

**Series on Sea and Human Security**  
Towards a comprehensive security for seas and oceans:  
the Hiroshima Initiative



2008 Session: 28 September - 3 October  
Hiroshima, Japan

**Acknowledgements**

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*and*

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*Our special thanks go to the resource persons and participants who contributed their time and expertise so graciously to the workshop, and finally to the many friends of UNITAR in Japan and around the world whose cooperation over the years has made this Series possible.*



**unitar**

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## Introduction

The UNITAR Hiroshima Series on Sea and Human Security began in 2002 with the International Conference on Sea and Human Security.<sup>1</sup> From the outset, the Series aimed at addressing different dimensions of human security that pertain to the seas and oceans, incorporating their economic, political, environmental and nutritional ramifications. Thus far, five annual workshops have been conducted in Hiroshima, Japan.

Since 2007 in particular, the Series has increasingly focused on a comprehensive approach to security for seas and oceans, including economic, social and environmental aspects as well as the underlying implications for sustainable development. The Hiroshima Initiative towards a Comprehensive Security for Seas and Oceans was thus conceived in the 2007 session, to provide the conceptual grounds and practical guidelines for such an approach to human security. On the basis of the deliberations at the workshop the Initiative has pursued four main follow-up actions;

- 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.

The 2008 workshop was designed to focus on these four issues and further develop the concept embodied in the Initiative and to envision the next steps for all who took part.

## 2008 Training Workshop

The 2008 session again benefited from the knowledge of the network of experts that has developed since 2002 and their continued intellectual involvement as a faculty, expanded over the years through numerous workshops. Prior to this year's session, the faculty of resource persons began discussing various matters related to the substantive content and methodology of the workshop. Former participants (UNITAR alumni) assisted in the process of identifying suitable candidates. The workshop was attended by a total of 38 participants and resource persons representing some 18 countries from the Asia-Pacific region.

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<sup>1</sup> International Conference: "Sea and Human Security" [www.unitar.org/hiroshima/Pilot\\_Phase/IntConfSHS.htm](http://www.unitar.org/hiroshima/Pilot_Phase/IntConfSHS.htm)

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

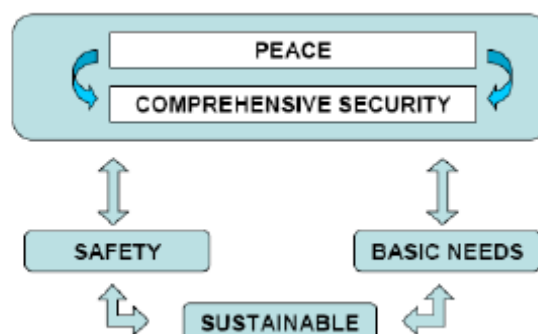
- 1) Interactive presentations and lectures;
- 2) Study tours and debriefings;
- 3) Team exercises;
- 4) Development of the Hiroshima Initiative.

1) **Interactive presentations and lectures**, systematically followed by Q and A sessions, consisting of the following:

· **Toshimasa ASAHARA, President of Hiroshima University** welcomed the participants and resource persons to Hiroshima. He informed the participants of the comprehensive agreement on academic and scientific cooperation between Hiroshima University and UNITAR and the progress of their cooperation as witnessed by the participation of some faculty members to the present workshop. He noted that comprehensive governance is needed for the oceans and hoped that the participants will come to have a better understanding of the complex issues which surround ocean security and use that understanding to find practical solutions to contribute to ocean security on a global level.

· **Hiroko NAKAYAMA, Officer-in-Charge, UNITAR Hiroshima Office** officially opened the workshop. She explained that the participants and resource persons are already convinced of the need for a comprehensive approach and that they have already started to contribute to the Hiroshima Initiative by sending case studies and coming to Hiroshima. She encouraged them to work hard to advance the Initiative which is still an ongoing *process*. UNITAR, as a training arm of the United Nations provides “perception change” type training rather than organizing technical or specialized workshops and this should be felt throughout the workshop period. She asked the participants to provide inputs also regarding these capacity development methodologies.

· **Gunnar KULLENBERG, Professor and UNITAR Associate Fellow** provided a keynote lecture on *the need for ocean governance: comprehensive security*. Prof. Kullenberg stated that international security today comprises far more than the prevention of armed conflict; it also means fulfilling basic human needs, including food, shelter, waste disposal and the like as parts of human security. Comprehensive security considers all dimensions and can be achieved through governance and actions, inclusive of socio-economic initiatives. It is closely related to sustainable development, as this latter includes socio-economic development and conservation of the environment as well as peace and security. Prof. Kullenberg further highlighted the inter-connectedness of zones and sectors, the inter-dependencies of various marine affairs, and their all-inclusiveness (involving politics, law, culture, gender, development and educational aspects). The ocean is part of humanities’ life support system and the source of a wide range of services. Prof. Kullenberg concluded his address by identifying the challenges related to ocean governance and pointing out the applicable principles and tools – from global/regional/national/community level laws and mechanisms as well as education, and awareness building, to some specific ideas of monitoring and insurance. Questions from the participants included the use of MDG as a tool to support the comprehensive approach; the necessity of and methods to influence politicians; information availability for all stakeholders; and the need to look at what and where we want to be in fifty years time.





Gunnar Kullenberg



Chua Thia-Eng



Hiroshi Terashima



Yasuwo Fukuyo



Masahiro Yamao

· **CHUA Thia-Eng, Chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council**, in his lecture on *Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the context of comprehensive security* noted that we are all living in a very insecure environment. In order to tackle the situation, some changes should occur, and then actions should follow. The seas of East Asia were given as examples. The depletion of ecosystems and the impacts of climate change which are present today are political and policy management issues, and not execution problems. Today we need to manage complexities – how can we do this? Key to this is local governance. The propounded “think globally, nationally and act locally” is not easy - local governments are confronted by the need to address security issues at the local level. Forty-five years have passed since the “integrated system” was introduced and some evolution has been achieved. The “some successes and many failures” of ICM practices over the last 35 years were presented. Upon these lessons learned, Prof. Chua further introduced the *ICM System (ICMS)*, a process-oriented common framework examining concerted action in governance, and sustainable development aspects for identified goals. ICMS can be applied to ocean security issues in the following fields: natural and man-made disaster management; natural habitats and cultural heritage protection, restoration and management; water use and supply management; food security and livelihood management; pollution reduction and waste management. Questions from the floor included the relation with water management, micro enterprises, codification and modules on ICM as well as training courses available.

· **Hiroshi TERASHIMA, Executive Director, Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF) – Japan**, presented *the Tokyo Declaration on Securing the Oceans and the Japanese Basic Act on Ocean Policy*. Mr. Terashima first provided an overview of the integrated approach, starting from the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and Agenda 21. The Tokyo Declaration on Securing the Oceans of 2004 was an initiative undertaken by OPRF advancing the concept of “securing the oceans”. It served as the foundation of the subsequent Japanese initiative on integrated ocean management and sustainable development by suggesting the establishment of a coordinating mechanism and cross-sectoral body for ocean affairs. The Japanese response to UNCLOS and Agenda 21 was tardy due to the government’s institutional structure. Following an OPRF initiative, the Japanese Basic Act on Ocean Policy was adopted in 2007. It is worth noting that its basic principles include “securing the safety and security of the oceans”. It also provides for the establishment of a centralized Headquarters for Ocean Policy in the Cabinet (with staff coming from different ministries). Following the entry into force of the Basic Act, a Basic Ocean Plan was adopted in March 2008. Questions from the participants included the applicability of this approach for the enactment of basic marine laws in other countries.

· *Seafood security and sound environment – both are necessary for development but difficult to get them at once* – was presented by **Yasuwo FUKUYO, Professor, University of Tokyo**. When talking about seafood security, he asked, which of the following items are important: quantity, standardized quality, sustainable production or a stable marketing system? Aquaculture is considered as a promising method to achieve increased food supply. China’s aquaculture food supply has quadrupled in the last two decades and Asian countries are among the top seven aquaculture countries in the world. This fact urges the consideration of a trade-off between aquaculture development and protection of the coastal environment. Aquaculture activities induce changes in water quality (especially nutrients), sediment quality, and the phytoplankton community. An increase in nutrients in



Toshio Yamagata



Swadhin Behera



Pablo Suarez



Janot Mendler



Masako Otsuka

the water will provoke red tides. A decrease of nutrients to reduce red tides might provoke a decrease in fish production. The degradation of the environment might trigger the collapse of both aquaculture and the environment itself. In the second part of his presentation, Prof. Fukuyo presented on the natural or anthropogenic transfer of marine aquatic organisms. Discussions ensued on the real necessity to increase aquaculture – Prof. Fukuyo stated that in Asia it is agreed that more aquaculture development is required for countries to provide food to an increasing population.

· ***Greater role of local governance over coastal marine resource for attaining food security by Masahiro YAMAO, Professor, Hiroshima University.*** The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (2005) provides policy and management guidelines for improved and sustainable fisheries. Prof. Yamao suggested that Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) is key to the implementation of the Code. The Professor submitted three main questions:

- why is greater people’s participation needed?
- what kind of responsibility can be taken by local institutions? and;
- what livelihood approach would be effective?

The decentralization approach is widely adopted today. It is considered to be cost/resource effective, because local actors are playing the role of resource managers utilizing local knowledge. By opting for CBRM, communities can at the same time make a new approach of community development. By presenting cases from Asia and Japan, Prof. Yamao highlighted different modes of resource management with a combination of little/loose/tight levels of control and different kinds of responsibility (representative/suggestion/enforcement/adjustment etc.) to be conferred to local governance units. Prof. Yamao then pointed out a progressive effect of CBRM, contributing to build a social system, for example, lessons learned in one community shared through a network of other communities, which will lead to local or national governmental level policy changes.

· **Taiji HOTTA, Hiroshima University** provided a cultural briefing to the participants. He presented common attitudes held by Japanese people and frequently noticed by foreign visitors to Japan. Meanings and origins of these attitudes, commonly rooted in the country’s historical, religious, ideological and philosophical settings were explained. Participants asked questions related to the workshop contents – for example the appreciation of harmony and unity in ecosystem and fisheries resources management.

· ***Toward predicting climate variations for disaster prevention under the global warming stress by Toshio YAMAGATA, Professor, the University of Tokyo.*** Climate and human security is becoming a big issue today, driving us to a comprehensive understanding of our environment. Abnormal weather is causing natural disasters worldwide. Climate change affects the frequency and level of climate variations which in turn causes abnormal weather. Climate variations are directly causing human life loss by provoking disasters, and indirectly affecting society through harvest loss. It is dangerous to seek a direct link from climate change to abnormal weather or disasters. The mechanisms of El Niño, El Niño Modoki (pseudo El Niño), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and La Niña were explained. Professor Yamagata regrets the fact that in general, the oceanographic and meteorology sectors do not cooperate with each other, in spite of the fact that the ocean thoroughly contributes to climate patterns. Professor Yamagata concluded his presentation by saying that the Indian Ocean is becoming one of the

most important drivers of recent climate variations under global warming stress. Its sea surface temperature is expected to increase by 0.6-0.7°C in 50 years, which will trigger frequent IOD. Climate prediction systems should be effectively linked to forecast systems which deliver information with appropriate application tools to society.

· ***Climate variability and coastal security*** was presented by **Swadhin BEHERA, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)**. Dr. Behera said that when we are trying to rescue something in a very difficult situation, we need many types of people with different kinds of expertise to look at and discuss what the real problem/threat is. Perceptions of security may vary globally and locally, and some local ideas should also be taken into account. Dr. Behera observed some impacts of climate variability to coastal areas – primary productivity and sea level rise. Cyclones in India (1999) and Myanmar (2008) caused huge loss of life. In addition to think about the use of climate predictions for human safety, we also need to think about the economic impact. Predicting the Kuroshio current will save up to 9% of fuel consumption for the Hong-Kong – Los Angeles route; the prediction of jelly-fish appearance contributes to stabilizing fisheries. Climate prediction will also ensure safe navigation with alerts about abnormally high waves. Questions from the floor included ways to ensure the reliability of data, the availability of data to the public (available online), and possible uses of these predictions for the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and cooperation between modellers and users.

· **Pablo SUAREZ, Associate Director of Programs, Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre** presented ***Humanitarian consequences of climate change – Collaborating to help people at risk***. Dr. Suarez began by stating that it was necessary for participants to know how they would like the Red Cross/Crescent (RC) to help. With RC present in 186 countries, what matter the most, explained Dr. Suarez, are people. It is not the melting glaciers which are the problem but people’s dependency on water supply from the rivers fed by them (1 million people in Lima and 8 million in Nepal). Who is most vulnerable must be considered and how they can be informed – easily digestible information may need to be provided. Climate change is a humanitarian problem, as climate change and the related disasters are similar to “Russian Roulette” with more than one bullet (and the numbers are increasing). In the second half of his session, Dr. Suarez asked the participants to split up in teams and discuss four issues:

- how can RC help you?
- what can you offer to humanitarian organizations?
- identify any similarities in these choices;
- propose potential themes for the next two days.

· ***The architecture of comprehensive human security – integrated governance, equity, sustainable development and the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach*** was presented by **Janot MENDLER de SUAREZ, Deputy Director & Project Coordinator, GEF-IW:LEARN, GEF/UNDP Africa Governance Process**. Ms. Mendler first reviewed the principles for human security: Unity in Diversity creates Security; Interdependence distributes Risk; Complexity absorbs Shocks; Ecosystems are Dynamic & Adaptive; Systemic Integrity up to Tipping Point. The five principal pillars of the LME approach, together with related indicators, frame a management system for comprehensive security: primary productivity, pollution and ecosystem health; fish and fisheries; socioeconomics and governance. Ms. Mendler explained the way the GEF supports Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the development of Strategic Action Programs to manage LMEs in this holistic, scientific, multi-sectoral and adaptive way. She quoted the case studies of the participants and asked how they could incorporate the LME approach to improve comprehensive security. At the After Action Review (AAR) Session (See AAR section below), the participants were asked to discuss their priority fields of work in light of human security and applicable tools from the LME approach.

### Key points raised during the LME AAR session

Cooperation and Coordination was a key priority identified by participants, and many noted issues arising in Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and in developing Strategic Action Programs (SAPs) at the LME scale, while sharing aspects of their work to which the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach could be usefully applied:

- (Persian Gulf & Caspian Sea): collaboration across countries; cities + oil and other industries. Urgent - certain actions needed to save the marine environment. Capacity building needed.
- (Yellow Sea LME): Now reviewing action plans. Problem: how to use LME? Diversity of problems, difficult coordination across various authorities, but necessary.
- (Philippines, in tri-national committee): Eco-region conservation plan, but need to mainstream it – engage more government agencies.
- (Philippines): Institutionalizing community resource management. Imparting ICM knowledge to local-level executives (their buy-in is key.)
- (Vietnam): Promote institutional coordination through advocacy for LME approach. Also, contribute at the local level to protect the LME. Use NGO network to integrate the LME concept into development work.
- (Vietnam 2): “Sometimes the small fish cannot eat the big one” (a metaphor on implementation). Issues are often too big for us. Capacity building for managers, so they know how to convert big ideas into action.
- (Sri Lanka): Address integration into school and university curricula, as well as national scientific organisations. The LME approach is now part of post-tsunami reconstruction.
- (Indonesia): Need to review activities to better include a participatory approach. Also, more adaptive coastal management, socio-economic assessment, & increased capacity building.
- (Cambodia): Lots of talk about marine water, which is fine, but let’s not neglect freshwater and its relationship to marine issues (Mekong).
- We cannot always implement policies... Promotion of a code of conduct for small-scale fishing could help. Ensure dissemination of local-level experiences through publications.
- Encourage scientists to cooperate with other organisations and countries. Ensure that language and complexity is adequately understandable for a non-technical audience. Important to follow institutional procedures, such as source of prioritization for selection of projects.

• **Masako OTSUKA, Director, International Ocean Institute (IOI) Operational Centre Tokyo Office** presented *Towards ICM: Japan Case*. The IOI was founded by Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese and embodies peace and security aspects while promoting ocean governance for sustainable development. Ms. Otsuka first gave some background information about Japan and its surrounding sea. Since the modernization of the country in the 19th century, industrialization of the nation has been prioritized over the protection of the environment and individual lives. This has led to tragic consequences such as Minamata disease. Through lessons learned from such experiences, some early attempts were made to promote sustainable Coastal Management in Japan. “Forests for the Ocean” is based on the understanding that human beings are part of the ecological chain. The cases of the Hokkaido Women’s Association Fishery and an Oyster Breeder’s initiative in Kesenuma were presented. Some initiatives towards ICM have been seen also in semi-enclosed seas – as in the cases of Tokyo and Ago Bays. Leading examples are found at non-governmental and community levels, and some ministries including the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are keen on developing ICM. The new Basic Act on Ocean Policy as well as PEMSEA guidelines will lead Japan towards ICM.

2) **Study Tours** allowed for further opportunities to discuss and learn;

A Study Tour to the **Sixth Regional Coast Guard Headquarters** and the **Hiroshima Prefecture Fisheries and Ocean Technology Center** took place on Wednesday 1 October and an optional Study Tour to the **Hiroshima City Central Wholesale Market** was held in the early morning of Thursday 2 October.

The Study Tours allowed for participants to observe some national and local organizations working in the management of the marine environment in the Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima and Japan, as well as certain aspects of domestic research and commercial use of marine industries. Prior to the Study Tours, the participants were urged by Professor **Yasuwo FUKUYO** and Professor **Masahiro YAMAOKA** to try and identify *the differences in management strategies between Japan and their respective countries*.

During the study tour of the 6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters in Ujina, on Hiroshima Bay, participants received briefings on the Japan Coast Guard's activities and role, as well as the specific duties of the Regional Headquarters from the Director of the Marine Environment Protection and Disaster Prevention Division, **Kazuki HATAGUCHI**. Following a Q&A session participants were guided, by Coast Guard staff, to both the Research Vessel *Kurushima* which they were able to board, and a Tidal Monitoring Station located near the Headquarters.



Following a lunch of traditional Japanese seafood the group arrived at the Hiroshima Prefecture Fisheries and Ocean Technology Center, located in Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture. Following opening remarks by the Director, **Takayuki MEKUCHI**, the following presentations were given;

- **Fisheries in Hiroshima Prefecture: The Role of the Fisheries and Marine Technology Center:** The Director of the Fisheries Research Section, **Hiroshi YASUE** outlined historical and current trends in the Seto Inland Sea fishing industry, including a decline not only in the size of catch, but also in the number of fisheries and fishers, corresponding to an increase in their average age. He described the structure and principal activities of the Center which is focused on providing technological and administrative support to fishers and conducting research in the areas of protection of the marine environment, oyster culture and aquaculture.
- **The History, Current State and Future of Oyster Cultivation in Hiroshima:** **Hisashi OKAZAKI**, of the Technical Promotion Division focused on oyster cultivation in the Hiroshima Bay area, Japanese Fisheries Law as it relates to oysters, the local process of oyster farming and the work of the Prefectural Center in this regard. Issues facing oyster production including a vicious cycle of Growth stagnation – Overpopulation – Extension of culture period were outlined along with initiatives to move toward a more sustainable oyster culture.

Following the presentations, participants were given a guided tour of the Center's facilities and the adjacent experimental oyster beds, as well as visiting a local private oyster processing plant to get a detailed description of the process by the manager.

A debriefing of the Coast Guard and Fisheries Center visits took place upon return to UNITAR offices on the same day, led by Professors FUKUYO and YAMAOKA. The debriefing represented one element of UNITAR Hiroshima's specific training methodology the 'After-Action-Review' (AAR), whereby an attempt is made to transform what has been seen, heard and experienced into tangible learning.



## Key points raised during the AAR session

**Discussion point: What were the differences in management strategies between Japan and their respective countries?**

### Sixth Regional Coast Guard Headquarters

- The majority of other countries have separate agencies to undertake the patrolling and monitoring roles of the Japanese Coast Guard;
- The role of the Coast Guard Japan is more comprehensive than many other countries;
- The Japanese system has overlapping mandates;
- Sea level data collated in Tokyo and available to everyone on the internet;
- Coordination between ports and fisheries in Japan is haphazard.

### Hiroshima Prefecture Fisheries and Ocean Technology Center and Oyster Processing Plant

- Fishing rights handed down through families (Fishery Cooperative Associations - FCA) making the system very exclusive whereas in other countries it is easier for new entrants;
- FCAs are multifunctional and also used for environmental monitoring and reporting allowing for cost-effective surveillance and protection;
- FCAs use a set proportion of their profits to purchase and release juveniles;
- The freshwater and saltwater communities need more interaction;
- The facilities were very impressive, particularly for a Prefectural Center.

A majority of the participants and resource persons elected to join the optional Study Tour to the Hiroshima City Central Wholesale Market in the early hours of Thursday 2 October. Arriving at 04:00 am, the group was first shown an introductory video to the structure and processes of the wholesale market system in Japan and in particular Hiroshima. Following this they were guided by the head of the Fisheries Division, **Yoshinori TSUMURA** around the market observing the array of fish available as well as the auction process itself.



The tour culminated in a demonstration of tuna carving of a tuna and a Question and Answer session which saw a discussion with staff regarding the current global state of tuna fishing. An AAR took place that morning at UNITAR;

## Key points raised during the AAR session

### Hiroshima City Central Wholesale Market

- Goods for sale were centralised at one market (seafood/fresh produce/flowers);
- Conditions were very sanitary;
- Variety of fish consumed in Japan differed at times from participants' countries;
- Diversified transportation system;
- Auctions were fast.

A Study Tour was also organised to the **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Park** on Tuesday 30 September. Located opposite the A-Bomb Dome, a World Heritage Site, and wishing to highlight the message for peace of Hiroshima which is the basis for all its activities, UNITAR includes an opportunity to learn about the tragic history of Hiroshima to participants of all its workshops. Participants were greeted at the Museum by Mr. **Tokuo KOZONO**, Associate Director of the International Relations Division of Hiroshima City and a presentation on the bombing of Hiroshima was made by the Vice-Director of the Museum, Mr. **Toshihiko KUNISHIGE**.



**3) The practical exercises** represented a vital element of the workshop, which employed case-study analysis carried out in working teams. Four teams were formed with resource persons assigned in order to provide guidance but also to act as participants. Teams were given approximately one day to formulate a policy/project document for a given real (existing) site or case and to then present it in plenary. A variety of learning and training methodologies including ‘Peer Review’ were adapted by UNITAR and included in this exercise.

**Group One**

**Habitats, ecosystems, human food security and climate change aspects; maritime food production and environment**

- Saleh Uddin Ahammed (Bangladesh)
- Ruchira Cumaranatunga (Sri Lanka)
- Takashi Ichioka (Japan)
- Penchan Laongmanee (Thailand)
- Philip Raffilpiy (Micronesia)
- Masahiro Yamao (Resource Person)
- Zhaohui Zhang (China)

## Group Two



**Strategies for disaster management and risk reduction in context of climate change and comprehensive security: adaptation to climate change; disaster management and risk reduction; integrated socio-economic impact assessments**

Muhammad Helmi Abdullah (Malaysia)  
 Tukul Rameyo Adi (Indonesia)  
 Masako Otsuka (Resource Person)  
 Maharaj Vijay Reddy Raju (India)  
 Khin Cho Cho Shein (Myanmar)  
 Ismail Shareef (Maldives)  
 Pablo Suarez (Resource Person)

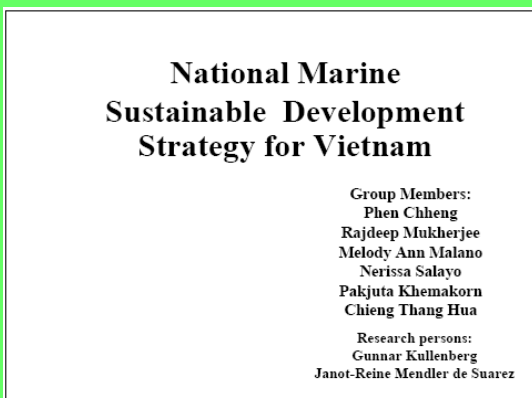
## Group Three

**Integrated management in context of comprehensive security – ICM, EBM, LME, integrated training strategies, training for trainers, capacity development and awareness**

Swadhin Kumar Behera (Resource Person)  
 Sirirat Boonsopa (Thailand)  
 Wenresti Gallardo (Thailand)  
 Thi Yen Thu Ho (Vietnam)  
 Felix Mendoza (Philippines)  
 Suharyanto (Indonesia)  
 Aubrey Winbaw (Myanmar)  
 Xiongzhi Xue (China)  
 Hadjizadeh Zaker (Iran)



## Group Four



**Ocean governance and comprehensive security – awareness creation and implementation of selected action items**

Phen Chheng (Cambodia)  
 Pakjuta Khemakorn (Thailand)  
 Gunnar Kullenberg (Resource Person)  
 Chien Thang Hua (Vietnam)  
 Melody Ann Malano (Philippines)  
 Rajdeep Mukherjee (India)  
 Nerissa Salayo (Philippines)  
 Janot-Reine Mendler (Resource Person)

### Summary of Team Presentations

<p><b>Habitats, Ecosystems, Human Food Security and Climate Change Aspects: Maritime Food Production and Environment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration of coastal ecosystem &amp; habitats to restore the values &amp; services of ecosystems for coastal habitants</li> <li>- Sustainable coastal management for socioeconomic development</li> <li>- Social economic upliftment and reduced poverty of coastal communities &amp; food security</li> <li>- Reduced conflicts among resource users</li> <li>- Local community better protected and given higher resilience</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategies for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction in the Context of Climate Change and Comprehensive Security</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposed model deals with socio-economic and environmental conservation development as components of Sustainable Development with associated outcomes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Predicted outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socioeconomic revival model</li> <li>- Long term tourism sustainability</li> <li>- Contribution to Social Sciences</li> <li>- Adaptation/mitigation possibilities</li> <li>- Planning and policymaking</li> </ul>
<p><b>Integrated Management in the context of Comprehensive Security</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Action Plan Using ICM Approach to Reduce Pollution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Science-management-policy integration (research, management, decision makers)</li> <li>- Spatial integration (land and water)</li> <li>- Intergovernmental integration (Longyan, Zhazhou and Xiamen governments)</li> <li>- Inter-sectoral integration (industrial, domestic, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism)</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic Action Plan</b></p> <p>Adopt the “Green GDP” as an indicator of progress so that local governments will give priority to the environment and other aspects of HUMAN SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic development</li> <li>- Environmental quality</li> <li>- Social well-being (happiness index)</li> <li>- Political stability</li> <li>- Establish a mechanism for scientists, managers and decision makers to work together to solve environmental problems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ocean Governance and Comprehensive Security</b></p>	<p>Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural attachment of Vietnam to the coast, national security and economic development</li> <li>- Environmental flow (ICM framework) noting constraints on upstream issues (e.g. Mekong River relations)</li> <li>- Unifying theme (use existing institutional structures, identify gaps &amp; connections - horizontal &amp; vertical)</li> <li>- Resilience strategy (climate variability &amp; change)</li> <li>- Long term vision for development and adequate governance</li> </ul>



#### (4) Development of the Hiroshima Initiative

Following the presentation of the practical team exercises, the lead resource person **Prof. Gunnar KULLENBERG** highlighted the points and issues which had been identified for application in further development of the Hiroshima Initiative (see chart above). 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, Prof. Kullenberg then tied the team 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.

**Ms. Hiroko NAKAYAMA** then presented several steps identified for the next phase of the Hiroshima Initiative :

##### **Follow-up Actions**

- Outreach and information dissemination - by writing to newsletters of partners;
- (Joint) project development and in-country activities - several funding possibilities were brought up by the resource persons and participants were encouraged to submit project proposals;
- Involvement in major international meetings - especially in the Manado (Indonesia) World Ocean Conference in May 2009 through the participation of several resource persons;
- Financial incentives - the UNITAR-Bannai Small Grants Fund by the initiative of the Bannai family attracted the full attention of all;
- Technical development – distance learning - replicating the audio/video conferencing techniques developed by the UNITAR Hiroshima Afghan Fellowship team;
- Continuation of the Hiroshima Series - next workshop to be organized for Autumn 2009.

## **Summary of Evaluations from Participants**

*The following is a brief summary of participant responses to the evaluation questionnaire. An attempt has been made to synthesize these into key points in order to have a clear understanding of the analysis, impressions and suggestions for future improvements.*

Evaluation format: written questionnaire, anonymity guaranteed; total number of evaluations: **25**.

### **PRIOR TO THE WORKSHOP**

#### **(a) How did you find out about the Workshop?**

The largest percentage of responses to this question (24%) indicated awareness following a recommendation, indicating a strong awareness of the programme. E-mail invitations made up 16% of responses, equal to those that stated previous participants had informed them.

NOTE: Several participants seemingly read the question as “How did you find the Workshop?” – their answers therefore refer to the quality/relevance of the workshop as a whole and have been incorporated into the “General Comments” section.

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

Overall, responses in this category were positive with 32% of respondents stating the Resource Persons papers being online as being most helpful, along with logistical information (16%). No comment was made by 24% of participants. Areas for improvement include:

- A separate invitation letter without information regarding the registration form;
- Identify the case study for the team exercises during the pre-workshop phase to allow for information gathering;
- Supply materials earlier to allow for preparation.

### **WORKSHOP CONTENT**

#### **(c) What was the most valuable part of the Workshop for you?**

Group Discussions proved the most valuable with 40% of responses, while 28% put forward Presentations and 12% Building Contacts as the most valuable aspect. Other areas highlighted as ‘most valuable’ by participants included Field Visits (8%) and All (8%).

#### **(d) What was the least valuable part of the Workshop for you?**

Some 40% of participants indicated that there was no least valuable part of the workshop with a further 28% leaving no comment in regards to this question. Other individual responses included :

- After Action Review ;
- Too much emphasis on Fisheries.

#### **(e) How do you rate the overall Workshop in relation to its structure, content, resource persons, and other participants?**

Almost all participants rated the Workshop either Excellent (44%) or Very Good (48%). Individual responses included;

- Resource Persons and participants are highly positive;
- The workshop covers comprehensively all aspects of marine and ocean issues, however there were also areas highlighted for improvement;
- Structure – too tight.

**(f) How do you rate the timing and duration of the Workshop? Was the material provided sufficient?**

The timing of the workshop was rated as sufficient by 52% of respondents with the duration also being seen as sufficient (44%) or too short (40%) - however several comments were made regarding the tightness of the schedule. Materials provided were seen as sufficient by 72% of respondents, with 24% leaving no comment in this regard. Individual responses included :

- Timing and duration is a little too tight, materials are very good;
- Timing is too hectic, duration and materials are sufficient;
- Excellent arrangements and management.

**(g) What other topics would you suggest to complement and develop the workshop in the future?**

A variety of topics were suggested to complement and develop future workshops, including:

- Integrated water and marine protected areas;
- Existing large ecosystem management ;
- Methods of regional cooperation;
- The development of cooperative initiatives among participating countries/organizations;
- Policy implementation processes;
- Climate variation and the humanitarian consequences of climate change;
- A model course of Integrated Coastal Management Systems;
- Overall political issues in the Asia-Pacific;
- Local community problems in every region and solutions to those problems.

### STUDY TOURS

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

The reaction to the visit to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Museum was almost universally positive, with 68% of participants responding that the visit was “Good” with a further 16% responding that it was “Too Short” and only one respondent commenting that it was “...not directly related to this workshop.” Individual comments made included:

- Very relevant and memorable;
- Very relevant to each person living on this planet;
- Very enlightening in reminding us to move forward;
- It is 100% appropriate for the training to provide a good example of how vital it is to protect humanity and the whole ecosystem.

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

The visit to the 6<sup>th</sup> Regional Coast Guard Headquarters resulted in 76% of respondents stating it was “Good” and 16% indicating the visit was “Too Short.” Individual responses regarding the Coast Guard visit included :

- This excellent visit gave us a very good perspective of governance at work, and a model to replicate in our own countries;
- It showed us the responsibilities and functions of the Japanese Coast Guard, which provides examples for our own countries;
- Japan’s efficient management impressed me a lot ;
- Valuable, but actual data should be provided as a sample to clearly understand their complex responsibilities.

The visit to the Fisheries Ocean Technology Center was similarly well received by participants with 68% of UNITAR experts rating it as “Good” with only one negative response. Individual responses regarding the Center visit included:

- The study visit helped me understand more about the fishery management system;
- Very relevant exposure to real Japan’s context;
- It is useful in understanding the management framework.

The optional visit to the Hiroshima Central Wholesale Market was attended by the majority of participants with 72% of those rating it as “Good.” Individual responses regarding the Market visit included:

- ...a good chance to learn about Japanese marketing as well as waste disposal.

### **GROUP WORK**

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

A majority of responses (66%) to this question indicated that the essence of the Hiroshima Initiative had been incorporated into the group work, while some called for further elaboration of the topic. Individual responses included:

- We have a better understanding about human security, peace and sustainable development, and the relationship between them;
- We emphasized an integrated approach while addressing the Hiroshima Initiative;
- We have addressed the Hiroshima Initiative to the best of our abilities;
- We discussed peace in operational terms. It helped me to understand that peace needs to be included in policy formation and analysis.

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

Only one comment was received in the negative for this question, with other responses including:

- Very much, especially in my daily work and life, marine law development, ICZM training;
- It has deepened my understanding about governance and integrated management, which is a good model for similar activities in my country;
- It helps us to think globally across boundaries and to safeguard the rights of all human beings.

### **ORGANIZATION**

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

Participants’ opinions about the organisation of the workshop were very encouraging with 91% of comments being positive. Again, the tightness of the schedule was mentioned however, along with a comment regarding the need for further facilities for group discussion. Individual responses included :

- Excellent work. There is no spare time to go around Hiroshima sightseeing and shopping;
- Well prepared and well organised by a friendly team;
- Very good presentation, a good lesson to learn;
- It is a good initiative towards a common understanding in terms of sharing and exchanging information – this work should continue;
- Overall it is well organized and systematic. The Resource Persons have been very helpful and they prepared well for the workshop on the basis of their expertise and their expected contribution to the workshop objective.



## WORKSHOP VENUE – HIROSHIMA AND ENVIRONS

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

Participants expressed highly positive opinions about Hiroshima, drawing attention to the friendly and clean environment. With regard to the Hotel and venue, while 12% of respondents stated that the accommodation was too far from the venue, 60% rated it as “Good.” The venue garnered similar positive comments.

### GENERAL COMMENTS

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

Many tributes were paid to the expertise and helpfulness of the Resource Persons throughout the workshop. Also the efforts made by UNITAR staff were widely commended. Participants made various suggestions regarding improvements for future workshops:

- More free time for participants;
- More time requested for Visa arrangements prior to the workshop;
- Allow for all participants to present their case study.

### **Overall impressions from reading evaluations**

The evaluations were on the whole highly positive except for difficulties which some participants experienced with the tight time schedule, and visa arrangements. Almost all participants reported that the workshop was relevant to their professional responsibilities and valuable in terms of deepening their understanding of various issues relating to the security of the marine environment. The study tours and group exercises were generally considered to provide valuable opportunities for learning and the exchanging of views.

### **UNITAR Experts**



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November 2008