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United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNITAR SERIES ON SEA AND HUMAN SECURITY

Governance Toward a Comprehensive Security for Seas and the Ocean: The Hiroshima Initiative

Sixth Session

Hiroshima, Japan

27 September – 2 October 2009



United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office

国連訓練調査研究所(ユニタール) 広島事務所



Acknowledgements

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Hiroshima University, the International Ocean Institute (IOI), the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), the Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas in East Asia (PEMSEA), United Nations University, and the University of Tokyo for their unwavering support;

and

The City of Hiroshima, the Sixth Regional Coast Guard Headquarters, the Hiroshima Prefecture Fisheries and Ocean Technology Centre and the Hiroshima City Central Wholesale Market for inspiring study tours;

Special thanks must also go to the Resource Persons and Participants who so graciously contributed their time and expertise to the Session. Finally, to the many friends of UNITAR in Japan and around the world whose cooperation over the years has made this Series possible, we extend our heartfelt gratitude.





INTRODUCTION

Begun in 2002 with an International Conference¹, the UNITAR Series on Sea and Human Security has from its beginnings, been focused on mainstreaming the importance of a comprehensive approach to the economic, political, environmental and nutritional aspects of human security as it pertains to seas and the ocean. The 2009 Session represented the sixth annual gathering in Hiroshima, Japan.

Adopted at the 2007 Session, the “Hiroshima Initiative” provides the conceptual grounds and practical guidelines for this comprehensive approach, as well as the attendant implications for sustainable development. Continued in subsequent sections, the Hiroshima Initiative outlines four main areas of focus;

- 1) The interrelation between habitats, ecosystems and human food security
 - marine food security;
 - marine food production and the environment.

- 2) Strategies for disaster management and risk reduction
 - adaptation to climate change;
 - disaster management and risk reduction;
 - integrated socio-economic impact assessments.

- 3) Training of trainers for Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Implementation
 - the cross-cutting theme of Training of Trainers, in particular in the context of ICM.

- 4) Ocean governance: awareness creation and implementation
 - studies on governance which enable the implementation of action items.



¹ International Conference: “Sea and Human Security” www.unitar.org/hiroshima/Pilot_Phase/IntConfSHS.htm



2009 SESSION

Underpinning the success of the Series to date is the knowledge, commitment and intellectual involvement of its Resource Persons, as well as the contact maintained with Series alumni. In the lead up to the 2009 Session, Resource People and UNITAR, utilising alumni evaluations of previous Sessions, outlined the substantive content and methodology of the Session. Series alumni assisted in identifying suitable candidates. The Session was attended by a total of 38 Participants and Resource Persons representing 13 countries, predominantly from the Asia-Pacific region.

Based on the UNITAR model the workshop employed four training methodologies:

- 1) Interactive presentations and lectures;
- 2) Study tours and debriefings;
- 3) Practical exercises;
- 4) Development of the Hiroshima Initiative.

INTERACTIVE PRESENTATIONS AND LECTURES

The interactive presentations and lectures were systematically followed by an "After Action Review" (AAR) whereby Participants discussed the content delivered amongst themselves, bringing their own localised understanding and frames of reference to the subject material. Groups were then invited to outline what had been received from the presentations, or to enquire after further information or clarification of certain issues covered. The presentations consisted of;

Sunday 27 September

Taiji HOTTA, Associate Professor, International Student Centre, Hiroshima University

Dr. Hotta provided a Japanese cultural briefing to the Participants. He presented common attitudes held by Japanese people which are frequently noticed by foreign visitors to Japan. The meanings and origins of these practices, commonly rooted in the country's historical, religious, ideological and philosophical settings were explained. Participants asked questions related to the workshop content including the relationship between the Japanese appreciation of harmony and unity with ecosystem and fisheries resources management.

Monday 28 September

Berin McKENZIE, Training Assistant, UNITAR Hiroshima Office

Mr. McKenzie officially opened the Session and welcomed the Resource Persons and Participants to Hiroshima. He outlined that even through the application dossiers received and accompanying Case Studies, the growing acceptance and understanding of a need for comprehensiveness in regards to approaches towards ocean security was evident. He encouraged the Participants to take advantage of the Session to expand their networks in order to advance the goals of the Hiroshima Initiative.



Taiji HOTTA



Berin McKENZIE



Gunnar
KULLENBERG



CHUA Thia-Eng

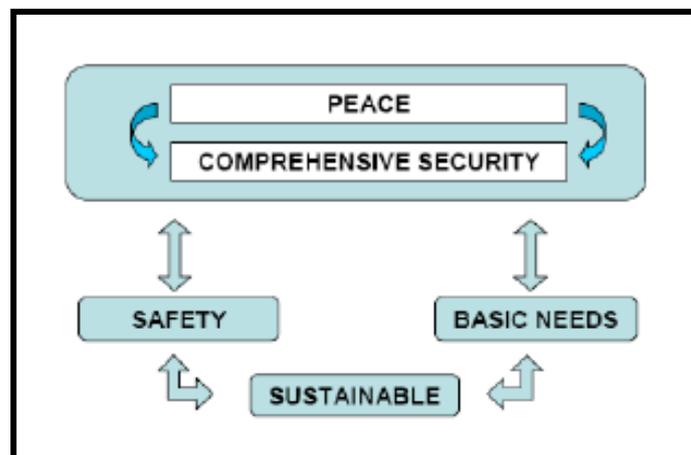


Yasuwo FUKUYO

Gunnar KULLENBERG, Professor and Lead Resource Person

Professor Kullenberg provided a keynote lecture entitled **Ocean Governance and Comprehensive Human Security**. The presentation highlighted the need for horizontal and vertical interaction, trust and an accepted rule of law to allow for increased information exchange incorporating all stakeholders. Overall, a *change in perception* regarding what constitutes security is necessary; moving from an overarching focus on state-based defence to a multi-disciplinary approach that incorporates the ideals of human security including community, economic, environmental, food, health, personal and political security. The relationship of this security to sustainable development was emphasised, as were the connections of the Series to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and the extension of such to cover coasts at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992. The seas of East Asia were referenced as a case study of the need for comprehensive ocean governance, highlighting the fact that these areas show all issues and dependencies of the global oceanic system including large coastal populations, the transportation of goods, food and people, biodiversity, coastal degradation, as well as the social problems incurred by poor management. Coordination at all levels, between national policies and UNCLOS for example, as well as both top down and bottom up coordination, cooperation and dialogue on international, regional, national, local and institutional levels was outlined. Professor Kullenberg concluded by presenting the opportunities that arise from ocean and coast management in particular. The Hiroshima Initiative (fig 1.1) was presented as a means to conceptualise the complex interrelations necessary to achieve the goals of the Series. He encouraged the Participants to use the opportunities inherent in the concept of comprehensive ocean and human security to make for harmonisations in national strategic planning.

Figure 1.1 – The Hiroshima Initiative





CHUA Thia-Eng, Council Chair, Partnership in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

Dr. Chua presented a lecture entitled *Integrated Coastal Management: what, why, how and where?*, outlining the definitions and characteristics of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and noting the numerous forms ICM has taken during the evolution of the concept. The *Why* of ICM was encapsulated as;

- Addressing multiple sustainable coastal development issues.
- Resolving multiple use conflicts.
- Resolving trans-boundary issues.
- Providing integrated planning and management frameworks for rural and urban coastal cities.
- Providing a “soft approach” to coastal management.
- Being applicable in different local conditions.

Adopting an integrated planning and management framework, in conjunction with an integrated planning and *implementation* framework was outlined as key to the *How* of ICM. This includes coordinated and multi-level Preparation, Initiation, Development, Adoption, Implementation, and Refining/Consolidating Stages augmented at all times by stakeholder consultation and participation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. In order to achieve the ideals of ICM, Dr. Chua emphasised the importance of incorporating science into the process, using data to support the decision making process. In closing, Dr. Chua outlined the fact that the ICM process had witnessed some successes but many failures in its implementation in various countries. He emphasised that ICM was a relatively new sectoral management mechanism and is continually evolving.

A Panel Discussion, entitled **Ocean Governance and the Hiroshima Initiative** took place at the end of the first Session. The Panel allowed for further clarification of the concepts behind the Series and the Hiroshima Initiative, and the inclusion of Alumni allowed for a discussion on the real-world implementation of such. Questions from the floor included those on the scope of the ICM process; ways in which vertical coordination can be implemented; and strategies for stakeholder inclusion.

Yasuwo FUKUYO, Professor, Asian Natural Environmental Science Center, The University of Tokyo

Following the Panel Discussion, Professor Fukuyo, presenting on **Ocean Governance: Seafood Security** emphasized that while the issues being faced in regards to seafood security are similar around the globe, the method of management must vary, due to a differing priority of issues between regions and areas. Outlining the growth of aquaculture, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region - with seven out of the top ten aquaculture producers of food fish being in Asia - Dr. Fukuyo highlighted the importance of governance in managing conflict between seafood security and environmental conservation. Differing types of Harmful Algae Blooms (HABs) were outlined, as was their relationship with aquaculture activity and the difficult nature of rehabilitating water quality. The Japan case was outlined, with various laws that had been enacted to improve water quality explained. The reduction of the polluting agents nitrogen and phosphorous was shown to not necessarily correspond to an increase in water quality, however, contrary to



Masahiro YAMAO



Rajdeep
MUKHERJEE



Felix MENDOZA



Nerissa D.SALAYO



TAN Chun-Knee

expectation, may have a relation to a decrease in fisheries production. Professor Fukuyo stressed that the balance necessary between activities to secure access to seafood and environmental concerns rests on good management.

Masahiro YAMAO, Professor, Department of Bioresource Science, Hiroshima University

Professor Yamao, discussing the **Greater Role of Local Government and People's Participation on Coastal Resource Management for Attaining Food Security**, introduced lessons learned through the development of participatory and decentralized management systems in Southeast Asia. The advantages of such decentralization include the possibility for more cost-effective implementation; awareness building through local based management frameworks; the utilization of Traditional Ecological knowledge (TEK); and a sense of ownership developing amongst local fishers which can then encourage a long-term approach to resource exploitation. Through examples of communities further developing through the adoption of this type of management, Professor Yamao outlined a greater role in resource management at a local level while stressing the need for any decentralization programme to be tailored to the local realities. In addition, any bottom-up organizations involved should share a portion of the responsibility for administration, planning and law enforcement while adopting standardized procedures.

In a new addition to the structure of the Sea and Human Security Series, the 2009 Session featured returning Alumni expressing how the concepts of the Hiroshima Initiative, as well as the training received at UNITAR has impacted upon their working lives. The Alumni present at the 2009 Session represented two of the three recipient organizations of the 2008 Bannai-UNITAR Small Grants Fund².

Rajdeep MUKHERJEE, Research Associate, Bay of Bengal Inter-Governmental Organisation (BOBP -IGO)

BOBP-IGO, a regional fisheries advisory body in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, and Sri Lanka encourages sustainable development in the marine fisheries sector. The organisation implemented a project entitled "Adapting to Climate Change: Field Level Capacity Enhancement Programme in the Fisheries Sector." The Hiroshima Initiative was seen as a "philosophical revolution" aiming to bring the focus on the ocean back to one of it being part of the common heritage of mankind, however in the implementation process of such, the realities of the field must always be borne in mind. A DVD presentation of the programme was then made, to highlight how the Hiroshima Initiative may be used in conjunction with existing programmes.

² <http://www.unitar.org/hiroshima/unitar-activities/sea-and-human-security/bannai2009>



**Felix MENDOZA, Director, Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, Legaspi, The Philippines; and
Nerissa D. SALAYO, Associate Scientist, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center/Aquaculture Department (SEAFDEC/AQD) The Philippines**

The objectives of the project implemented under the auspices of the Hiroshima Initiative, entitled **Training Workshop on Development of Local Capacities in Sea and Human Security in Coastal Communities in the Philippines** included promoting the concept and principles of the Hiroshima Initiative and holding a training workshop at two critical sites in the Philippines. The participatory workshops included lectures and discussions on Sea and Human Security, Comprehensive Security, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies for Local Communities. The concept of Participatory Action Plan Development (PAPD) was introduced and relevant issues discussed through the stages of Resource Identification and Mapping, Problem Identification and Prioritization, a Stakeholder Interaction Matrix, Solutions, Formulation and Prioritisation, and Strategy Formulation. In total, 109 Participants benefited from this in-country initiative, proving the efficacy of the UNITAR Training of Trainers approach.

Tuesday 29 September

TAN Chun Knee, Global Environment Information Center (GEIC) Project Coordinator, United Nations University, Tokyo

Dr. Tans' presentation, entitled **Acting in a Changing Climate** outlined Climate Change in general followed by various strategies being adopted for the mitigation of its effects, with a focus on specific actions in the United Kingdom and Bangladesh. The correlation of Sea Level Rise and its effects, related coral bleaching, the spread of invasive species, oceanic "dead zones", ocean acidification and an increase in natural disasters was highlighted, as was the necessity of adapting to predicted change. While Climate Change mitigation requires concerted global efforts, adaptation depends primarily on the local context. The requirements for effective adaptation at a national level were outlined, along with Case Studies of Bournemouth, U.K., and Coastal Bangladesh. In conclusion, Dr. Tan stressed the increased costs associated with adaptation as global temperatures increase while also stressing the fact that it must be pursued in parallel with mitigation efforts.

Swadhin BEHERA, Team-Leader, Frontier Research Center for Global Change/ Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)

In the second presentation of the Session devoted to Climate Change, entitled **Climate Variability and Coastal Security**, Dr. Behera discussed the role of ocean dynamics in seasonal climate variations. He outlined the differences between the El Niño and El Niño Modoki phenomena as well as their history and future. The role of the climate in Coastal Risk Management was outlined, including the role the climate plays in issues related to CO₂ absorption, coral diseases and bleaching, sea level rise, rates of natural disasters and primary productivity of the ocean. Dr Behera concluded with some of the challenges posed by the increased use of technology.





Swadhin
BEHERA



Hiroshi
TERASHIMA



Nobuyuki YAGI



Masako OTSUKA



Izumi YANO

Hiroshi TERASHIMA, Executive Director, Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF)

Mr. Terashima, discussing **Ocean Governance and the Japanese Basic Act on Ocean Policy**, outlined an integrated approach, including the establishment of legal and policy frameworks for ocean governance. UNCLOS and Agenda 21 were covered, and PEMSEA was highlighted as a regional mechanism to achieve the goals set out by these international agreements. Some of the challenges in implementing the UNCLOS/Agenda 21 Framework were discussed, including the increased scope of marine pollution, the need for sustainable management of marine biological resources, an increase in transnational crimes at sea, and disputes over border delineations. In order to overcome this, Mr. Terashima argued, an increased harmonization between the UNCLOS/Agenda 21 regime and individual states is necessary. Japanese examples were utilized to show some of the difficulties in achieving this harmonization, including Japan's vertically compartmentalized government agencies and a lack of a central coordinating body. An overview was given of the development and adoption of Japan's Basic Act on Ocean Policy, which came about following an OPRF initiative. The significance of this, including the ability to effectively coordinate multifaceted policy areas concerning the oceans was highlighted.

Nobuyuki YAGI, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo

Presenting **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal Fishery Resources: Examples of Bottom-Up Approaches of Ocean Governance**, Professor Yagi explained that coastal fishermen in Japan, while adept at adopting conservation measures as proposed by members of their own groups under a Territorial Use Right Fishery (TURF) system, are averse to external requests and show strong resistance to new problems caused by outsiders. Using the Shiretoko World Heritage Site and Notsuke Peninsula as examples, Professor Yagi outlined that while the fishermen are willing to self-impose restrictions on fishing if the future benefit of such conservation is to be received by the same group, and that this bottom-up approach is more adept at setting location-relevant rules with speedy decision-making and easy enforcement, these 'local' rules are largely undocumented and have little transparency. The costs and benefits of either example were outlined, including the fact that these are shared by the concerned group members themselves, leading to a stable and effective regime.



Masako OTSUKA, International Ocean Institute (IOI) Japan, IOI Regional Representative of Asia and Oceania

Ms. Osaka's presentation, **Towards ICM: The Japan Case** outlined the IOI and its relationship with ICM and then examined the history of ICM in Japan. The industrialisation of the "Pacific Belt" along the coast of Japan, with the attendant subjugation of the environment was outlined. The case of local activities towards ICM in the Shima City/Ago Bay area was introduced, including the restoration of unused wetlands and the establishment of a Nature Rehabilitation Committee. This committee undertook a five-year study with the Japan Science and Technology Agency to identify both problems and solutions in the bay. The recognition by both local communities and businesses of the severity of the problems encountered in the bay and the related economic as well as environmental impacts was key to securing movement on the issue. The support of various laws enacted following the adoption of Japan's Basic Act on Ocean Policy, as outlined by Mr. Terashima, was acknowledged as assisting in the garnering of political will.

Izumi YANO, Associate Professor, Department of Bio-Resource Science, Hiroshima University

The final presentation of the Session focused on **The Circulation of Marine Resources in Japan**. Through the introduction of some of the issues of consumption of marine products in Japan, Dr. Yano outlined some of the successes and failures of resource management in Japan. The mismatch between fish popular with consumers and those caught in the Seto Inland Sea was shown to have been compounded by efforts by local government to manage resources which did not meet the needs of either consumers or fishermen. Attempts made in light of this discovery to include more diverse views on the Advisory Committee for Fishery Promotion were outlined. By examining the Distribution Channels, the Consumption of Marine Products and Issues of Fish Waste in Japan, Dr. Yano concluded that no sustainable resource management system can afford to disregard the market.





STUDY TOURS

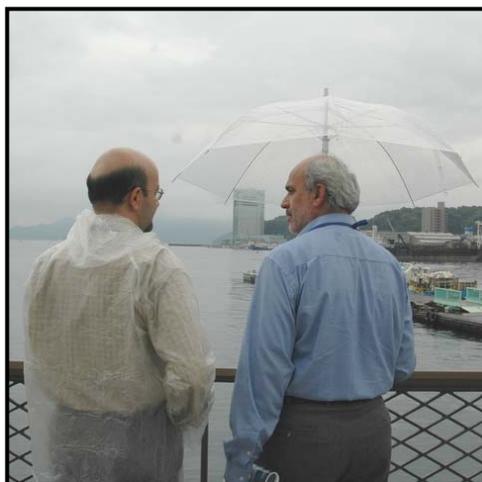
Study Tours allowed for further opportunities to discuss and learn;

A Study Tour to the **Hiroshima Prefectural Technology Research Institute Fisheries and Ocean Technology Centre** and the **Sixth Regional Japan Coast Guard Headquarters** took place on Wednesday 30 September. An optional Study Tour to the **Hiroshima City Central Wholesale Market** was held in the early morning of Thursday 1 October.

The Study Tours allow for Participants to observe both national and local entities engaged in the management of marine resources in the Seto Inland Sea and Japan in general. They also allow for an analysis of similarities and differences in management, roles and challenges between Participants countries of origin and Japan.

Hiroshima Prefectural Technology Research Institute Fisheries and Ocean Technology Centre

Located in Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, the Centre provides technological assistance for the stability of fisheries management in the Prefecture and administrative support to concerned parties while undertaking research and development of aquaculture, marine food safety and marine environment restoration technology. Participants were greeted by Centre Director Dr. **MAEKAWA** who then handed over to **Hiroshi YASUE**, Director of the Fisheries Research Section. Mr. Yasue, in a presentation entitled **Fisheries in Hiroshima Prefecture: The Role of the Fisheries and Marine Technology Centre**



outlined the current make-up of the fishing industry in Hiroshima Prefecture including the growing influence of aquaculture amid declining numbers of fisherpeople. Oyster culture, aquaculture and fisheries management research initiatives were detailed, as were the results of research into the change in the marine environment as seen in the Seto inland Sea.

Yasushi HIRATA of the Technical Promotion Division presented on **Oyster Cultivation in Hiroshima Bay**. Both the process and problems encountered therein were outlined, along with the efforts of the Centre to add value to the process by developing a striped oyster, destined to be “branded” as a Hiroshima speciality. The role of oyster cultivation in not only food supply but also job creation and environmental management were also outlined. Questions during the AAR period of the visit included those focused on the lifecycle and disposal of the bamboo rafts used in oyster culture as well as the impact of oyster breeding on other, indigenous species in the Seto Inland Sea. Participants were then guided around the facilities with Centre staff available at all times for questions and answers.

Following lunch of traditional Japanese seafood, the group returned to Hiroshima City and visited the **Sixth Regional Headquarters of the Japan Coast Guard**,



located in Ujina, which hugs Hiroshima Bay. The group received a briefing on the role and scope of activities of the Coast Guard from Commander **Takanori MATSUMOTO**, Director of the Guard and Rescue Division of the Marine Environment



Protection and Disaster Prevention Division. Following a Q and A Session that included questions regarding the difficulties in identifying perpetrators in pollution cases, as well as the coordination between the Coast Guard and other law enforcement agencies. Participants were guided by Coast Guard officers to both the Research Vessel *Kurushima* which they were able to board, and a nearby Tidal Monitoring Station.

The optional tour to the **Hiroshima Central Wholesale Market**, which took place from 03:30 on Thursday October 1, was attended by a majority of the Participants and Resource Persons. After having been shown an introductory video presentation outlining

the history of the market and the structure of the ocean-to-table process in Japan, the group was guided around the market by Mr. **Yoshinori TSUMURA**, Head of the Fisheries Division. The AAR, which took place later that morning at the UNITAR Offices, saw questions arise regarding the auction process itself, the use and disposal regulations regarding polystyrene at the market as well as linkages between information received the day before at the Fisheries and Marine Technology Centre regarding declining numbers of fishermen in the region.

An additional Study Tour took place on Tuesday 29 September at the **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum**. With the UNITAR Office located opposite the Atomic Bomb (*Genbaku*) Dome, a World Heritage Site, and wishing to highlight the resonance of Hiroshima's message and the peace and security mandate of the Office, UNITAR incorporates a visit to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Park and, from 2009, an audience with a *Hibakusha*, or Atomic Bomb Survivor into all of its workshops. Participants were greeted at the Museum by **Tokuo KOZONO**, Associate Director of the International Relations Division of Hiroshima City and guided to the Peace Memorial Hall, where **Katsufumi SHINTAKU**, 19 years old at the time of the bombing and now 83, recounted the background to Japan's path to war as well as his account of August 6, 1945.

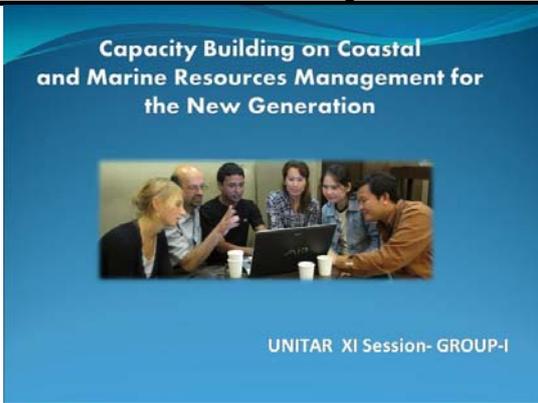




III. PRACTICAL EXERCISES

The Practical Exercises represent a pillar of the Session, one that allows the Participants to put not only the information and ideas gathered here in Hiroshima, but also their own professional, cultural and personal expertise and experiences to use in a group setting. Four teams were formed, each with a focus on differing aspects of the Hiroshima Initiative nexus. The Case Studies selected were actual sites or cases as submitted by Participants in their application dossiers. The Participants whose Case Studies were selected acted as “Data Providers” and teams were also assisted by Resource Persons. A variety of learning and training methodologies, adapted by UNITAR were incorporated into these exercises.

Group One

Marine Food Security, Comprehensive Human Security and Ocean Governance	
Team Members	Case Study
Pannarai CHUAPIBUL (Thailand) Gulab KHEDKAR (India) Sy Vann LENG (Cambodia) Nopparat NASUCHON (Thailand) Hossein NEGARESTAN (Iran) Alexis LEGRIS (France)	 <p>UNITAR XI Session- GROUP-I</p>

Group Two

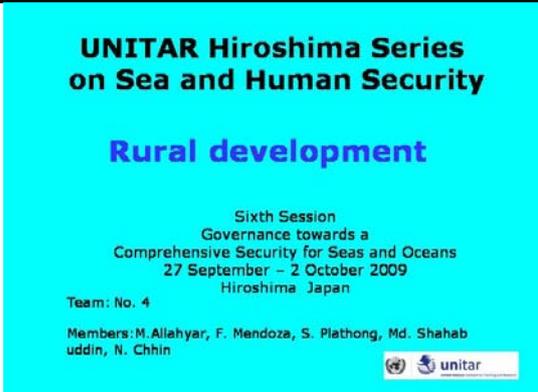
Sustainable Coastal Area Development, Comprehensive Human Security and Ocean Governance	
Team Members	Case Study
Alireza KEBRIAEE (Iran) Ana Jagui Perez-KUROKI (Japan) Richard MAGSINO (The Philippines) H.M.K.K. PATHIRANA (Sri Lanka) Nerissa D. SALAYO (The Philippines)	<p>UNITAR Hiroshima Series on Sea and Human Security</p> <p>Sixth Session Governance towards a Comprehensive Security for Seas and Oceans 27 September - 2 October 2009 Hiroshima Japan</p> <p>Members: Alireza Kobraee Richard Magsino Ana Jagui Perez Kuroki H.M.K.K. Pathirana Nerissa D. Salayo</p> 



Group Three

Comprehensive Human Security, Ocean Governance and Climate Change	
Team Members	Case Study
Emmi CAPILI (The Philippines) Maribeth FRUTO (The Philippines) Soon-sun KIM (Korea) Rajdeep MUKHERJEE (India) Akemi OSADA (Japan) Ely Rasdiani SUDIBJO (Indonesia)	 <p>UNITAR Hiroshima Series on Sea and Human Security</p> <p><i>Sixth Session Governance towards a Comprehensive Security for Seas and Oceans 27 Sept – 02 Oct 2009 Hiroshima, Japan</i></p> <p>- Group 3 -</p> 

Group Four

Rural Development, Comprehensive Human Security and Ocean Governance	
Team Members	Case Study
Mohammadreza ALLAHYAR (Iran) Nith CHHIN (Cambodia) Felix MENDOZA (The Philippines) Sakanan PLATHONG (Thailand) Md. Shahab UDDIN (Bangladesh)	 <p>UNITAR Hiroshima Series on Sea and Human Security</p> <p>Rural development</p> <p><i>Sixth Session Governance towards a Comprehensive Security for Seas and Oceans 27 September – 2 October 2009 Hiroshima, Japan</i></p> <p>Team: No. 4</p> <p>Members: M. Allahyar, F. Mendoza, S. Plathong, Md. Shahab uddin, N. Chhin</p> 



Group One



Group Two



Group Three



Group Four



PRACTICAL EXERCISES: RESOURCE PERSON COMMENTS

The following is a synthesis of the comments made regarding the Practical Exercises following their presentation on Friday 2 October;

- In all cases, there is a need to build up knowledge and identify both target groups and areas.
- Localisation is important in planning and implementation.
- Regional harmonization and technology standardisation mechanisms are important for upscaling.
- Co-funding, through involving local governments is very important.
- Experts must be part of the community.
- Adopting a long range view is important.
- Seeking to establish public/private partnerships is important.
- A sense of local ownership, incorporating the interests of all stakeholders is imperative, perhaps involving zonation schemes.
 - o The empowerment of local populations will allow for inclusiveness.
 - Skills development and training
 - For alternative income options.
 - For improved communication and understanding.
 - To empower the community as part of good governance.
 - Different mechanisms must be included including cooperatives.
 - Must be revisited over time.
 - o Identification of good leaders
 - People.
 - Institutions.
- Establishing good relationships between stakeholders.
 - o Creation of trust between local communities and local authorities as well as owners of facilities.
- Development of the Hiroshima Initiative.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIROSHIMA INITIATIVE

Following the presentation of the practical team exercises, the lead Resource Person **Professor Gunnar KULLENBERG** highlighted the points and issues which had been identified for the further development of the Hiroshima Initiative. In this context he first recalled the expectations from the Practical Exercises;

- The use of the case study as a basis for an in-country follow up action;
- To support harmonization of the comprehensive security approach with regional and national strategic planning systems for sustainable development;
- To stimulate work within national systems;
- The comparison and integration of the outputs of the four groups and further specifications with respect to the Hiroshima Initiative.

In line with this final point, Professor Kullenberg then tied the Practical Exercises back to the Hiroshima Initiative, highlighting the comprehensive nature of the issues covered. Points raised included;



- Achieving a common vision which can be in the short, medium and long-term and at various levels (community, township, regional, national.);
- Empowering stakeholders to participate in an organized process;
- Adopting governance, policy and local plans;
- Working toward enhancing gender development and participation;
- Developing effective feedback and adaptive management.

The floor was then opened for Participants to outline their immediate plans for Follow-up Actions as part of the next phase of the Hiroshima Initiative. These included;

- Organising in-country Alumni networks of UNITAR Participants
- Incorporating the ideals of the Hiroshima Initiative into University curricula
- Use the knowledge gained via the Hiroshima Initiative to improve coordination between differing sectors.
- To brief superiors and colleagues regarding the Hiroshima initiative and work towards incorporating its ideals in decision making.
- To display the resources from the Session in the workplace to encourage discussion.
- To work towards including a comprehensive approach in decision making
- To use the story of Hiroshima to also work towards peace.

PUBLIC SESSION

As part of its yearly programme, UNITAR Hiroshima holds open Public Sessions for the benefit of the local and international community. The 2009 Public Session of the Series on Sea and Human Security was held on the evening of Friday October 2 and was attended by some 80 people.

Professor Gunnar Kullenberg opened by outlining the 2009 Session, as well as the overall goals of the Series. The necessity for perception change regarding the concepts of security and ocean governance, as well as the contributions being made by UNITAR and the Series as a whole in this process was outlined.

Professor Tan Chun-Knee examined remote sensing technology and oceanic "dead zones" or "deserts". The processes behind Climate Change as well as the necessity to reduce ocean primary production were outlined, as was the impacts of warmer temperatures on phytoplankton growth.

Masako Otsuka, examined Integrated Coastal Management in Japan with particular reference to the Shima City/Ago bay area and the actions taken by both local residents and businesses to address environmental concerns.

Questions from the floor included the effects of Global Warming on the Seto Inland Sea and its World Heritage Site Itsukushima Shrine, as well as ways individuals could contribute to the mitigation of Climate Change.





SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Evaluation questionnaires were distributed to Participants following the end of the Session. The results of such will be amalgamated with the results of a secondary questionnaire to be distributed in early 2010 regarding the real-life implementation of the training received at the 2009 Session. These will then have impact into the structure of the 2010 Session.

The following is a brief summary of Participant responses.

Evaluation format:

- written questionnaire.
- anonymity guaranteed.

Total number of evaluations:

- Twenty-five.

PRIOR TO THE WORKSHOP

(a) Where did you find out about the Session?

Almost half of the responses (47%) indicated awareness of the Session following a recommendation by UNITAR Alumni indicating both a strong awareness of the Session and a committed Alumni base. The remainder of responses indicated that both Session information made available on the website, as well as e-mailed invitations were beneficial in sourcing applicants.

(b) What pre-Session material did you find helpful? Do you have any suggestions for the pre-Session phase?

The responses to this question were on the whole, positive with both visa application information and travel explanations being particularly noted as helpful. From a substantive point of view, Resource Person presentations being available on-line prior to the Session was also indicated as being useful.

Areas highlighted for improvement included:

- A more in-depth explanation of the Hiroshima Initiative.
- Earlier uploading of information

(c) How did you prepare yourself for the Session? Did you find the pre-Session website helpful? What else could have been added?

The pre-Session website was identified as being useful by 100% of respondents. In particular, material from previous Sessions aided attendees in their Case Study preparation.

Areas highlighted for improvement included:

- Including past-Participant information so as to encourage dialogue with Alumni.
- Provide further linkages with partner agencies and thematic sites.

SESSION CONTENT

(a) How useful do you consider the Session in light of your current and projected responsibilities?

A full 100% of respondents indicated that the Session was useful. In particular, the



inclusion of the concepts behind the Hiroshima Initiative in university curricula and training courses was outlined by several Participants.

Specific responses included:

- *It's important because Hiroshima Initiative integrates all the programs that we are implementing.*
- *It helps me to look at things in more different ways and different aspects especially from people of different background and experiences.*

(b) What was the most valuable part of the Session for you?

Resource Person presentations were identified as being the most valuable by 47% of respondents, followed by the Practical Exercises (38%).

Specific responses included:

- *Working in a group to learn from my groupmates of their working experiences and knowledge.*
- *Group activity. To realize different levels of opinions, participation and leadership roles.*
- *The presentation of all groups because it reflects the lessons and uptake of ideas and probable commitments to Hiroshima Initiative.*

(c) What was the least valuable part of the Session for you?

There was no response recorded for this question by over half of the respondents. Issues that were raised however included a need for more practical experiences to be presented, as well as the number of presentations overall. In addition, and from a logistical standpoint, the need for internet connectivity in the conference room was highlighted.

(d) How do you rate the overall Session in relation to its structure, content, Resource Persons and other Participants?

The responses to this question were also 100% positive, with constructive comments made by respondents regarding areas that may be improved. One of the biggest concerns raised was the tightness of the schedule and the load therein.

Specific responses included:

- *This course almost perfect. The best way the UNITAR should reconsider about the content because it too much.*
- *There is a need to limit the number of slides or divide total time (to allow for) discussion*
- *Overall session is excellent because all the objectives of this training program were met and realized. The topics were relevant, contents were useful for our present tasks as potential future trainers, Resource Persons are brilliant and recognized experts, Participants are knowledgeable and cooperative to all tasks and responsibilities.*

(e) How do you rate the timing and duration of the Session? Was the material provided sufficient?

Aside from requests to extend the Session to 10 days, the majority of responses to this question again focused on the workload – in particular on the first two days of the Session. It must be noted that similar comments were made following the 2008 Session and efforts were made to address this. UNITAR will once again take these comments into consideration in the planning of the 2010 Session, while also focusing on the necessity of comprehensive content delivery.



(f) What other topics would you suggest to complement and develop the Session in the future?

The responses to this question were very interesting, and the suggestions for further topics for inclusion, including Pollution and Pollution Prevention, Warning Systems and an increased focus on poverty vs. sustainable development will be considered in the lead-up to the 2010 Session. Of particular note however, were the practical and implementation focused requests, specifically Decision Making and Management Plan Formulation Techniques – indicating an understanding of the concepts behind the Series, but a need to move from the theoretical to the practical.

STUDY TOURS

(a) How would you evaluate the study-visit to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Museum?

UNITAR systematically incorporates visits to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Museum in all of its programmes. Beginning in 2009 however, an audience with a *Hibakusha* (Atomic bomb survivor) has also been incorporated in an effort to convey in a very personal sense the history and message of Hiroshima.

Specific responses included:

- *This is the good place for visiting because it make me raise my responsibility for my country. I can learn the lesson from Hiroshima events.*
- *Very wonderful and moving experience. There should be NO MORE other Hiroshima's and Nagasaki's. Dismantle all weapons of mass destruction.*

(b) How would you evaluate the study-visits to the Fisheries and Ocean Technology Center, the 6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters and the Central Wholesale Market?

The response to this question was overwhelmingly positive, indicating the efficacy of the Study Visit portion of the Session. The predominant negative comment was that there was not enough time to appreciate what each site had to offer.

Specific comments included:

- *We (learned) about the situation of ocean governance in Japan.*
- *Insightful for scientists and re-assuring that data are collected and used for global concerns, not only Japan.*
- *Very useful in order to achieve the objectives of the training-workshop. These provided very significant impacts to be able to understand efforts done at various levels to realize sustainability, peace and comprehensive security.*

GROUP WORK

(a) To what extent did you personally and your group collectively address the Hiroshima Initiative?

Over 80% of respondents (17 out of 21) noted that their group had addressed the Hiroshima Initiative. Of reservations voiced, the implementation of the Hiroshima Initiative to real world situations was addressed. The benefit of having Participants from not only differing nationalities but also sectors was highlighted in several responses.

Specific comments included:

- *Theoretically, HI is addressed well. However, I am not sure if their realization is discussed enough.*



- *Group members have different background and perspective...it's an educational interaction.*
- *Personal view – it is a wonderful approach. You should brand name it, or use it as slogan for all the activities. Group view – Although we come from different backgrounds, we understood the need to address the Hiroshima Initiative in our works and future projects.*
- *We have done our very best to address the concerns of the Hiroshima Initiative. We were able to do excellent brain storming to bring out the best from all of our different perspectives and mindset. More importantly, the concept of the Hiroshima Initiative resettled into our group sense of leadership, collaboration, consensus and cooperation.*

(b) Please comment on the effectiveness of the group work.

Fully 18 of the 21 respondents (85%) specifically indicated that the Group Work was both effective and beneficial. There were no negative comments indicating that all Participants gained from the exercises.

Specific comments included:

- *Group work gave hands-on experience on preparation of a case-study by identifying a problem. Experience gained could be directly apply with required modifications to solve issues in the home country*
- *The design of the group work was well done. It was a good opportunity to work and communicate with other members of the group.*
- *I think the effectiveness of the group work was very good. Each member from each country with the different proficiency.*
- *Group works are very useful learning tools to facilitate transfers of knowledge gained in this UNITAR workshop perspectives from diverse cultures were raised, learned, discussed and evaluated.*

(c) How do you see the Hiroshima Initiative impacting your working life?

Responses to this question were overwhelmingly positive with Participants indicating that the Hiroshima Initiative had helped to conceptualise coalescing movements within their own organisations.

Specific comments included:

- *Hiroshima Initiative really inspires me, not only me, but also for my country.*
- *(The Hiroshima Initiative) helps me to have broader perspective of the problem associated with uses of ocean.*
- *The word 'sea and human security' is a good one. It captures attention and can be a key word to the management of natural resources. I'll use this word in my future work.*

ORGANISATION

How did you find the overall preparation/administration of the Session? What kind of difficulties did you face during the Session? (Please feel free to comment on all aspects.)

Participants expressed highly positive opinions regarding the overall preparation and administration of the Session. Some concerns were raised however regarding the time taken during the selection process, and once more, the long hours of the Session itself. All efforts will be undertaken to amend these concerns for the 2010 Session.



THE SESSION VENUE: HIROSHIMA AND ITS VICINITY

What are your overall impressions of Hiroshima and its environs? Please also give your impressions of the Session venue, including the hotel and the equipment provided. (Feel free to comment on all aspects.)

Hiroshima as a Session venue garnered very positive comments, in particular its cleanliness and the friendliness of the people. Its reconstruction following the Atomic-bombing also garnered positive comments. Regarding logistical issues there were no real negative comments made, aside from focusing on the lack of internet accessibility within the Session venue.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Please feel free to comment on any other aspect of the Session.

Comments made were predominantly positive and very encouraging towards UNITAR and the organization of the Session. Some comments were again made addressing the application process and the need to launch and notify Participants earlier of the status of the selection.

OVERALL IMPRESSIONS UPON READING EVALUATIONS

The evaluations submitted were predominantly highly positive in regards to both the conceptual structure and goals and the execution of the Session. Difficulties encountered included sourcing funding for Participants and the tight time-frame following the confirmation of selection. These issues are recognised by UNITAR and will be addressed. All Participants commented that the Hiroshima Initiative and the Session as a whole was relevant to their professional responsibilities and development. The Presentations, Study Tours and Practical Exercises all garnered positive reviews and were considered to each provide valuable opportunities for learning and an exchange of opinions and experience.



Berin McKenzie, Hiroshima
November 2009



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