Capacity-Building Activities by UNCRD

The First Global Conference on IPSI
Nagoya, Japan
11 March 2011

United Nations Centre for Regional Development
About UNCRD

Establishment 1971

In the UN system Directly links with DSD/DESA/UN

Mission Promote sustainable regional development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Headquarter Nagoya (Japan)

Field office
- Hyogo (Japan) for Disaster Management
- Nairobi (Kenya) for Africa
- Bogota (Colombia) for Latin America
Activities by UNCRD

(1) Training
- International Training Course in Regional Development
- Thematic training course
- Country/region specific training course

(2) Research and policy advice in the context of Regional Development
- Environment (EST, SPC/3R)
- Human Security (e.g., conflict, disparity, poverty, gender)
- Disaster management
- Development planning
UNCRD/JICA Training Course 2010

Title: Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Duration: 1-29 October 2010

Place: Aichi Prefecture + field trip

Participant: 7 local/city government officials from the Philippines, China, India, Chile, Ecuador, Mali, and Malaysia

Lecture by: MOEJ, Aichi Pref., Nagoya City, Ishikawa Pref., Experts, IUCN Japan, local organizations, UNCRD

Content: CBD, NBSAP, local strategies on biodiversity, TEEB, Endogenous Regional Development, ecotourism, Satoyama, and etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUN</th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THU</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>Briefing Program Orientation</td>
<td>Japanese Lesson Orientation Lecture (Japanese Politics)</td>
<td>Course Orientation by UNCRD [L]: Japan Now (UNCRD)</td>
<td>[L]: Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya City University) [L]: National Strategy on Biological Diversity (Ministry of Environment) [L]: Strategy on BD in the Prefecture / City Level (Aichi Prefecture/Nagoya City)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation of Inception Report (Presentation on Current Situation and Issues of BD in the Respective Country/City Confirmation on the Direction of Action Plan)</td>
<td>L]: The Economics of Ecosystem and BD [L]: Role of local governments on BD(IUCN)</td>
<td>[L]:Sustainable Production and Consumption &amp; Recycled – based Society (UNCRD) [L]: Endogenous Regional Development and BD (UNCRD)</td>
<td>[L]: Characteristics and Utilization of Regional Resources (Housei University) [L]: Social Capital (UNCRD) [E]: SWOT Analysis (UNCRD)</td>
<td>[F]:Eco-Friendly Agriculture and Local Production for Local Consumption, Interaction between Urban and Rural Area (Nagakute Agrin Mura) [F]: Expo 2005 Aichi Commemorative Park (Aichi Prefecture)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11 (Holiday)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move to Ishikawa Prefecture [F]: “Kenroku-en” Garden</td>
<td>[L]: SATOYAMA (Ishikawa Prefecture, UNU-IAS) [F]: Satoyama Move to Nagoya</td>
<td>[L]: Water system (Nagoya City)</td>
<td>[F]: Higashiyama Forest (Nagoya City)</td>
<td>[D]: Reflection on Field study [D]: Group Discussion and Presentation</td>
<td>(Preparation of Action Plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Preparation of Action Plan)</td>
<td>Preparation of Action Plan (Advice is to be given by resource persons)</td>
<td>Participation in COP10 UNCRD side event IPSI Launch Ceremony</td>
<td>[D]: Discussion on Action Plan</td>
<td>[D]: Discussion on Action Plan</td>
<td>Formulation of Action Plan (draft)</td>
<td>Field trip to Sakushima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Summit on BD</td>
<td>City Summit on BD</td>
<td>City Summit on BD</td>
<td>Revision of Action Plan [F]: Messe Nagoya 2010</td>
<td>Finalization of Action Plan Wrap-up Meeting [L]: Complementary Lecture: Eco-tourism using Local Biological Diversity</td>
<td>Evaluation Meeting Closing Ceremony</td>
<td>Departure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- [L]: Lecture
- [F]: Field trip
- [D]: Discussion
- [E]: Event
Nagakute Agrin Mura, Nagakute Town, Aichi Pref.

Coordinated by: Nagakute Onsen Corporation

Visited:
- Local restaurant and bakery
- Agricultural market
- Biotope space

Studied:
- Eco-friendly agriculture
- Local production for local consumption
- Multi-sector management (including the town, the Agricultural Cooperative, a local bank, and etc.)
Nagoya Higashiyama Forest, Nagoya City

Coordinated by:
- Nagoya City officials

Visited:
- Nagoya Higashiyama Forest
  (including Satoyama area)

Studied:
- Conservation and management of the forest in the city
- Activities by civil groups
- Public and educational value
Kanazawa City & Nomi City, Ishikawa Pref.

Coordinated by:
- Prefecture officials
- UNU-IAS Ishikawa/Kanazawa Operating Unit
- Local organizations

Visited:
- Local government office
- Satoyama field site in Nomi City

Studied:
- Conservation and utilization of Satoyama
- Ecotourism in Satoyama
- Local activities

Workshop: “Enhance awareness by utilizing local resources”
AGURIN MURA, NAGAKUTE

**OBSERVATIONS**

- Agriculture based activities i.e. seasonal
- Market created through direct selling, restaurant, bakery, Spa center, flower booth, confectionery stall i.e. no middle men
- Minimal government intervention, facilitator
- Market segment: local & support is good
- Market not guaranteed
- Fresh products and farmers responsible for quality of products
- Competitive price and self-regulation
- Constant and effective communications to farmers & good rapport with staff & transparency
- Good agricultural practices: emphasis on organic farming
- Some farmers are not full time
- Small scale cultivation
- Membership requirement
- Quality control in place
- Use of technology

**COMMENTS**

- Good effort in biodiversity conservation
- Caters to small scale activities
- Malaysia & India: big scale and diversified farming activities, full time, assured market & government intervention is a must, welfare of farmers to be emphasised
- China: good for ecotourism e.g. Quyang City & different segment, herbal

Discussion by the training course participants (Group A)
**OBSERVATIONS**

- Greening is multipurpose
- Greening process supported by legal framework
- Initiative for coexistence
- Growing concern on the reduction of greenery
- Evaluation by the citizens e.g. public participation
- Development of parks on the increase
- Financial support by local government
- Efficient monitoring
- Public awareness is high i.e. good rapport government and public
- Active participation of voluntary organisations
- Satoyama in city
- Focus on biodiversity conservation
- Educational programme

**COMMENTS**

- Excessive urbanisation
- Good counter measures e.g. greening
- Excellent park management
- Inadequate green spaces in main city area
- Public participation and awareness are good
- Malaysia and India: similar approach but zonal. Strict gazetting of areas/zoning.
- India: emphasis on medicinal plants in the city
- China: forest is part of the city, Quyang City. Development complements the forest

Discussion by the training course participants (Group A)
Satoyama at Nomi City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satoyama shows that “man is a part of nature and not apart from it”.</td>
<td>Sustainability of the concept of the satoyama/ Risk of Human Capital loss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man is dependent on the natural resources around him but he has to use it in</td>
<td>Declining value of satoyama due to change in lifestyle and urbanization that is taking over on rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sustainable manner.</td>
<td>life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A good example of environment-friendly living of traditional Japan developed</td>
<td>Adoption of this model in countries where there is major pressure on natural resources regardless of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as an open training school for Environmental Management.</td>
<td>the sustainability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A model of community organized activities.</td>
<td>Possibility of developing new consumption products and energy production-based or renewable resources of the forest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structure of Modules

MODULE 1 OUTPUT: Preliminary identification of the current situation of BD and the issues
(Formulation and Presentation of the Job/Inception Report)

MODULE 2 OUTPUT: Understanding BD and Strategies, Specific measures and Methodologies for BD conservation and its sustainable use

LECTURES
Convention on BD and National and local Strategies
The Economics of Ecosystem and BD (TEEB)
Role of local governments on BD
Sustainable Production and Consumption & Recycled-based society
Endogenous Regional Development and BD
Characteristics and Utilization of Regional Resources
Social Capital
SATOYAMA
Water system
Eco-tourism

FIELD VISITS
Nagakute Agrin Mura
Expo 2005 Aichi Commemorative Park
Kenroku-en Garden
Satoyma in Nomi city
Fujimae Tidal Flat
Higashiyama Forest
Messe Nagoya 2010

MODULE 3 OUTPUT: Identifying the Issues and Key Points for BD conservation and its sustainable use through Exercise (SWOT analysis), Field study reflection, and Discussion

MODULE 4 OUTPUT: Formulating a draft Action Plan on the priority issues

MODULE 5 OUTPUT: Review and revision of the Action Plan at participating organizations
Public Event in Nagoya, January 2011:  
**Biodiversity & Regional Development**

Purpose: raise public awareness on various initiatives for biodiversity & sustainable regional development

Case studies
- Conservation coffee production in Latin America
- A role of a retail company in fair-trade
- Gorilla ecotourism in Africa
- Community-based ecotourism in Asia
- Discussion: actions for biodiversity and sustainable development in developing countries

Explore opportunities for local economic development from a global perspective
COP10 Side-Event: *Biodiversity, Human Security, and Regional Development*

**Purpose:** see the links between biodiversity & human security

**Case studies**
- Tea forests in Yunnan, China
- Catchment management in Malawi
- Agro-biodiversity management in Africa
- Agricultural biodiversity for healthy food systems

- Identify the links between biodiversity and local livelihood
- Integration of scientific inputs and institutional support into local knowledge and practices
- Multi-and inter-sectoral approach
- Collaboration and participation of various stakeholders
Plans for 2011

Approach
- Establish a link between biodiversity & human security in the context of regional development

Activities
- UNCRD/JICA Training Course on *Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity*
- Share relevant information with the UNCRD field offices in Africa and Latin America
Thank you