training courses for China, Indonesia, and Bulgaria. A new thematic training course will be launched on "Urban Environment and Transportation" for selected developing countries in collaboration with JICA.

Ongoing Training

TRA/231/05 Thirty-third International Training Course in Regional Development

The thirty-third training course in regional development (ITC 33) will be held in May-June 2005 for mid-level professionals from central and local governments for the purpose of contributing capacity-building in regional development. It will continue to reflect the concept of "Sustainable Regional Development" based on the Centre's three focal areas, namely, environment, human security, and disaster manage-

ment. Reflecting issues and problems as well as training needs in developing countries, the course will revolve around the following topics including overview, living environment, environmental management, disaster mitigation, human security, and Aichi EXPO 2005. UNCRD is also planning to dispatch a follow-up mission to conduct a seminar in selected participants' countries as well as providing web-based and e-mail consultation to technically support the action plans drawn up during the thirty-second training course in regional development (ITC 32).

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

Reflecting issues and problems as well as training needs in the Western Region of China, the third course will revolve around the following modules: (a) land development; (b) history and current situation of industrial policy; and (c) promotion policy and measures in regional cities. The next course will be implemented from 4 to 31 July 2004 with the participation of central and local government officials engaged in comprehensive regional development projects for the western region of China.

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

In June 2004, the Training Office, in collaboration with JICA, dispatched a mission to monitor and follow-up on the action plans, especially in Kazanlak City. Kazanlak City is currently 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. The Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are giving support and monitoring this project. In support of the Kazanlak Project, UNCRD will continue to undertake a capacity-building component. The second course will be conducted from 10 October to 7 November 2004 with the participation of four pairs of officials from the municipal governments of Kazanlak, Karlovo, Ivailovgrad, and Malko who are involved in the rural development of community initiatives and two senior officials from the Ministries of Regional Development and Public Works, and Agriculture and Forestry who are in charge of rural development.

Second UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Capacity-Building of Regional Development Management for the Republic of Indonesia

Reflecting issues and problems as well as training needs in Indonesia, the second course will cover the following subjects and topics including endogenous regional development utilizing local resources; collaborations between local governments; and new public management. The field visit will not only visit the Chubu Region but also visit Shizuoka Prefecture where participants will study mandarin orange farming which is now being promoted in Indonesia. The next course will be conducted from 22 November to 22 December 2004 with the participation of sixteen mid-level officials from Indonesian central and provincial governments engaged in promotion of regional development and transfer of planning technology.

Planned Training

First UNCRD/JICA Training Course on Urban Environment and Transportation

During the last few decades, industrialization and urbanization trends have contributed to significant population increases and economic development in many cities worldwide which have led to an increased demand for transport facilities and supplies that has not always been met. In many cities, expansion has occurred without appropriate development planning, while the provision of required infrastructure and services has fallen far behind. As a result, many cities have been seriously affected by various transport related socioeconomic and environmental problems.

While transportation is essential to socioeconomic needs, these needs must be balanced with the need to protect the environment. This is at the heart of the concept of environmentally sustainable transport (EST). Generally, EST is considered as transport that meets the needs of the present without preventing future generations from meeting their needs. Recognizing the importance of EST and the required actions to be taken at the national and international levels, the Japanese Government, with cooperation from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), held the "International Conference on Environmentally Sustainable Transport in the Asia Region" in March 2003 in Nagoya, where the concept of EST was introduced to Japan and other Asian countries. This was followed by the "Manila Policy Dialogue on Environment and Transport in the Asian Region", held in January 2004 in Manila, Philippines, where participating countries were encouraged to take concrete steps towards the promotion of EST. The Manila Statement, adopted by participants at the conference, called for (a) the formulation of National

EST Strategies-*cum*-Action-Plans, and (b) the establishment of a Regional EST Forum and subsidiary expert groups. UNCRD was designated as the facilitator for these activities. Against this background, UNCRD, in collaboration with JICA, has initiated this course to develop the capacity of officials who are currently engaged in the field of urban environment and transportation. This course aims to provide the participants with a better understanding of the concept of EST and a venue for sharing their ideas and experiences to incorporate the concept.

REPORTS

In-house Training and Seminar Reports

Evaluation Report on 31st International Training Course in Regional Development

ITC Report (ITC 31)

Evaluation Study of International Training Course in Regional Development ITC 30-31 (2002-2003)