



Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific (HOAP)\*

Training Workshop on Sea and Human Security  
5-9 July 2004, Hiroshima, Japan

**Executive Summary**

July 2004

*UNITAR would like to express its thanks to the many resource persons and participants who contributed their time and expertise to the workshop so graciously, to the Prefectural Government of Hiroshima for its support and partnership and to the numerous entities throughout the Prefecture and in Japan which contributed as resource providers. Our gratitude also goes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Hiroshima Municipality as well as to the many allies and friends of UNITAR around the world for generous assistance in making this workshop a reality.*

A Training Workshop on Sea and Human Security was conducted in Hiroshima, Japan, from 5 to 9 July 2004. Some 42 participants, resource persons and observers from 17 countries of the Asia-Pacific region attended the week-long event. Participants were mid-career and high-level officials from Government organizations such as ministries of environment, ocean affairs or shipping, as well as researchers and academics from oceanography or scientific institutions. The team of resource persons included experts in ocean governance, maritime affairs, law of the sea and the environment. The workshop was the first event of a three-year series (2004-2006) on Sea and Human Security, designed, following a UNITAR International Conference on the theme (2002), to study the multiple dimensions of human security pertaining to seas, and to contribute, through training, to national policy and institutional capacity in the management and protection of seas and oceans.



The three-year project aims at building institutional capacity at the regional level through intensive and practical training workshops, communications and networking through conferences and expert meetings, and organizing gatherings of main stakeholders.

Topics discussed at the 2004 training workshop included:

- International maritime dispute settlement;
- Ocean governance structure;
- Balance between development and environmental protection;
- Coastal zone management;
- Marine environmental management and industrial involvement;
- Ports and sustainable development;
- Marine environmental monitoring;
- Presentation of selected case studies (country report and project report).

Training methods centred on:

- Plenary lectures followed by questions and answers and discussions; and
- Working team exercises: the case study method was applied. Four teams created policy documents for four selected cases submitted by the participants.

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\* The Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific (HOAP) of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in July 2003. Its main objective is to design and deliver training programmes for government officials, scholars, and representatives of civil society from developing countries of the region, in the areas of economic and social development, and peace and security. Each year HOAP organizes training workshops and symposia around seven thematic areas of which Sea and Human Security is one. For further materials relating to the July 2004 training workshop, please go to the HOAP website: <http://www.unitar.org/hiroshima/>



## Cultural Briefing



Professor Taiji Hotta of Hiroshima University introduced elements in Japanese thinking and some fundamental principles such as ‘patience’, ‘harmony’, ‘balance’ and ‘effort’, deriving from the country’s history, religions, traditions and social behaviours. These, he argued, governed Japanese people’s social life. The participants unanimously found this session most useful in their workshop evaluation and understanding of their host country.

## Plenary Lectures



Judge Choon-Ho Park of the *International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea* (ITLOS) opened the workshop with a keynote lecture (morning, 5 July). Judge Park underlined the dependence of human activities on the sea and oceans and noted that they are also the subject of international disputes. Judge Park introduced the marine dispute settlement system provided by the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. His lecture, based on his work and experience with the ITLOS, demonstrated the main instruments available in dispute settlement, the mechanisms and procedures for filing a case, and the main problems regarding litigation as it pertains to seas and oceans.



The following session (afternoon, 5 July), *Ocean Governance and Human Security*, was presented by Dr. François Baillet of the International Ocean Institute who started with a key question: “what is security?” Sharing their own, varied interpretations, each of the participants reflected on the multiple dimensions implied in this question. After a brief introduction to the ocean governance architecture, Dr. Baillet argued that ocean governance required political, legal and institutional arrangements as well as implementation measures at the regional, national and local levels. An integrated maritime compliance and enforcement (IMCE) concept was then introduced. The IMCE methodologies were explained using a Canadian example, outlining the stages from the initial audit, identification of issues/interests, response, to the final assessment.



The fundamental question of the *Balance Between Development and Environmental Protection* (afternoon, 5 July) was investigated by Professor Rudolf Wu of the City University of Hong Kong. Professor Wu’s presentation first reviewed some basic principles, such as the carrying capacity of nature (seas in this case) and the precautionary principle, as applied to environmental issues. Following this, objectives, methods and steps of an environmental impact assessment (EIA) were presented. Finally, new and emerging tools such as environmental insurance, environmental liability and environmental share were introduced. The participants asked questions about the relationship between EIA and environmental monitoring, financial calculation of risk for environmental insurance, and the details of cost-benefit analysis.



Dr. Huming Yu of the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Programme on Building Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) presented the complex nature of *Integrated Coastal Management* (morning, 6 July), which governs the overlapping areas of the terrestrial environment, human activities and the marine environment. Dr. Yu argued that inherent problems and hurdles of ICM should be cleared by a continuous series of dynamic interactive phases, and these were explained in a step-by-step manner. Prerequisites for ICM, possible local and national institutional arrangements, risk assessment, strategic programming, stakeholder mobilization and participation and sustainable financing mechanisms and options, as well as a series of successful case studies based on PEMSEA’s practices were presented. Participants asked questions about stakeholders’ consultation mechanisms, financial mechanisms, and fishing and tourism.



Mr. Hiroyuki Nakahara of the Research Institute for Ocean Economics, Japan, underlined the necessity of environmental security to achieve sustainable development. In his presentation on *Environmental Management and Industrial Involvement* (morning, 6 July), Mr. Nakahara explained the complex interplay of political, technological and financial aspects and the opportunities for linking these aspects in the development of marine environmental protection plans - an offshore waste treatment system project was introduced as an example. Mr. Nakahara then provided some advice on how to transform the existing experiments into a continuous environmental business. Questions concerning the role of local actors and financial measures were raised.



Dr. B.A. Hamzah (Marine Consultancy Enterprise of Malaysia) in his session on *Ports and Sustainable Development* (morning, 7 July) started with an evaluation of the previous day's study tour of the port of Hiroshima. After an overall analysis, Dr. Hamzah noted that globalization, the construction of very large crude carriers and a growing consciousness for the environment have been the driving forces for the transformation of ports worldwide. In his view ports are critical elements in the international logistics or supply chain that facilitates international trade. More than sixty per cent of the global trade is seaborne. It was argued that port operations are very competitive and they depend on the growth of international trade (or lack of it). Environmental issues, pricing strategies and marine pollution prevention measures were among the topics discussed. Additionally, Dr. Hamzah mentioned the role of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in regulating shipping activities that have direct impact on port operations. Port States Control agreements and International Shipping and Port Security Code that came into effect from 1 July 2004 were mentioned in passing. The participants asked questions about pollution in the ports and related international regulations, nuclear wastes transportation and the rising security concerns with regard to the vulnerability of sea cargo and ports to terrorist threats.



In a session on the *Health Examination for the Sea* (morning, 7 July), Dr. Tetsuya Takahashi of the Institute for Ocean Policies, Japan, first presented the mechanisms of pollution caused by toxins and nutrients. Japanese experiences regarding pollution were then discussed. Dr. Takahashi noted that the Health Examination for the Sea project makes an analogy to a human health examination. Finally, the results of the examination were submitted to the participants.



Mr. Satoru Akashige, Director-General of the Department of Oyster Research, the Hiroshima Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, presented the Hiroshima Prefecture's Aquaculture industry with a focus on oyster aquaculture (7 July). Different fish species, production and revenue, as well as the percentage of Hiroshima's oyster production in relation to world production were presented. Mr. Akashige also explained the process of oyster aquaculture. The participants asked some questions regarding the disposal of waste from aquaculture.

### **Working Team Presentations**

Participants were divided into four teams and, based on a practical case study, discussed the issues raised in the pre-workshop questionnaire. Following two half-day team discussions, each team presented in plenary their case study in power point form.

**Team 1: Coastal wetlands in Pakistan - a case study**

- *Solos Khankhrua, Thailand;*
- *Kalimullah Shirazi, Pakistan;*
- *Nguyen Tac An (lead case-study), Vietnam;*
- *Sumarto Suharno, Indonesia;*
- *Romany Rasquinho, Sri Lanka;*



- *Bin Wang, China;*
- Resource persons: Huming Yu, Tetsuya Takahashi*



**Team 2: Oil spill response - Iran**

- *Michael Garcia, Philippines;*
  - *Kwangsuk Oh, Korea;*
  - *Sri Hartini, Indonesia;*
  - *Ali M. Moradi (lead case-study);*
  - *Nguyen Hoang Tri, Vietnam;*
  - *Ming Cui Wang, China;*
- Resource person: Rudolf Wu*

**Team 3: Construction of gateway port at the Marine Islands - Government of Maricosa Project Planners' Report before the Honorable Prime Minister**

- *P H Krishnan (lead case-study), Pakistan;*
- *Ahmed Rasheed, Maldives;*
- *Sideth Mak, Cambodia;*
- *Arumngam Subramaniam, India;*



- *Md. Ataul Hoque Mollah; Bangladesh;*
  - *Retno Windari, Indonesia*
- Resource person: BA Hamzah*



*Resource person: François Bailet*

**Team 4: Management of Fisheries and Marine Living Resources - Mahakam Delta, Indonesia**

- *Michelle Ahmed, Maldives;*
- *P Madeswaran, India;*
- *Alberto Encomienda, Philippines;*
- *Sitha Prum, Cambodia;*
- *Mohammad Nurullah, Bangladesh;*
- *Deddy Setiapermana (lead case-study), Indonesia;*



## Guided Visits

Two guided visits were organized, to the *Hiroshima Port* and to *Kure* (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), afternoon, 6 July) and to the *Peace Memorial Museum, Park and A-Bomb Dome* (morning, 9 July). The visits, conducted with support from the Hiroshima Prefecture and its port authority, the Municipality as well as AIST allowed participants to gain a better appreciation of Hiroshima's environment, port management, scientific and technical work as well as history and the landscape.



Model of the Seto Inland Sea at AIST



Field trip to AIST, Kure City, July 2004



Participants in front of A-bomb Dome  
Hiroshima, July 2004

## Training Methodologies

Research on training and the development of training methodologies are an integral part of UNITAR's mandate. In the current workshop various methodologies and knowledge management mechanisms were applied:

- 1) Pre-workshop learning
  - In order to maximize the relevance of the workshop and to familiarise the participants with each other in advance, HOAP introduced a self-introduction and exchange of bio-data before the workshop.
  - The practical exercise session in four teams was one of the key components of the workshop. In order to ensure that the discussion subjects more closely matched the real needs of the participants, HOAP requested a one page paper on the subject of 'the tradeoff between development and conservation'. This also served as a baseline paper informing the whole group of problems and issues that other participants were facing in their countries.
- 2) After Action Review (AAR)

AAR, one of the knowledge management tools used by UNITAR, aims at improving the learning process by having an action review periodically during a training. The tool was applied in three different ways:

  - Two short questions were submitted to the participants: "what was expected to happen?" and "what exactly happened, i.e. what did you learn?" (6 July).
  - The participants submitted a half-page paper on what they had learnt on day two (7 July).



- With the final evaluation questionnaire participants submitted short questions to the resource persons in writing on the overall workshop sessions. These will be sent to the resource persons with a view to creating tangible follow-up among participants.

### 3) Daily rapporteurs

Two rapporteurs were assigned each day in order to: a) report to the group a summary of the discussions of the previous day and b) to report to UNITAR on logistical matters. Rapporteurs were selected randomly each morning.

## Additional Presentations

The following participants and outside experts made presentations:

- Dr. Jobaid Kabir, Lower Colorado River Authority, United States;  
**Freshwater inflow needs for bays and estuaries... a Texas experience**
- Mr. Solos Khankhrua, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Thailand;  
**Environmental Statement in Thailand**
- Mr. Perumal Madeswaran, Department of Ocean Development, India ;  
**Coastal Pollution Monitoring in India**
- Ms. Kae Oyama, Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship and Ocean Foundation, Japan;  
**Cooperation between Coastal States and User States in International Straits – the Implementation of Article 43 of the UNCLOS**

## Conclusion

Both throughout the week and at the end of the training workshop, participants were asked to share their thoughts and opinions on the relevance of the topics discussed in light of their professional responsibilities. They also filled a detailed written questionnaire. Participants overwhelmingly reported that the workshop was valuable in deepening their understanding of various aspects of sea and human security. It provided exposure to up-to date cases in the region, and offered an information exchange opportunity among mid to high level officials and experts. Many noted that the workshop provided the opportunity to exchange views and share experiences with other countries and that the case study team work was one of the most useful parts of the workshop.

A great number of participants offered to collaborate with UNITAR in further developing and expanding the current project, and UNITAR will conduct an intensive follow-up in order to plan national/sub-regional programmes in the 2004-2005 cycle. Below are some topics suggested for future workshops :

- Boundary issues;
- Coastal zone and livelihood;
- Coral reef management;
- Equity of development;
- Law of the sea;
- Native ways of preserving the ocean;
- Marine policy analysis;
- Oil spill;
- Safety at sea;
- Political aspects of sea and human security;
- Principles, processes and practices of ocean governance at regional/international levels;
- Transboundary environmental governance;
- Various (biodiversity) resource protection means

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