

REPORT ON ATTENDENCE OF 37th INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

FORWORD

The report is as a dairy to record what I learned from the training course. It is structured according modules of the course. Under each module, the learning activities and obtained knowledge or learned lessons were recorded day by day.

I have learned many new knowledge, experience and lessons. It is very useful for my present research and study and much related to my jobs. What I learned from the training course, of course, become my own valuable property. However, I am willing to share to other people who are interested in so that the knowledge can be expanded.

I am very pleased to attend this training course. I would like to express my deep thanks to Professor Hirofumi Abe, Dean of Graduate School of Environmental Science, and Professor Doo-Chul Kim, Committee member of Human Resources Development for Environmental Rehabilitation in Asia, for giving me a good opportunity and kindly supporting me to participate this training course.

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ORIENTATION SECTION

Date 14/5

I. Learning activities

- + Introduction of participants and UNCRD staff
- + General lecture on Development and Sustainability provided by UNCRD director

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1. Understood sustainable development and regional development

Sustainable development is development which ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development does imply limits but its limitations are imposed by the present state of technology and social organizations on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities.

Sustainable development is influenced by different context and condition among regions. Therefore, it need to develop own solution for development under economic, social, environmental conditions. Developments that have been made for target area are tailored to be Regional Development.

Regional Development is a tool to promote balanced development against the conventional development approach which caused unequal development results and environmental problems in the world. It is also a tool to involve local people and community for development for their own society and region.

2.2. Understood UNCRD's history and activities

Regional Development (RD) was profoundly understood in ECOSOC Resolution 1582 (1991). RD can be an important instrument for achieving the goals and objectives of International Development Strategy for 2nd UN Development Decade. RD is being used to achieve more effective integration of social, economic and spatial aspects of development.

Based on the ECOSOC resolution 1582(L) and the agreement between UN and GOJ, UNCRD was established in 1971 to promote Regional Development approach. It has Head Quarter based in Nagoya city, with Africa Offices: Nairobi, Kenya; LAC Office: Bogota, Colombia; and Disaster Management Office, Kobe, Japan.

UNCRD organizes and conducts training courses targeting government officials engaged in regional development in developing countries; conducting researches on regional development; providing advisory services for governmental organizations, NGOs, universities etc; establishing of information Network to promote the exchange of information in regional development.

2.3. Generally understood changes in development of Japan

Since 1868, Japan shifted from agriculture-based economy to industrialization. It started by establishment of 4 major industrial zones: Kyusu, Nagoya, Osaka, and Tokyo. This industrial development boosted the economy of the country to develop drastically. However, at the same time, many big problems were happening such as “disparity” among regions and among people, serious polluted environment and large migration from rural to urban area.

To cope with these problems, Japan changed its development policies time by time. It was until 1960, the policy was almost focused on economic development through promoting industrial zones. From 1962 to 1976, its focus was shifted to both economy and environment. From 1977 to 1997, the policy concerns were paid to economy, environment and society. Since 1998, These concerns were extended to participation. Along with the change of policy, comprehensive national development plan gradually went to Regional Development.

III. Conclusions

In the first day of the training course, I acquired certain information about participants and shared information about myself to others at the same time. I also understood why UNCRD was established, its functions and contributions

It is important that I gained basis concepts on Regional Development that is fundamental to go to coming topics. I also understood the history of Japanese development, in some period of which the context of Japan had similarities to Vietnam. This enable me to bring knowledge learnt from the training into practice of my country.

I. Learning activities

- + Attending the lecture on Japan now provided by Mr. Takai, the chief of training section of UNCRD
- + Study tour to Nagoya city: visiting Nagoya Castle, Sakae Area and Oasis 21

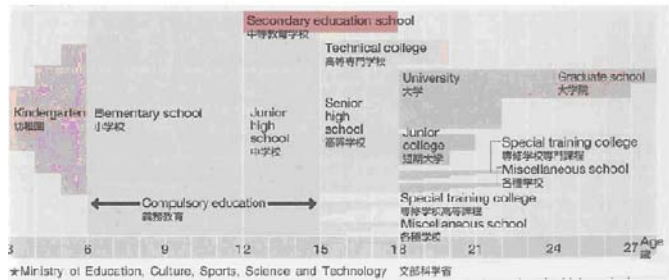
II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1. Acquired background information about Japan

Japan is a island country, with 7000 islands among which Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu are 4 main islands. Its total land areas is 377,944 Km², classified into 4 groups such as mountainous area (53.5%), volcanic zone (6,8%), hill-forest (15,1%), plateau (11,9%), and lowland 912,7%). The current land use is grouped into agricultural land (12,9%), forest (67,2%), water area (3,6%), road (3,4%), dwelling area (4,8%) and others (8,2).

The total population of Japan is 127.69 million. It has trended to concentrated in urban area, with change from 37.3% (1950) to 88.9% (2007) while the urban area accounts for 25.7% of the total land. 50.9% of the population is in 3 major areas such as Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. Total Fertility Rate is 1.34 in year 2007, it is very low compared to the rate of 2.08 needed to maintain the current population. The average Life Expectancy at Birth in year 2007 is 85.99 years old for female and 79.19 years old for male. High aging population rate has increased from 17.3% in year 2000 to 22.1% in year 2008 and its predicted rate is 26.0% in year 2015.

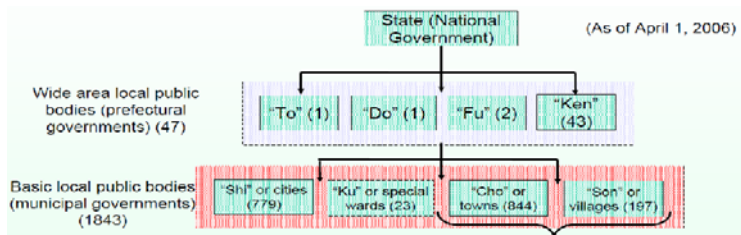
The education system is structured as the figure beside. From kindergarten to senior high school is considered as basis education. Almost 100% population passed this education. However, population who entered in the higher education has trended to decreased.



Japan economy is ranked second in the world. Its industry contains primary, secondary and tertiary industries. Distribution of employment in these industries is 4.3 %, 27.3% and 67.2% respectively. Small and medium-sized enterprises occupied 99% in term of investment capital in Japan economy and provides employment for over 70% employees and conveys 72% of salary amount of the country.

2.2. Understood the state administration system of Japan

The Japanese system of government has a three-level structure: national, prefectural and municipal as the figure beside. “To” is Tokyo Metropolis or Tokyo Prefecture; “Do” is Hokkai-Do or Hokkaido Prefecture; “Fu” includes Osaka-Fu or Osaka Prefecture and Kyoto-Fu or Kyoto Prefecture. Other areas are divided into 43 Ken or prefectures. Each local government conducts administrative affairs pertaining to its jurisdictions in an autonomous and comprehensive manner.



2.3 Understood environmental problems in Japan

Serious industrial pollution occurred in period from 1955 to 1975, causing to many diseases to citizens. The certified victims of these disease was up to 3772 persons, of those over 1886 persons died. Responding to the population, law suit, citizens movement and municipalities' movement were happening. Then, Anti-pollution Acts were enacted in line with Environmental standard, Anti-pollution technology as anti-environmental pollution measures.

Prevailing environmental issues include traffic pollution, domestic drain, noise caused by citizens; waste problem caused by peoples' lifestyle; complex sources of pollution, global environmental issues, dioxin problem, medicine and food pollution. Measures for anti-pollution and environmental protection that have been undertaken are Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC), Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST), Waste Management (3Rs: Reduce , Reuse , Recycle).

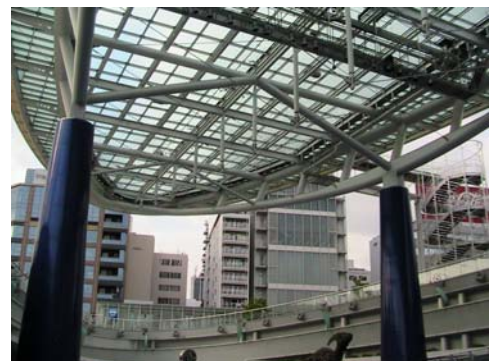
2.4 Observed great cultural work of Nagoya and other great constructions as starting point of city development

+ Nagoya Castle is the symbol of Nagoya City. It is built in 1612 by Tokugawa and has been characterized by two gold "shachi" (dolphins) on the roof. The history of the city of Nagoya had begun with the building of Nagoya Castle. The main building of the castle burned down in the World War II, but it was rebuilt by the city in 1959. Now it serves as a museum of the artifacts from the Edo Period.



+ After the World War II, Nagoya City initiated the War Rehabilitation Land Readjustment Project to build a modern city. One example of this project was "100-meter-width road" that has become a symbol of Sakae Area. Today, major department stores, cafes, various shops etc. are concentrated here. Numerous events at the park in the "100 meter-width road" add to a festival-like atmosphere every weekend. This area has become the central downtown of Nagoya.

+ Oasis 21 is a complex opened at the center of Nishiki-dori and Hisaya-Odori. This is a "three-dimensional park" containing the symbol "Water Spaceship", and other facilities including "Green Earth", in which trees are planted and flowerbeds are place; "Galaxy Plaza", which is an open-area underground space where various events are held; a wide variety of shop; and a bus terminal serving as a public transportation hub.



III. Conclusions

In this day, I had insights on the general situation of Japan and the administration system of Japanese government. This knowledge paved the ground for me to be able to understand the operation of Japan's development policies. Moreover, I were exposed to the starting point for Nagoya development and realized that culture was respectively taken into account during the course of development.

MODULE 1: SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY

Date 18/5

I. Learning activities

- + Attending the lecture on sustainable regional development and human security
- + Doing individual exercise on Human Security matrix for action plan based on specific context of the country.

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood what is sustainable regional development related Millennium Development Goals

Sustainable development is one that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs (inter-generation equity). In UNCRD's framework, sustainable regional development is implemented on three pillars:

- (1) sustainable environmental development,
- (2) sustainable economic development,
- (3) sustainable social development.

Sustainable development is represented in eight Millennium Development Goals such as (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) achieve universal primary education, (3) promote gender equality and empower women, (4) reduce child mortality, (5) improve maternal health, (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) build a global partnership for development.

2.2 Understood the emergence of the human security concept and its relevance to regional development.

Since the cold war ended, the globalization has developed rapidly. Flows of goods, service, finance, people, information have been interflowed among countries, creating their interdependence. Moreover, political liberalization and democratization have opened new opportunities for reinforcement of the globalization. Along with this trend, economic instabilities and conflicts within states, and then civil wars have increased in many countries. Transnational and national threats such as terrorism, environmental degradation, spread of infectious diseases also have accelerated. In such situation, national security is influenced not only within but also beyond nation border, and people's security around the world is interlinked. This created a paradigm shift that the focus must broaden from the state to the security of people- Human Security that complements to state security.

2.3 Learned how human security has been defined by various organizations.

Many concepts of Human Security was formulated. Human Security is a child who did not die, a disease that did not spread, a job that was not cut, an ethnic tension that did not explode into violence, a dissident who was not silenced (UNDP, 1994). Human Security takes consideration of two major components - Fear and Want. Fear embraces conflicts, terrorism, crime, human rights violation, displacement, disease epidemics, environmental destruction, economic crisis and natural disaster. Meanwhile, Want indicates poverty, hunger, lack of education & health services. Fear and Want have their correlation, in which Fear implies as causes and Want as consequences Human Security is to make people freedom from fears and wants.

World Bank (2000), "Security is knowing what tomorrow will bring and how we will get food tomorrow." 2000). Japan (2005), Human Security means focusing on individual people and building societies in which everyone can live with dignity by protecting and empowering individuals and communities that are exposed to actual or potential threats.

From these concepts, UNCRD made a working definition. Human Security means ensuring secure and safe life, human must be centered in development. Human security is the removal reduction of vulnerability to economic, environmental, social, and cultural threats that undermine sustainable development of communities. UNCRD lays emphasis on the means to operationalize and ainstream the human security concept into ongoing development policies and programs. The human security approach seeks means to bring those affected by the downside risks of development into the mainstream.

2.4 Learned the policy manifestations of the human security concepts

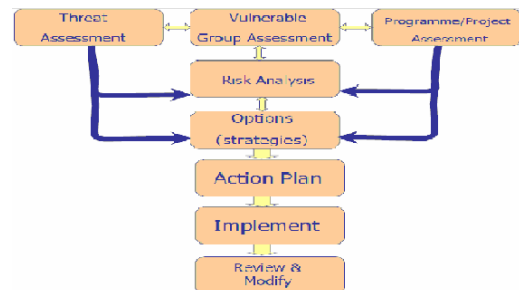
Human Security concepts themselves manifest desires to be gained and, at the same time, policies and actions needed to be taken to reach such desires. Action areas for human security includes brief followings.

- + Protecting people in violent conflict
- + Protecting and empowering people on the move
- + Protecting and empowering people in post-conflict situations:
- + Economic security –the power to choose among opportunities:
- + Health for human security Fostering peace and equitable development.
- + Knowledge, skills and values –for Human Security:

2.5 Learned practical method to take account of human security concepts into regional development programs

The sustainable regional development is implemented through interactions for environmental management, disaster management and human security. Interactions for human security are integrated through steps indicated in the diagram beside.

- + Threat assessment: Identify and understand the threats that people encounter: who, what, when, where, why and how of threats;
- + Vulnerability assessment: identify the level of situation in which people (group) are exposed to threats, if they can not cope with the risk caused by threat, their situation become worse.
- + Identify the people (group) who are exposed to the threats and can not cope with the risk caused by threats
- + Programme assessment: investigate the needs of the organization, how essential the tasks are, how they are conducted, and for what benefit;
- + Risk analysis: Risk is the probability of being harmed by the threat, impact and likelihood determine the level of risk;
- + Options/strategies: Protection, Empowerment
- + Action plan: identify activities needed to do to reach expected goals.



III. Conclusions

This day equipped me with understanding on basis concepts and definitions of sustainable development, regional development and human security. I perceived that sustainable development and human security are very important and are concerned by not only one country but also the world as a whole. Additionally, I learned the method of taking account of human security into a action plan to achieve goals of sustainable development.

I. Learning activities

- + Presenting individual exercise on Human Security matrix for action plan: each participant presented the exercise and then other participants discussed and commented.
- + Country case presentations presented by Lao, Myanmar and Sri Lanka's participants

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Learned experiences on Human Security matrix from other participants

- + All participants reflected areas of human security in their matrix
- + In some matrix, the vulnerable groups were not clearly identified
- + Most solutions for human security were general, therefore it is necessary to define specific activities in action plan

2.2 Acquired general information about Lao, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and their concern on human Security

- + Location of three countries, with advantages and disadvantages for their development
- + State administration system and its rule of law
- + Population distribution, population density, language, culture, religion
- + Resources for development, occupation, income, economic growth rate
- + State policies for the development and ones related to Human Security
- + Internal efforts and external support from international organizations for development

III. Conclusion

The outcome of my individual exercise is as the understanding I got on integrating human security issues in action plan. In the matrix, I reflected many practical problems related to human security in the context of Vietnam, identifying vulnerable groups and suggesting some solutions. Moreover, I had opportunities to learn and share with other participants for human security matrix.

I were exposed to the context of other developing countries through the country papers presented by participants. Their policies, success and failures in the course of development provided me with very useful lessons.

I. Learning activities

- + Attending lecture on endogenous and exogenous regional development, watching video of case studies.
- + Attending lecture on resource management and social capital, with brainstorming exercises

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood the regional development approaches and strategies in Japan

Japan government have been applied two types of regional development approach to develop the country:

- (1) Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD): Process of regional development promoted by the initiative of the local people using local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills. (towards sustainable livelihood, e.g. OVOP);
- (2) Exogenous Regional Development (ExRD): Process of regional development promoted by governments utilizing outside resources with legal controls, technical innovation, etc. (towards rapid industrialization)

The ExRD have been applied since abolition of feudalism (1868), mainly concentrating in the coastal area of Japan, particularly:

- + Government mobilized all effort to industrialization in the coastal area, leading establishment of 4 major industrial zones – Kiusu, Nagoya, Tokio and Okoyama
- + Initiatives for industrialization were derived from the government with introduced modern industrial technologies
- + Government invested money to develop infrastructures as fundamental conditions for industrial development.

After the end of WWII (1945), this approach have been continued to recover and reconstruct post-war devastation. Apart from existent 4 zones, the government invested to establish more 8 industrial zones in the coastal area.

The ExRD, one hand, enhanced the development of the coastal area, creating a dynamic economy over the country with many achievements such as double increase of income in 1957 compared to 1945. In the other hand, it caused to many problems, particularly disparity between rural and urban, and rural migration.

Coping with these problems, the government turned its attention to develop rural areas, applying the EnRD approach with following focuses:

- + Utilization of local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills
- + Encouragement of initiatives from local community and local authority
- + Development in line with cultural preservation
- + Empowerment to local levels for implementation of development process.
- + Pursuit of a circular flow of local development activities
- + Conservation of local environment

Besides, the ExRD was integrated, through which the central government provided financial support to develop necessary infrastructures and subsidy to encourage the private sector to invest for business in rural area, creating new local industries

2.2 Understood what problems were recognized and solved

Under the realization of Reconstruction Plan (1946), Comprehensive Development plan of the Specific Region (1950), Income-doubling plan (1960) and then First Comprehensive National Development Plan (1962), the economy of Japan sharply developed and its GDP reached 2nd biggest in the world (1968). However, many serious problems happened at the same times.

- + Environmental pollution and health problems caused by industries
- + Overpopulated in city area/depopulated in rural area due rural migration, leading deterioration of living environment
- + Escalation of serious pollution, traffic jams, rapid increases of traffic accidents, housing/hospital shortages, garbage conflicts
- + Destruction of the natural environment and traditional culture of the region
- + Decline in rural vitality, strong dependency on government

Responding to these problems, the government undertook numerous countermeasures regarding legality, technologies and development planning as follows:

- + Legal Controls and New Technology, Anti-pollution law, Nature Preservation Law, Basic Environment Law, Building Standard Law
- + Polluter-Pays Principle, in which companies that caused environmental pollution were required to pay to victims.
- + Disaster Management Plan
- + Anti-pollution technical innovation, enhancing application of technical innovation in industry to eliminate environmental pollution; Application of recycling-oriented technology and society
- + Regional Development planning, establishing of new industrial zones over the coastal area and paying attention to development of rural area.

2.3 Understood how rural development has been done in Japan

Under the era of feudalism, economy of Japan was agriculture-based one. Since the abolition of feudalism, it had drastically shifted to industrialization. However, agriculture production and rural development were paid attention to, especially when problem of urban-to-rural migration became serious. Since the end of world war II, development of agriculture and rural in Japan has experienced milestones:

- + Agricultural land reform (46-50): the state bought agricultural land from individuals in state-forced price and then sold to farmer households in cheap price.
- + Organizing Agricultural Cooperative ('47): Cooperatives were established on concept of large scale-concentrated production, with voluntary involvement of farmers. The cooperative functioned as production coordination, technical assistance and service provision. All production was operated at individual households on their own decision.
- + Agricultural extension workers system introduced (49): This system was extended from the central to local governments and fed with the state budget. There were two kinds of workers - development and technical ones working in concert to support farmers and local communities.
- + Dam type development (1960): constructing various dams on rivers to supply water for agricultural production.
- + "One village One product" movement (Oita Pref.): Promoting production of unique products based on local potentials and advantages. Starting from one product, then developing diverse products.
- + Promotion of local industrial bases: constructing necessary infrastructures to attract investment of private sectors; providing subsidy to create condition for new businesses or factories; promoting cooperation company between private, government and local community.
- + Landscape planning and cultural preservation: making rural life convenient and comfortable to keep local people living in rural area instead of migrating urban area.

III. Conclusions

I were very interested to understand the approaches that the state of Japan has been applied for its development. The exogenous regional development approach has been concentrated in coastal area (urban area), while the endogenous one concentrated in rural area. In any approaches, creativities and initiatives of its citizens were considered most important for the development.

The rural area of Japan has been developed with combination between the investment from the government in important infrastructure construction and the application of initiatives from the locality. Practical experiences in the process of decentralization and empowerment and strategy “one village one product” for rural development are very useful to developing countries

Besides great successes, there have been many problems happening in the developing course of Japan. I really learned many lessons from the ways in which the Japanese government solved these problems.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Lady cooperation factory of tomato manufacturing where the participants met and had discussion with the director of factory.
- + Visiting village office where the participants had opportunity to listen the report from the village head and discuss with him.

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Endogenous development approach in Meiho district

To enhance socio-economic development, addressing existent issues, the district made the policy aiming to halt the depopulation and revitalize the district. It is enclosed with such strategies as:

- + Provide job opportunities to halt the depopulation
- + Develop tourism by utilizing rich natural environment to boost the village (=Meihodistrict)
- + Develop local specialty products by processing agricultural products to boost the village economy
- + Establish place people can interact

However, the district were facing problems in the implementation of strategies such as local private businesses lacked vigor, the village (local government) lacked funds and know-how. To solve these problems, the district carried out countermeasures: village-led development, village and private sectors jointly set up the third-sector companies, and shareholding system to build a cooperative relationship in each third-sector company. As a result, many third-sector companies were established in joint venture of municipal government and private:

- + Meiho Tokusanbutu Kako Corp in January 1988
- + Meiho Kogen Kaihatsu Corp in February 1988
- + Meiho Onsen Kaihatsu Corp in February 1990
- + join Meiho Tokusanbutsu Kako Corp.
- + Meiho Masters Corp in December 1990
- + join Meiho Tokusanbutsu Kako Corp.
- + MeihoLadies Corp in July 1992

These Corps have developed on making use of local advantages such as labor force, input materials, landscape, and natural resources and gradually privatized to private companies.



2.2 Understood operation of Meiho Ladies Corp. as endogenous development approach in rural area.

Tomato ketchup factory belongs to belongs to Meiho Ladies Corp which was established in July 1992 in joint venture between the city government, private sectors and local women association, with following capital shares:

- + MeihoTokusanbutsu Kako Corp.25%
- + Nakayoshi Shibafu Group (local women association) 25%
- + MeihoMasters Corp.20%
- + GujoCity15%

The factory produced tomato ketchups from tomato grown in the locality. The idea to create this factory came from local people that the processing of tomato produced



in the locality to create additional value and enhance tomato consumption. This idea was created by local women association, then submitted to the city government. The city government promoted joint venture to formulate the company and provide processing techniques.

Director of the factory comes from the local women association. The factory has 23 employees including part-time, they are local women. The factory has contracts with local farmers to grow tomatoes to provide material input for the factory. Besides, it has contracted with outside farmers for material input. Products of the factory are consumed by people inside and outside Aichi Prefecture. Annually, the factory has sales of 220 thousand ketchups.

III. Conclusions

In this day, I was exposed to the application of the endogenous regional development approach in the practice of Japan's rural area. I learned how the city government attracted private sector to invest in business in rural area. Some important lessons were drawn on the cooperation in business between government sector, private sector and community.

I learned from the contract mechanism between farmers and the factory as a win-win strategy in which farmer can sell their products in stable price and the factory is secure with enough input materials. One other lesson is that the available potentials of the locality have been taken advantage of to develop business and contribute to its development.

Looking at the country, I think some rural areas of Vietnam have as many potentials as Japan's and question that how can we take advantage of these potentials for rural development. It is necessary to have appropriate policies to create the cooperation between partners as Japan case.

I. Learning activities

- + Reflecting the field visit of the day before: the participants reported what they learned from the field and the teachers provided supplements.
- + Attending the lecture on governance and capacity development
- + Summarizing the first module by the teacher

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood what is Good Governance

Governance is rules, processes and acts which make politics, economies and social systems work properly. It is evaluated through following main elements. The better each element, the better the governance.

- + Right administration and policy
- + Correspond with the voice of people and needs
- + Effectiveness and efficiency of administrative function
- + Accountability, say, officials have to provide information and explain to policy-affected people about what policies will do and take duties to implement the policies.
- + Transparency
- + Disclosure of information/Sharing information
- + Corruption is minimized
- + Rule of law: Set of law that is issued to provide legal supports to policy implementation.
- + Participation: Involvement of relative stakeholders, particularly local people in policy implementation

2.2 Understood the relation between Human Security and Engaged Governance.

Engaged governance is a system for decision making and consensus building by engaged highly motivated actors based on independence, initiative and public interests. It contributes to Human Security through:

- + Keeping organization legitimacy and consistency based on right and obligation by legal system with inding authority and power
- + Enhancing empowerment of vulnerable people
- + Creating accountability system and mechanisms
- + Improving access to basic economic and social services, efficiency and sustainability
- + Increasing economic opportunities through promoting the access to the market
- + Making policy/ Institution measures to protect people from economic crisis, corruption, crime and violence

Improved Human Security, in turn, promotes participation of actors in the governance system.

2.3 Learnt history of Japanese development

Year	Development policies, laws and programs
1967 ~	Slogans “Enrich the country and strengthen the military” and “increase production and promote industry” Government-initiated industrialization Development of 4 major industrial zones
1945 ~	Reconstruction Plan (‘46) Priority Production System (‘47)
‘50s	Act for Comprehensive National Development (‘50) Comprehensive Development plan of the Specific Region (‘51-‘60)

- ‘60s
 - Dam type development
 - Income doubling plan (‘60)
 - First Comprehensive National Development Plan (‘62)
 - Industrial decentralization
 - Basic Law for Environmental Pollution Control (‘67)
 - Second Comprehensive National Development Plan (‘69)
 - ‘70s
 - Plan to remodel the Japanese archipelago (‘72)/ Relocation of industries
 - National Land Agency was established (‘74)
 - Third Comprehensive National Development Plan (‘77)
 - Plan for creating local based settlement and constructing Techno-Polis
 - Shifting toward preferring living infrastructure to industrial infrastructure
 - ‘80s
 - Fourth Comprehensive National Development Plan (‘87)
 - Development plan specialized in locality, initiated by local governments
 - Plan to diversify multi-purpose core cities and to construct core cities for business management, and to construct attractive resort areas
 - Sustainable Development
 - ‘90s
 - Basic Environment Law (‘93)
 - Fifth Comprehensive National Development Plan (‘98)
 - Multi-axial national land structure
 - Structural reform/ Decentralization

III. Conclusions

In this day, I had knowledge on good governance and relationship between human security and engaged governance. I also learned indicators to evaluate the governance, experiencing the practice of evaluating the governance of my hometown. From the history of Japan’s development, I withdrawn lessons about changes and adjustment in policies to resolve prevailing problems.

MODULE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Date 25/5

I. Learning activities

- + Lecture on introducing environmentally sustainable transport – concepts and key elements. Participants were watching the video tapes on transport management in many countries.
- + General discussion – question and answer between teacher and participants
- + Country cases presented by Indian and Vietnam participants and discussion

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Realized problems with and challenges to transport environment in developing countries

Transportation in developing countries are facing with commons problems and challenges regarding transport infrastructure, transport planning, management policy, and knowledge and technologies.

- + Poor Road Design and Maintenance
- + Conventional transport planning and infrastructure design and management most often oriented to promote motorized transport rather than to support non-motorized one.
- + Weak enforcement of Traffic Safety Regulations
- + Lack of Licensing and Drivers Education
- + Inadequate Traffic Management
- + Without adequately addressing the complex inter-linkages among land use mix, public transport planning, travel choices, travel demand management, environmental externalities, and quality of life
- + No harmonized standards for in-use vehicles in region
- + No standard or regulation for PM for two and three wheelers absence of effective institutional & administrative set up/ mechanism to address the I/M issues
- + Lack of effort to introduce appropriate fee structure or economic instruments for I/M programmes
- + Lack required capacity of regulating and implementing I/M for 2 & 3 wheelers
- + Vehicle registration based enforcement is very weak in the region for 2 and 3 wheelers
- + Lack of public awareness programmes on potential benefits of I/M programme towards public health most countries lack technological capability to provide state-of-the-art I/M stations for 2 and 3 wheelers
- + Limited technical capability of service industries
- + Limited capability of NGOs

2.2 Gained insights on environmentally sustainable transport

EST offers an environmentally friendly alternative to uncontrolled motorization and its related problems; offers a complementary and integrated package of efficient public transport, quality foot-paths, and cycle-ways, vehicle restriction measures, clean fuels, road safety programmes, and the required facilities for transport-sensitive groups (the poor, children, women, the elderly, and the physically challenged); and offers a unique opportunity to create a new paradigm for urban mobility and the creation of a more human urban environment.

Key considerations under EST are Economic dimensions, Social sustainability, Social equity, Quality of urban environment and life, and International obligation.

- + Economic dimension: losses and economic benefit are analyzed to transport development.
- + Social sustainability refers to ability to safely and cost effectively access jobs and public services/facilities,
- + Social equity takes care of access of different group of peoples to transport services.
- + Quality of urban environment and life refers to impacts of transport to living environment and affects of transport infrastructure on city beauty.

+ International obligation indicates commitments to minimize impact of transport to global environment.

2.3 Gained ideas to develop transport system to be Environmentally Sustainable Transport

To reach EST, a set of 12 integrated strategies must be done with good cooperation between government, private sector and people:

- + Public health: reducing pollutions caused by transport that affect people's health
- + Road safety and maintenance
- + Traffic noise management
- + Social equity and gender monitoring and perspective: ensuring all people in the society can have good access to transport, paying special attention to handicap people, children, women and the poor.
- + Public transport planning and TDM: giving priority to develop public transportation as a option to reduce transport means.
- + Non-motorized transport: constructing bike-cycle lanes, pavement walkway, and pedestrians and providing good access to public transport system to encourage non-motorized transport.
- + Environment and people friendly infrastructure: taking account of city landscape and beauty into transport infrastructure design.
- + Cleaner fuels: developing and applying transport means that use cleaner fuel such as hydro-engine vehicles, electricity-engine vehicles.
- + Strengthening road side air quality monitoring and assessment
- + Vehicle emissions control and standards
- + Land use planning: Including transport development planning in the holistic land use planning as well as regional development planning.
- + Strengthening knowledge base, awareness and public participation

III. Conclusions

Even though this topic was not in my field, I felt very interested in it. This topic provided the learners with new approach and ideas for management of transport environment. I realized that construction of more roads, many countries have done, is in some cases not an appropriate option to solve problems of transport emission and traffic congestion.

I were most impressive with the idea for prevailing problems. It is to limit use of private motorized transport means and encourage that of public transport and non-motorized transport means. This can be realized through major measures: transport demand management, improvement of public transport system, development of parking plots for non-motorized transport means, imposing fee on parking motorized transport means, building convenient ring transport system and bike cycle lane and walkways development.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting around JICA center to observe some activities of waste management such as waste classification and waste collection.
- + Lecture on concepts and various aspects of 3R and sustainable production and consumption
- + Country paper presented by Vietnam participant
- + Group exercise on formulation of measures for waste management in 3R approach

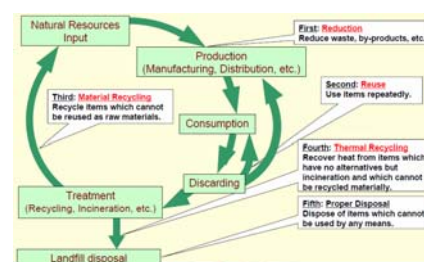
II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood fundamental Issues on Wastes Management

- + It seems that each nation has its own definition of waste. Clear definitions of wastes help proper separation at sources by the responsible stakeholders whose roles are clarified by law/regulations.
- + It is significant to perceive that the border between waste and valuables is vague. “His unneeded goods can be my valuables”; “Wastes there are not wastes here”; “Prices & technology can change wastes into valuables”.
- + Inappropriate management of wastes causes various kinds of environment & public health problems.
- + Such problems may occur at every stage of waste management/handling: at sources, collection and transportation stages, treatment plants, landfill sites, illegal dumping, reuse stages, etc.
- + Wastes are discharged from every activity and no one can be an outsider. Therefore, waste management needs participation of all society and government.
 - Basic and general law for waste management is needed. Specific legal systems for each special waste according to its characteristics is needed.
 - Useful to have 3R concepts built into the legal system in order to establish environmentally sound waste management and sustainable development.
 - Role of local governments is the key. In majority of countries in the world, local authorities are responsible for waste management.
 - Practical collaborations at the local level is critical to establish a “material cycle” or a “loop” of waste resource: Citizens (at-source waste sorting/separation); Municipalities (waste collection); Recycling centers (compress and packing); Rematerialize industry; Industries that use the recycled materials as resources.

2.2 Gained insights on 3R approach in waste management

3R is composed of reduce, reuse and recycle. Waste minimization can be achieved in an efficient way by focusing primarily on the first of the 3R, "reduce," followed by "reuse" and then "recycle.". The concept of 3R is represented in the diagram.



Reduce-choosing to use things with care to reduce the amount of waste generated

- + Reduce is operated at various stages of a lifecycle of a product rather than any one. It is referred to the beside.
- + Reduce creates many benefits. For the environment, reducing pressure on natural environment; For businesses, creating potential to improve competitiveness of the companies and their products; For consumers, reducing waste reduction of the cost for handling waste by municipalities by more effective use of taxpayer's money.

Upstream	Development and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource-saving design • Long-life design • Resource-saving production system • Reduction of packaging materials in logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing size/thinning of parts, using recycled materials Adopting durable materials and structures, upgradable design Reduce byproducts and losses, promote reuse Use of returnable containers
Midstream	Distribution and Sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servitizing (Product Service System) • Avoid excessive packaging • Purchase only the essential goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting from selling "products" to services that provide "functions" Reduce plastic bags, promote simple packaging, selling by measure Promote 4Rs, including "Refuse"
	Purchase and Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long use of products • Wise use of second hand goods • Sharing • Recycling, reduction of wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend life of product by repair and maintenance Flea market, recycling shops Sharing cars, equipments Composting of organic wastes, et-source waste separation
Downstream	Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charging waste treating cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote reduction of waste by introducing economic incentives

Recycle means the use of waste itself as resources.

- + Recycle is a process of converting wastes into valuables.
- + This process needs collaboration between consumers, local government, business sectors, happening as in the diagram beside.

Reuse-involves the repeated use of items or parts of items which still have usable aspects.



2.3 Acquired method to formulate measures for waste management in 3R approach.

Method to formulate measures for waste management was drawn on the group exercise. The measures are formulated through following steps:

- + Identify specific category of wastes
- + Identify relevant stakeholders
- + Find out opportunities that stakeholders can take actions for waste management
- + Analyze risks or difficulties that face stakeholders in taking actions
- + Define roles of local government to support stakeholders to over difficulties and implement their activities of waste management.
- + Simulate the “loop” of waste management with specific activities

2.4 Understood situation of waste management in some Asian countries

- + Rapid expansion of economies & population, leading severe waste management problems (rapid increase of waste quantity & diversification of wastes (e.g., hazardous wastes, sophisticated products))
 - + Insufficient legal system, structure of waste management, technological capacity, trained personal, and public awareness, therefore comprehensive improvement and national strategy are needed
 - + Landfill site shortage is very severe, so minimization of landfill wastes is vital.
 - + Pollutants like heavy metals in waste products and industrial wastes cause irreparable pollution-related diseases and severe, costly environmental pollution.
 - + Uncontrolled biodegradation of organic wastes (like in open dumping) causes water pollution, odor, insect-related diseases, etc.
- ⇒ 3R approach is the best option to solve these existing problems.

III. Conclusions

From this topic, I had got the basic knowledge on waste management. I deeply understood the concepts and 3R approach for waste management that have been applied successfully in Jan society. I gained the insights on the operation mechanism and involvement of relevant stakeholders in waste management in Japan. Additionally, I learned much from the law system of Japan that ensure the cooperation for waste management.

This knowledge is very useful and applicable in my country. Given conditions in Vietnam, in order to apply this model, it is required to have proper law system and pay prior attention to improving awareness of relevant stakeholders, especially households and other waste producers.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Fujimae Tital Flat, where the participant were getting a lecture on waster management of Nagoya city provided by the city staff.
- + Visiting Nagoya Plastic Handling Co,
- + Visiting CPR PET bottle recycling Factory, meeting with the factory technican and observing its production activities

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood waste management in Nagoya city

Time mark	Initiatives and activities for waster management
< 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Wastes within the city were treated by the Incineration plant and incineration ash came to landfill.+ Household wastes were collected by using permanent container+ Heat from the plant were utilized to generate electricity for sale
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Waste drastically increased, leading to increase in amount of incineration ash. Therefore, it needed more landfill.+ City made a plan to use Fujimae Tidal Flat as Tidal landfill. However, the plan was abolished because local people took opposition to it.+ Responding to this dilemma, the city declared “Emergency Announcement for Waste Reduction”, then various initiatives and activities were implemented.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Municipal collection stations for glass bottles and cans was installed in entire Nagoya City+ Introduction of designated trash bags for household waste
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Abolition of waste collection by using containers+ Increase subsidies for the voluntary collection of recyclables by citizens+ Start collection of newly designated recyclables such as paper and plastic containers and packaging+ Start PET bottle collection at waste collection stations+ PR activities and information dissemination in preparation for the start of the collection of newly designated recyclables+ Distribution of information in advance and organizing explanatory meetings (2,300 explanatory meetings in the local community)
2003	<p>Campaign to reduce plastic shopping bags as the first stage for reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ The “Eco coupons” were applied as incentive. When customers refuse plastic bags, they can get eco points, which can be exchanged into some goods.+ Efforts towards charging for plastic bags+ Trial of the reusable cup system
2009	Pilot Project for production of biodiesel from households’ used cooking oil

2.2 Understood the mechanism of collaboration among stakeholder in waste recycling

* Specified Business Entities

+ use “containers” or “wrapping” in manufacturing or sale of merchandise

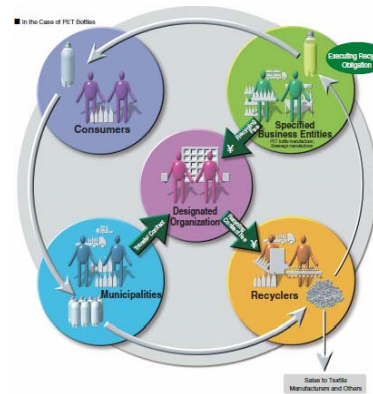
+ Manufacture “containers”

These businesses have the recycling obligation (This does not apply to small-sized businesses).

* Consumers

+ Following the “discarding rules”, classifying garbage at household

+ Responsible for reuse and reduce



* Municipalities

+ Conducting collection, sorting and washing of containers and wrapping

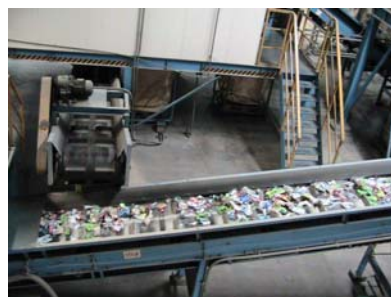
+ Storing in appropriate storage facilities.

+ Transfer contracts with the Designated Organization to proceed to the next step in recycling.



* Recyclers

Recyclers transport items meeting sorting standards and process them, transforming them into “resources” once more.



* Designated Organization (Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association)

+ Appointed by the five competent ministries (Finance; Health, Labor and Welfare; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Economy, Trade and Industry; and the Environment).

+ Promoting smooth and appropriate recycling of items meeting sorting standards.

2.3 Lesson learnt from waste management in Nagoya

+ Utilization of heats from incineration plant to generate electricity

+ Consult with local people during make plan

- + Pay attention to building people's awareness
- + Cooperation between local government, private business in waste recycling.

III. Conclusions

In this visiting, I were really exposed to the operation of the waste management loop. It helped me more understand what I learn from the lecture. The most salient feature observed from this visiting is the assignment of function and commitment among stakeholders as prerequisite conditions for good operation of the loop.

I. Learning activities

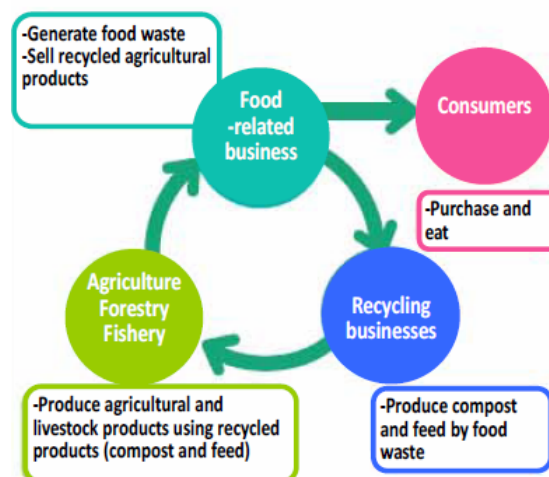
- + Visiting Leaf Walk Inazawa (Uny Co. Ltd.'s shopping mall)
- + Visiting DID (food waste recycling plant)
- + Visiting Farmers and JA Aichi Ama (Cooperative)
- + Visiting Yatomi Recycling Center (Uny's recycle center for packaging materials)

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Learned from the partnerships to establish Recycling Loops

This recycling loop was established as a trial model for managing wastes from supermarkets. Three main partners have been involved in the loop such as Food-related business (supermarkets), recycling business (factories) and agricultural, forestry and fishery producers (farmers).

In principle, consumers are responsible for cost to waste management. Farmers buy composts from factory to produce clean products. Supermarket buys these products in price that is 10% higher the price of normal ones to encourage farmer to use composts. Then, it sell them to consumers in higher price. The difference between buying and selling price partly offset the cost to the waste management loop.



* Food - related Business (Shops generate cyclical food)

- + Eliminate impurities from food scraps, and separate and weigh them
- + Prepare separation manual, educate employees and tenant shops
- + Store properly for maintaining quality as a cyclical food resource
- + Maintenance of waste storeroom (cleaning, refrigeration equipment) and maintenance of storing containers (separation boxes, washing)



* Recycling Businesses

- + Produce high quality recycled products (compost, feed)
- Setting up of standards for food waste resources, production methods, facilities, and storage, and monitoring them all.
- + Produce recycled products that meet the needs of agricultural producers
- Secure distributions and build partnerships with agricultural producers



* *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery (Supplying recycled food to consumers)*

+ Establishment of Traceability (Traceable agricultural products)

Safe agricultural products are provided by agricultural producers by their production techniques and properly recycled products (compost, feed).

III. Conclusions

One again, I were observing the operation of the waste management loop. A recycling loop takes concrete form when the respective stakeholders fulfill their roles. An unique characteristic of this loop is that farmers are involved in the loop as consumer of recycled products. It is suitable to apply in developing country where farmers occupy a high fraction out of populaiton.



MODULE 3: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Date 1/6

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Maiko High School where the participants were observing a class on disaster management and sharing with teachers responsible for the disaster management education.
- + Visiting Hokudan Earthquake Memorial Part

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 *Learned how to design, develop and carry out Disaster Mitigation Education in school*

Japan has been hit by disasters many times so far and is now a highly engineered country. However, most of schools in Japan are not enthusiastic to implement Disaster Mitigation Education. Maiko High School just paid attention to Disaster Mitigation Education in school after Kobe Earthquake. They started preparation of education program in 2000 and the course have been provided since 2002. The preparation were undertaken as follows:

- + Formulation of special team and committee in school, including leaders of the school, some of its teachers and teachers coming from some others schools in Kobe.
- + Team learning “Disaster Management” through visiting related organizations and institutes, attending seminars and workshops
- + Discussions among the staffs about objective, subjects to design the curriculum
- + Development of the curriculum: Reading the national syllabus, reading the textbooks for Junior high schools.
- + Presentation to the school committees, and staff meetings, discussion with the educational board
- + Experimental implementation in “Contemporary society”
- + Giving lessons for Junior High students to know their interests and concerns
- + Adjustment and offering the official course in the school.

The curriculum was designed to include all aspects of disaster mitigation with such topics as Disaster and Human Beings, Environment and science, Computer study on disaster reduction, Social environment and disaster reduction, natural environment and disaster reduction, Activities in disaster reduction, Human beings and society, and so on

The training have been done with lively activities to encourage active participation of students and create inspiration to them.

- + Imitating guest teachers to come and share
- + Study outside of School: at Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute, Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hokudan Earthquake Memorial Park, Fieldwork in Rokko Mountains

Practical Exercise in Kobe Fire Academy,...

- + Study with Primary School Pupils: sharing experiences, learning what really happened, making hazard map, enjoying scientific experiment.
- + Active, Practical, Task-Solving Study: Making a disaster manual of a fictitious town, connecting disasters with dreams
- + International Exchange and Contribution: Visiting to Nepal, Sri Lanka, ...
- + Participation to Workshops and Seminars: Joining the contest of disaster education, participating in other seminars on disasters, taking part in disaster evacuation drills



+ Volunteer Activity in Niigata Earthquake, Donation Raising, Niigata Earthquake Indian Ocean Tsunami, ...

2.2 Observed some real things happening in the earthquake and understood important meanings of Hokudan Earthquake Memorial Part

+ The memorial Part was established on the place where earthquake occurred with its status have been kept original. It made visitors as living back in the situation of earthquake.

+ With real evidences, movies, relative documents, the memorial Part is as a way to educate and enhance awareness of new generations on disaster management.



III. Conclusion

The field visiting helped me realize the importance of integrating the disaster management education into schools. I learnt many experiences in setting up a teaching team, building capacity for teachers, designing training curriculum, and operating such education program in schools. At the beginning, many teachers and school leaders were not willing to accept this education program, however it has been gained considerable successes and highly appreciated.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute (DRI), where the participants were presented the disaster reduction plan
- + Visiting Earthquake Recovery Projects within Kobe city
- + Visiting Earthquake Management bureau, Hyogo Prefecture Office, where the Earthquake recovery plan was presented to the participants.

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood the situation when earthquake happened and heavy damages

- + The earthquake occurred at 5:46 a.m, January 17, 1995, starting from the depth of 16 kilometers below the earth's surface.
- + Its force is 7.3 on the Richter scale, creating ground motion with vertical and horizontal shaking occurred simultaneously
- + The earthquake caused to very heavy damage in both people and substances:
 - 4,571 fatalities, 14,678 injured (crushed by house, burnt, etc.)
 - 67,421 buildings totally collapsed, 55,145 buildings partially collapsed, approximately 82,000 houses destroyed
 - 6,695 buildings totally burnt
 - Utilities shut off (electricity, phone, water, gas, garbage)
 - Severed transportation network (highways, railways, monorails, etc.)
 - Complete paralysis of city functions
 - Liquefaction of reclaimed land

2.2 Lessons learnt from actions for emergency responses

Emergency response was evaluated as the most importance action to minimize the damage to human-being. It was undertaken with particular activities as follows:

- + Rescue activity: rescue operations were performed by neighboring people. Supports from outside could not come timely right after the earthquake ended. It is very important that residents help each other to overcome the serious situation.
- + Medical Services
- + Evacuation Center (Temporary Shelter): 599 shelters were operating, and 236,899 persons used shelter services. 222,127 evacuees were living in shelters.
- + Water and Food Delivery: Tank Delivery ⇒ Pipe supply
- + Temporary housing : 32,346 units constructed

There were more than 1.20 million volunteers (person-day) coming from over the country and some foreign countries to help the residents.

2.3 Lessons learned from the restoration of city after earthquake

- + Relevant stakeholders had good cooperation and took most effort to make a recovery plan quickly.
 - 26 January, only ten days after the earthquake happened, the Earthquake Restoration Head Office was established
 - 27 March, Kobe City Restoration Plan Guidelines was published
Indicate a direction of restoration in a form of guidelines
Discussion was held with a limited number of experts.
A high-level proposal was issued as quickly as possible.
 - 30 June, Recovery Plan was formulated.

+ In the process of making plan, it involved hundred experts in different specialization (civil engineering, architecture, economics, medicine, social welfare, psychology, disaster prevention, environment, etc.). Many discussion and consultancy were held for plan making. As a result, it came up with a excellent recovery plan.

+ Comprehensive Restoration Plan was formulated, consisting of various Aspects

- Reconstruction of urban foundation (roads, lifeline, railway),
- Reconstruction of residential buildings,
- Land reallocation programs,
- Urban area redevelopment programs,
- Industrial restoration,
- Civic life restoration,
- Port restoration, and



+ Residents were mobilized to participate in the process of city planning

- Residents have talks and determine roads and parks necessary for improvement of the region by themselves .
- Government draws up city planning and restoration project plan according to proposal submitted by residents
- > Desire of victimized residents was taken account in city planning
- Improving urban infrastructure (roads and parks) followed in the participatory way
 - Constructing durable houses
 - Drawing up plan with residents
 - Equal burdens on residents and landowners
 - Community development in view of restoration is realized.

+ Lessons and experiences drawn from the rehabilitation process

- Let stakeholders involve in the rehabilitation in autonomy and partnership way
- Meaning of rehabilitation has been changing as the time passes.
- Cross-sectional and flexible rehabilitation is required.
- Communities are created by the autonomous efforts of individuals.
- Communities are developed through daily partnerships and participation.
- Rehabilitation is an attempt to form a new system.

III. Conclusions

In this day, I learned many experiences from action for emergency response to earthquakes. Even though in Vietnam, my country, there are no earthquake, these experiences are useful for me in looking for measures helping people response to other natural disasters such as flood, typhoon and cyclone occurring frequently in the country. I was exposed to the achievements of Kobe city from the Earthquake recovery planning and understood valuable efforts of and cooperation between governments from central to local levels, agencies, and citizen in recovering the city after the earthquake.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting ADRC center, where the participants were shared ADRC's activities
- + Visiting UNCRD office in Kobe, hearing presentations planning from UNCRD staff
- + Country paper presented by Bangladesh participant

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Gained information about Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)

ADRC was established in July 1998 as International Organization to carry out following activities:

- + Information Sharing (Organizing International Meetings & Seminars, Disaster Information, Publications, Development of Tools, such as GLDE);
- + Human Resource Development Seminars & Trainings, VR Programs, Developments of Tools such as TDRM);
- + Building Community Capabilities (Development of CBHM & Town Watching Method, Tsunami Awareness Projects)

2.2 Learned the method of community-based hazard mapping introduced by ADRC

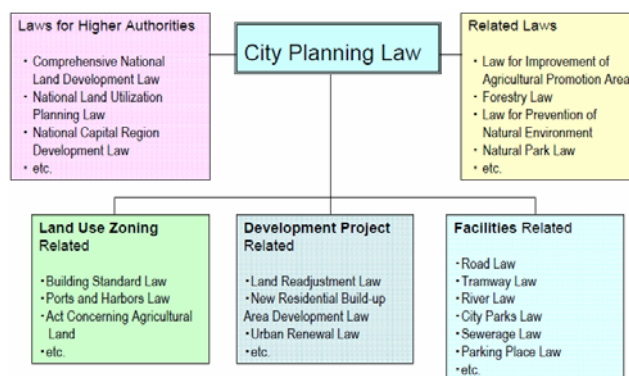
Community-based hazard mapping is a method in which a hazard map is drawn in cooperation between experts community itself.

- + Step 1: Field Survey Residents. officers in local government and experts survey the positive and negative features relating to the disaster risk by walking around in the locality
- + Step 2: Develop a Map. Visualize the observations and findings on the map. Enhance the awareness and cooperation through the task.
- + Step 3: Discussion and presentation what are the problems? Who is responsible? What are the countermeasures? Share the information.

2.3 Understood the city planning system in Japan

There is National Land Utilization Law, on which the national plan is established. Under the national plan is prefectural plan and then municipal plan.

A basis land used master plan is set up based on the national plan and prefectural plan. It contains City Planning Law, Law for Improvement of Agricultural Promotion Area, Law for Prevention of Natural Environment, Natural Park Law, and Forestry Law. As such, the city plan law is one component of the basis land use master plan.



III. Conclusions

Two main points I learned in this day were the hazard map and city planning system. The hazard map is considered as a very important tool for disaster preparedness and mitigation. Involvement of citizens in making hazard map is a way to help them understand their real situation and improve their awareness. The city planning system, embracing specific laws and clear functions of state agencies, is necessary foundation for the good cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the implementation of city planning and its achievements.

I. Learning activities

- + Review lecture on Regional Development in Japan
- + Briefing on the field visits to Kobe
- + Visiting Nagoya port authority, going away offshore by boat to observing port's activities

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Reviewed what have been learned the previous lecture on Regional Development

The focal points about regional development in Japan were reminded to participants as needed basis understanding to be exposed to the practice in the field visit.

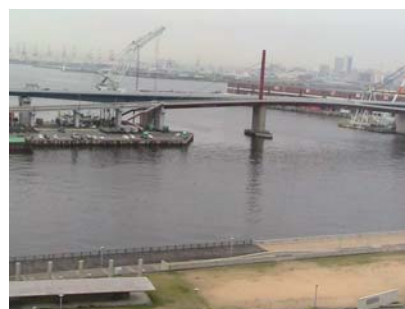
- + Regional development approach: endogenous and exogenous regional development
- + History of Japan's development
- + Administration system and process of making plan
- + Course of the development, problems and solutions

2.2 Gained information about the management system of Nagoya port and its operation

The Nagoya Port Authority is a special local government organization that was jointly established by Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City in 1951 as a managing body to administrate, operate, and develop the port of Nagoya.

Its main functions are: 1) to formulate port and harbor plans and execute construction and improvement works for port facilities; 2) to maintain, administrate, and manage the port area and ensure facilities in good operating condition; and 3) to instruct operations needed for the use of the port. In addition to the reinforcement of port facilities, efforts are being made to create a port attractive to both tourists and local citizens alike, and to promote international understanding through sister/friendship port ties and various exchange programs with other ports.

The total volume of cargo handled in Nagoya port annually amounts to more than 208 million tons, which is the top of volumes in Japan. The Port is equipped with modern automatic handling facilities. This is a port for cargo transportation rather than passenger one.



III. Conclusions

In this day, it is most important that I were exposed to the very modern and larger port. I understood that in Japan's Regional Development, building port is one of the first priorities because Japan's economic depends too much on import (raw materials for industry) and export (industrial products). Port really play very important role for Japan's economic development.

Through the trade activities of Nagoya port, I also recognized very serious impact from globally economic depress on Japan's economy. The amount of handled cargo in the port in 2008 was decreased by over 30% compared to 2007.

MODULE 4: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN

Date 5/6

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Aichi Prefecture office, where the lecture on regional development in Aichi Prefecture was provided for the participants
- + Country paper presented by Japanese participant
- + Visiting Nagoya city office, where the lecture on city planning of Nagoya city was instructed to the participants.

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Learned comprehensive development planning by Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City government as well

Catching thousands tons of bombs, Aichi Prefecture in general and Nagoya City in particular was heavily destroyed in World War II. However, it was recovered and has been developing drastically by undertaking proper policies/strategies:

- + Proper land use Planning: Zoning and development controls, careful housing densification, legant architectural designs, Land readjustment & reclamation, Integrated space utilization
- + Diversification: Food production, Manufacturing (machinery, electronic equipment, furniture and fittings etc)
- + Efficient Connectivity (Metropolitan): Rapid rail transport (Shinkansen), wide roads, ring road, arterial road, efficient Bus lanes etc
- + Environmental sustainability: User friendly Roads, pollution control, 3R and water treatment, cleaning rivers etc.
- + Improve Urban/Public Facilities: Transport (Rail, Water, air, Road), Residential (large scale public housing), Public purpose (Parks, cemeteries, temples, shrines), recreational (Beaches, Parks Sakae, 100m wide Rd...), Commercial area (Hotels, Offices, restaurants...)
- + Enhance international trade and relationships: Expo and exhibitions, cultural exchange, develop port and harbor, airport, connecting seaport, roads and airport
- + Research, IT, Planning and administration: Establish research institutions and Libraries, prepare, implement and review development plans, collaboration at all levels (Community involvement), a functioning administrative structure
- + Preserve cultural Identities and monuments: Reconstruction of Nagoya castle construction of the TV tower, Oasis 21 etc, several artifacts (In parks, streets ...)
- + "Invisible hand": all projects, to get the money worth and meet the budgetary requirements

2.2 Lessons from the approach to the plan by Nagoya city

City planning from a civilian perspective

- + Consider of features of the area and needs of each resident when offering services
- + Ensure that citizens can enjoy spiritual satisfaction through latitude and affluence
- + Men and women can take part in all kinds of activities in society and enjoy their achievements as equals

City planning through partnerships between citizens, businesses and government

- + Resolve social problems through discussion and cooperation between citizens, businesses and government.
- + Thrive voluntary participation by citizens, businesses in city planning
- + Build up partnerships between citizens, businesses and government based on equal collaboration and respect of individual autonomy

City planning through utilization of intangibles

- + Take much care in establishing appropriate priorities when investing in new facilities
- + Implement unique policies free from conservative ways of thinking for further development.
- + Promote city planning by utilizing policy to properly reflect the condition of the area and the needs of residents.

City planning full of liveliness and exchange

- + Stimulate the exchange of people, goods and information.
- + Attract visitors from Japan and abroad with our uniqueness and attractions, backed by an infrastructure that supports such exchanges, including transportation networks, the new airport and the port.

City planning from a wide perspective

- + Cope with inter-regional competition by fostering the uniqueness and characteristics of the area.
- + The role of Nagoya as its core city becomes more important
- + Promote city planning from a wider perspective under appropriate leadership.

III. Conclusions

With the field visiting and provided lecture, I had insights on realizing the concept of regional development in Aichi prefecture and Nagoya city. This regional development is a holistic development on all aspects of social life, but with much attention to focuses such as industry and transport. Nagoya city have developed on the excellent planning with long-term vision and contribution from all sectors of the society: government, private business entities and citizens.

The participants were introduced many achievements gained from the regional development and city planning, which were considered as our dreams. However, we were limited to learn much lessons or empirical experiences to reach these achievements.

I. Learning activities

+ Visiting Okaya city, Nagao prefecture, meeting and discussing with some key officials of the city

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood the course of industrialization in Okaya city

+ Okaya city is famous for precision industry, producing super-precision components for watch, camera, LCD, . . The history of industrialization in Okaya city is briefly presented as follows:

- 1750: Handicraft production of silk
- 1865: Silk-reeling Industry by appliance
- 1885: Major production area of silk
- 1925: Steep fall in the silk market. Invention of chemical fiber. Decline of silk industry
- 1935: Attraction of enterprises. Attraction of educated factories. Accumulation of machine industry
- 1945: Conversion of military factories to non military uses of machine industry. A major cluster of precision machinery industry
- 1990: Bubble economy burst. IT revolution. Digitization. Companies set up operations overseas.

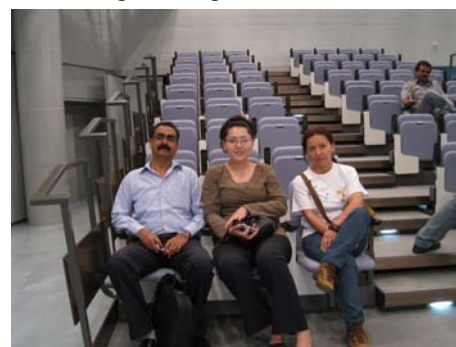


+ Since artificial silk fiber was produced, the demand had been steadily decreased for natural silk. At the same time, the demand for precision industrial products had been increased. It was recognized that Okaya had good conditions such as suitable climate and skillful workers, the city concentrated to develop the precision industry.

2.2 Understood industrial promotion policies and strategies by Okaya city and its challenges

Okaya city has been facing the situation that major companies shifted not only their production bases but also design and development bases into Asian countries, weakening its industry. To cope with this situation, the city carried out industrial promotion measures to boost the industry:

- + Formulating a major production area of the super device: Strengthening human resource, organization, academic-industrial, alliance, local sales and marketing, globalization, and information system
- + Strengthening small and medium sized enterprises: Business stability, successors training, succeeding skills and promotion of local industry
- + Promoting industry: Infrastructure construction, attracting businesses, new industries (network system, software house and designing)
- + Building Industrial vitalization center
- + Establishment of Okaya Industrial Technology Promotion Fund



These measures have been undertaken successfully. However, the city is still facing with many new challenges:

- + Young generation is not interesting in this field, introducing new working conditions.
- + Rapid changing Global technology and demands.
- + Competition among the other countries.
- + Environment hazards.

Sine 2009, the city will continue industrial promotion policy with needed huge cost and defined measures as follows:

- + Human Resource and Skill building: Enhancement of designing technique and sales, succeeding of skills
- + Business and Organizations building: Sifting to manufacturer, fostering entrepreneurship
- + Sites and Opportunities building: Infrastructure construction, business partnership, network center (Techno Plaza Okaya)
- + Funds and Stability building: Industrial Technology Promotion Fund

III. Conclusions

I were very impressive with industrial achievements the city has gained through the implementation of measures to boost its precision industry. The implementation of these synchronous measures enabled the industry of the city to overcome many times of national economic pressing. However, these measures cost too huge volume of money from the government and are difficult to adopt in the context of developing countries.

it was wondered that these policies and strategies can create dependences of business entities on the support from the government. At the same time, they can result in unbalanced competition among business entities in market economy.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Obuse town, Nagano prefecture, meeting town officials and walking around to observe the town.
- + Reflecting the field visiting: the class was divided into 3 groups, each group discussed and made a presentation
- + Country papers presented by Colombian, Ethiopian, and Ugandan participants

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Observed achievements in the course of city planning and development

- + Development of comprehensive plans
- + Obuse guide Center provide tourist and public information
- + Production and merchandise of Obuse branded local farm produce
- + Established of A La Obuse Co., company with 26 million yen.
- + A tourist town with 1.3 million visitors a year
- + Management of Obuse Station “Rokusai-sya” which provides tourist information, bicycle rental and lectures.
- + Operating a Local Currency Research Center.
- + Operation of Shinkin Gallery
- + Publication of “Obuse-fuu” newspaper
- + Establishing Obuse club for community activities.
- + Lively and interactive town,
- + Nationally recognized town not only in tourism but its way for regional development (Awards)
- + During the 30 years many company supporters have become citizens of Obuse Town



2.2 Learned from “Machi Zukuri” (community-based) approach in city planning

- + Population Policy: Building public housing, and actively developing residential areas and selling those in lots
- + Art museums such as Hokusai-kan: Hokusai’s remaining original drawings were selected from the citizens, leading to the opening of “Hokusai-kan”
- + Activities of local industries and chestnut confectionery shops: Well-established chestnut confectionery shops started retail selling and eat-in service. Most shops owners are Obuse citizens
- + Town’s landscaping projects: city citizens contributing private land to widen the roads
- + Machi-Zukuri with flowers: townspeople themselves grow flowers, opening of “Floral Gardens” to decorate the city
- + “A la Obuse” Corporation: Sponsors contribute their resources, work and ideas, not view of improvement of Obuse Town rather than expecting return.



III. Conclusions

Obuse town is very successful with the “Machi zukuri” (community-based) approach in city planning. I learned how to mobilize citizens to involve in the city planning. I understood that being

involved in the planning, citizens not only contributed money, effort, idea but also have good awareness, responsibility and behavior to the city. “If you have money, contribute money, if no money, contribute labor, if no labor contribute idea”

“Machi zukuri” has created new potentials for development of the city - good infrastructure and business environment, to attract investment in business; good cityscape to attract visitors (2.3 mill. visitor a year). The city has been going from much dependence on the financial support from the central government to self-reliant development.

MODULE 5: LIVING ENVIRONMENT

Date 11/6

I. Learning activities

- + Lecture on Living Environment – Development, Improvement, and Conservation
- + Reflecting the field visits: Three groups, each was discussing and making the presentation

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood the concept of living environment

+ Living environment is a whole aggregation of facilities and local society that surround housing, including: Residential environment, natural environment, and conditions of facilities, and local society

+ Living environment safety is ensured on four principles: (1) Safeguarding the life and the wealth, (2) Health: keeping physical and mental health, (3) Convenience: Eliminating the inconveniences in daily life, (4) Amenity: Ensuring a pleasant and wealthy life.

These principles imply “passive sense”, this is, people take expectation rather than active action to get the environment safety. Therefore, in addition to the four principles, “Sustainability” should be addressed as “active sense”.

+ Living Environment is created through development, improvement and conservation where economic and financial sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability were all taken into account.

2.2 Understood indicators used to analyze and evaluate the living environment

* Sustainability	* Safety	* Health	* Convenience
- Actions and efforts to increase Economic, environmental and social sustainability	- Ratio of crime occurrence	- Ratio of occurrence of infectious diseases	- Ratio of provision of parking lots
	- Ratio of traffic accident	- Density of harmful substances	- Access to shops
	- Quality of wooden houses	- Ratio of provision of water supply and sewerage facilities	- Frequency of garbage collection
	- Distance to the firehouse		- Access to water, sanitation, electricity
	- Construction standard	* Amenity	- Information and Communication technology
	- Hazard map	- Landscape	- Distance to the nearest transport facility
	- Evacuation training	- Greenery coverage ratio	- Commuting time
	- Community Development	- Liveliness	- Distance to and quality of nearest medical institute
			- Distance to day care center and the school
			- Number and quality of cultural facilities
			- Ratio of the public open space

2.3 Gained ideas and measures to improve the living environment

+ Measures to make good living environment are identified and implemented in the following process:

- ① Diagnosis (analysis of the present situation to identify problems)
- ② Goal setting (decision on the basic strategy to solve the identified problems)
- ③ Identification and formulation of means (decision on, and designing thereof, a variety of specific policy instruments to apply to the solution of the problems)

④ Implementation (execution of the formulated means)

⑤ Evaluation of the results of implementation

+ Regional Development in Japan always take into account with respective state laws. Master plan for city planning, which encompasses Urban plan, Housing supply plan, Environment plan, Disaster prevention plan, accommodates measures for living environment. In Land Use Plan, the area is demarcated into Urbanization promotion area and Urbanization control area as a measure to ensure good living environment in city. One another measure is to put land use restrictions such as Land use zoning, Building coverage ratio, Floor area ratio, House Height, Structure of the buildings etc.

III. Conclusions

The main insights I gained in this are concepts of , indicators to analyze and evaluate living condition, and measures to ensure good living environment. These measures are very useful as a macro management for planning and development of city and they can be applied in any countries. Additionally, I had more understandings though the reflection of field visits.

I. Learning activities

+ Visiting Sumida City, Tokyo metropolis, walking around and observing Kyojima District of Sumida city

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Observed current situation and problems in Kyojima district, Sumida city

It is very surprising that there is still a city with many serious problems existing in the very developed metropolis of Tokyo.

- + Narrow roads in Kyojima District
- + Congested old wooden houses and prone to fire hazard
- + No pedestrian walkways
- + Risky electricity network (in middle of road and above old wooden houses)
- + Private ownership of land limiting city development
- + Machizukuri spirit not strong coupled with likely failure of enabling/ enforcing legal framework
- + It is ranked the most dangerous area for disaster potentials in Tokyo
- + No evidence of vibrant CBOs: people are reluctant to improve the city for themselves.



2.2 Observed achievements from the Machi Zukuri approach in city planning

- + Creation of pocket parks for relaxation and rescue
- + Environmental conservation
- + New Plan areas with widened roads and good public facilities
- + Public community housing
- + Observed attempts to modernise city (widening of roads)
- + “Machi-Zukuri Information Circulation for disaster preparedness and on going projects” is regularly published for the purpose of information sharing
- + Guideline for the residents
 - A kinder and better city for the people
 - A kinder and better city for the region
 - A kinder and better city for the environment

III. Conclusions

One more time, I were exposed to the “Machi Zukuri” approach in city planning. This “Machi Zukuri” is concentrated in housing, building public facilities such as parks, and widening road system. Most difficult for the “Machi Zukuri” is to revoke individual land for public construction. The “Machi Zukuri” has come up with some achievements, however, it has been in very slow progress not reached results as expected.

Although the legal Land Readjustment approach has been applied for almost city planning in Japan and very successful, it has been not applied in this city but the Machi Zukuri” approach. This implies that the government very respect the community participation. However, it seems that it is difficult for the Machi Zukuri itself to function well and it is needed to integrate the legal approach in the city planning.

I. Learning activities

- + Lecture on Citizen's participation and Living Environment
- + Case studies in Asian countries: the participants were shown video clips during introducing case studies
- + Country paper presented by Mongolian participant and I presented my country paper

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood of the significance of citizens' involvement in activity for living environmental improvement.

- + In Indonesia, community based organizations were appreciated as a key factor for the success of slum upgrading
- + In Pakistan, the community-financed and community-managed infrastructure upgrading program has helped over two million people to improve their sanitation, health and housing conditions in Orangi, in 49 other settlement in Karachi and in other 5 Pakistan cities.
- + In Thailand, since 1992, new approach was introduced in upgrading slum where community participation is respected. In this approach, Urban Community Development Office (UCDO) was established in 1992. 1,273 communities have saving and credit groups (about half of the total urban poor communities). Community savings reached more than 500 million Baht. Saving and credit group activity and its networking are not only for getting loan and improving their houses, living environment and income generation, but also contributing to community's capacity building and management ability.

The case studies highlight the undeniable roles of community participant in development in general and living environmental improvement in particular.

2.2 Gained a useful understanding of participatory approaches and methods in Japan.

As with the rapidly economic development, many serious problems happened in Japan. This led to new development strategy " More people-centered Development". History of residents' Movement for Improving Living Environment:

- + 1960's – 1970's: Anti-pollution movement, Movement against construction of highways and high-rise buildings and apartments
- + 1980's: Residents made complaints or petitions to local and municipal government that living conditions in inner city areas became more crowded, decrepit, and thus vulnerable to natural disasters.
- + 1990's, Age of "Participation": Urban Planning Law was revised in 1992, encouraging resident Participation in the process of making City/Town/Village Master Plan; Highly respected participation of citizens in Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake hit Kobe City; In Machi-Zukuri approach for city planning , residents have started to participate in activities to improve and enhance their living environment.
- + 2000's: Shift from "Participation" to "Partnership" or "Engaged Governance with People and Government"

Nowadays, there are thousands of community-based organizations in Japan and they have actively contributed to Japan's development in both urban and rural area.

III. Conclusions

In this topic, I had better perception about roles of communities and their active contributions to the development and living environment improvement. I also learned much from the application of the bottom-up approach where citizens were involved in development activities. Moreover, lessons about building, operating and sustaining communities-based organizations were accumulated.

I. Learning activities

+ Visiting Hachiman town, Gujo city, Gifu prefecture: Meeting with town officials and community leaders, walking around the town.

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood the projects to develop the city and observed their achievements

- + Promotion of wisdom in water utilization to make 'City of Water'
- + Preservation of culture to make 'City of Dance'
- + Preservation of historical buildings to make 'City of culture and traditions'
- + Preservation of mountain scenery to make 'City of landscape and mountains'
- + Conversation of town to make 'Historical town of Japan'
- + Promotion of sustainable community development to make better sustainable living environment



2.2 Learned from the "Machi Zukuri" approach and stakeholders involving the projects

- + Machizukuri Associations and individuals: Project inception, management, implementation; Consensus building through various forums (workshops), awareness raising; Fund raising
- + Town Government: Coordination and integration of community plans; Funding (partially); Hardware Road improvement and other infrastructure; Conflict resolution
- + Community-based organizations: In close coordination with local government to implement and manage the projects.
 - Water way committee – To maintain and manage service water for betterment of city
 - Scenery committee – To plant flowers and plantation and conversation of mountains
 - Building conservation association – To formulate town conservation rules
 - Ryurakuan management committee – To operate souvenir shop by local residents
 - Building conservation association – To formulate town conservation rules



These organizations were established with voluntary participation of citizens, the budget for their operation come from membership contribution and small support from the local government.

III. Conclusions

I were very impressive that Hachiman has utilized optimally its natural resources for up-gradation of town and better living environment. It became a tourism city with attractive landscape and clean environment. The conservation of traditional culture (dance, castle,...) have been taken into account during the development and became famous tourism services.

Town government has made this city as 'City for the people, by the people, to the people' through active community participation. Community's voice was respected and listened to during city planning and many constructions had to changes according to people' opinions.

Good communication between city officials and community organizations is an important factor to enhance the power of community organizations in one hand and help the officials get useful opinions from community.

I. Learning activities

- + Visiting Urban Renaissance Agency (UR) and Kozoji New Town, Kasugai City, Aichi Prefecture
- + Reflecting the field visits: Three groups, each was discussing and making a presentation

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Understood the process of establishing a new town with the Land Readjustment approach

Kozoji New Town was built on the concept of preventing urban sprawl from Nagoya City its suburban area and to direct settlement of a resident populations. It is located 17 km far from Nagoya city center. The project to build the new town prolonged from 1960 to 1980 under Urban Renaissance Agency . It started on important advantages:

- + More national and prefectural land than other places considered.
- + Direct access from Kozoji to Nagoya by the Chuo Line of Japan National Railways.
- + The trunk line of Aichi Waterway schedule to go through the district.
- + A hilly area which could be effectively used for large scales residential development.
- + Reasonable land prices despite of the favorable conditions.

In Land Readjustment, the following interventions to residents who were living in the planning area with financial support from the government.

- + Existing residents were required to move and live temporarily outside the planning area
- + Resident's house and expenditures for the temporary living were compensated by the government
- + After the construction in the planning area finished, residents were allowed to move back and live in new apartment without any payments.

The new town was designed with characteristics to created convenient living environment and attract the settlement.

- + Apartment Building Radiating from the Central Area
- + All Service Facilities Centralized in one Place
- + Inviting Service Industries in the Town
- + Cars on the Dale Side and People on the Ridge Side
- + Natural Parks for the Current Environment.



2.2 Learned experiences in resolving unpredicted problems to the new town

Despite of the good design and pre-projection, Kozoji has been facing problems in the course of new town's development:

- + Decreasing population, Increasing aged people
- + Decreasing students
- + Increasing aged people
- + Increasing empty rental houses
- + Decreasing of sales amount by commercial facilities
- + Lack of Facilities and Mismatch
- + Lack of facilities & service and Medical facilities
- + Mismatch between familial form and house's form.
- + Getting Older & Obsolescence of Houses and Commercial facilities
- + Houses and facilities are not suitable for present condition.
- + Transportation is inconvenient.

To cope with these problems, Urban Renaissance Agency have been undertaking some following solutions and gained expected results.

- + Movement of New Town's Recovery
- + Renewal of UR rental houses
- + Making houses bigger (town houses)
- + Renewal for adopting requesting: living with pets (for elderly)
- + Renewal of central
- + Rebuilding SUNMARCHE main building (renewal south wing)
- + Shift from Super Market to Dry-care facilities.
- + Brisk regional activities:
- + Non Profit Organizations, Volunteer activities
- + Activities from neighborhood association to community: culture, sport activities.



III. Conclusions

In the Hachiman town case, I learned the process of building a new town, including plan making, town designing, ground cleaning (moving residents), public facilities constructing, and project operation and management. One important lesson is that an inexact projection of future demand because of unpredicted impact factors such as migration, economic crisis, depopulation, etc. has resulted in many problems to the new town. Any way, Hachiman new town really bring its citizens a very good and convenient living environment.

I. Learning activities

- + Synthesizing the whole training course: the participants
- + Making action plan: Each participant made own action plan based on knowledge leaned from the course, the instructors consulted and gave comments to participants during making action plan.

II. Obtained knowledge and learned lessons

2.1 Reviewed all what learned from the training course

After nearly one month and a haft, the participants were introduced many issues from the point of view of sustainable regional development. We also were exposed to the practices in both urban and rural areas in Japan and shared not only achievements but also prevailing problems. The main issues we learned can be briefed as follows:

- + Sustainable regional development and Human security: concepts of sustainable development, regional development and Human security; Aspects of human security; Regional development approaches; History of Japan development; “One village one product” model; Cooperation among sectors for regional development.
- + Environment management: Environmentally sustainable transport; Concepts and approach of 3 R, Japan’s law system for waste management, waste management loop, cooperation among stakeholders for waste management.
- + Disaster Management: Disaster mitigation education in school; Recovery plan after earthquake, Involvement of community in disaster management; City planning system in Japan.
- + Regional Development in Japan: “Machi zukuri” approach; Land Readjustment approach; New town development; Japan’s administration system.
- + Living Environment: Concepts of living environment; indicators for living environment; Measures for good living environment; Community-based organizations in living environment improvement.

2.2 Completed action plan as an idea drawn from what has been learned from the training course

The action plan is on Community-Based Management for Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. The method of making action plan learned from the training was applied in designing the action plan. The practical experiences learned from the field visit to Kobe city were adopted to define measures and activities in the action plan.

III. Conclusions

These days helped me synthesize what I have learned since the beginning of the training course. Some points the participants did not yet clearly understood were explained more by the instructor, so that I had profound understanding . Almost the times of these days was spent to prepare the action plan. Consultants provided by lecturer during the presentation help me to more understand issues learned. Finally, I produced a interesting action plan that was highly appreciated by the instructors and other participants.

The training is very useful to me as well as other participants. I learned many lesson, experiences and new ideas for sustainable development that are feasibly applied in my country. Through the training, I realized that in some extents our country have as much potentials for development as Japan’s areas, however we don’t have as good human resource and administration system as Japan. Human resource is a decisively important factor for the development of any nations.