



Capacity-Building for Public Official on Integrated Regional Development Planning (IDRP)

Experience of UNCRD

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History of UNCRD

- **Established in 1971**
 - **based on the ECOSOC resolution 1582(L)**
 - **based on the MOU between UN and GOJ**

- **HQs: Nagoya**
 - Africa Office: Nairobi, Kenya (1991)**
 - LAC Office: Bogotá, Colombia (1997)**



Understandings of RD in ECOSOC Resolution 1582(L)

- RD can be an important instrument for achieving the goals and objectives of International Development Strategy for 2nd UN Development Decade
- RD is being used to achieve more effective integration of social, economic and spatial aspects of development

Resolution 1582(L), 1971



ECOSOC Resolution 1582 (L) -expected functions of RD-

- Broader distribution of returns from development among less privileged group
- Popular participation in setting development goals and decision making processes
- Creation of more effective institutional and administrative arrangements
- Better distribution of population and activities through effective urban and rural development
- More environmental considerations



Integrated Regional Development Planning (IRDP)

- A process of planning that can transcend sectors as well as administrative boundaries
- Holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development
- Designed to specifically address the needs at the local level and problems that affect people at the local level
- Seek to address community empowerment and capacity development.



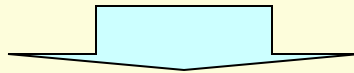
Integrated Regional Development Planning (IRDP)

- A useful tool for sustainable development
- Attempts to integrate three pillars of sustainable development: economic growth; social development and environmental protection
- Employs participatory planning.
- Promotes dialogue among competent administrations in the same territory to articulate coherent solutions



Sustainable Development

- Integration of three pillars:
 - Economic development
 - Social development
 - Environmental protection



**Need to reflect the national/local conditions:
National Sustainable Development Strategy
Local Agenda 21**



Decentralization and IRDP

- Devolution of decision-making power and fiscal capacity to democratically elected local government
- IRDP offers useful tools for those undergoing devolution
 - ⇐ Participatory and multi-sectoral approach



Concept of Region and Scale

- A region is defined according to the issues being addressed.
 - There are different scales in both governance and issues
 - There are interactions between and among these different scales, eg. transborder issues
- ⇒ **Let the “problem” decide region and scale**



Planning

- Formulation and implementation process is a cyclical and interactive process of planning, participation and action
- The emphasis = managing the progress towards sustainability goals
 - ⇔ producing a plan



Lessons learned – contribution of IRDP to SD

- Inclusion of **the poor and marginalized segments of the population** as well as **all other relevant stakeholders** in the planning process;
- Addressing the issues of concern of the local people and communities;
- Identification of priorities of issues to be addressed, which implies that issues will be addressed in **an integrated manner**;
- Many areas of developing countries are affected by **threats of climate change, other extreme weather events, and environmental degradation**, which implies that the planning process will have to include **disaster governance and management**;



Lessons learned – contribution of IRDP to SD

- **More balanced** regional development and the **physical organization** of space (multidisciplinary approach).
- **Increased concerted decision making** by **multiple actors** (social, economic, political and technical) (A **political process**).
- Improved regulation and promotion of the location and development of human settlements and protection of ecosystems (A **technical administrative process**)
- **Endogenous vision**, considering regional identities



Lessons learned – contribution of IRDP to SD (2)

- The dynamics of interactions need to be considered in IRDP in the context of environment for development.
 - **Land degradation/desertification and persistent drought** conditions can compound the issues of agricultural production and food security ⇒ livelihood security of rural farming community.
 - **Water pollution** ⇒ depletion of fish stocks ⇒ implication on the livelihood security of local fishing communities.
 - **Plastics in coastal and marine environment** could affect the livelihood security of SIDS communities.
- **Water security is one of the keys to IRDP**
- IRDP should also be linked to the environmental services, natural capital and ecosystem values in an environmentally sustainable way.



Challenges of IRDP

- With the emergence of **globalization** and **new information technologies**, **high urbanization** and **the effects of climate change**, IRDP should come up with innovative methodologies and approaches to come to grips with these new emerging issues.
- IRDP should address the **lack of human and institutional capacity** that affects the implementation
- Urban sprawl and rapid motorization** could put urban space at risk and result in lower quality of life (LQL), which is characterized by increasing cost of unnecessary infrastructure and deteriorating landscape and losing identity
- Strengthening **rural-urban connectivity** is key to overall economic development in the countries.



Ethiopia*

- **Post 1991 ⇒ Federal system of Government**
- **In 1992, the Transitional Government**
 - ⇒ **decentralized political, administrative and economic structures and powers**
 - ⇒ **establishment of National Regional Self-Government**
 - ⇒ **9 national regional states and 2 city administrations**

*Source: Teshome Negussie, Oromiya Finance and Economic Development Bureau, presentation made at UNCRD Expert Group Meeting on IRDP



Ethiopia

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia sets the activities of Regional Govt.

- **Establishing regional administration**
- **Formulation and execution of the regional constitution**
- **Formulation and execution of the economic and social development policies, strategies and plans**
- **Administering land and natural resources on the bases of the federal law**
- **Determining taxes and collecting revenues from regional sources and draw up and administer the regional budget**



Ethiopia - findings

Positive outcomes:

- **The role of local communities in regional development planning is increased**
- **The regional and sub-regional authorities have now more roles in public and private investment**
- **The regions have the power and responsibility to prepare, approve and implement their own plans, in accordance with the concrete situation of their regions and key national policy objectives**



Ethiopia – Challenges

- **Regardless of success in decentralization of power, equity issue, community participation, political commitment, peace and security are still the areas to be considered**
- **Shortage of skilled manpower in the areas of IRDP**
- **Shortage of budget**
- **Lack of long-term planning**



Indonesia*

Background

- **Demographic, geographic and social conditions:**
Archipelagic ($\pm 17,000$ islands); diversity in culture;
unbalanced distribution of population

- **Regional dimensions:**
Imbalance in economic growth; income inequality; unequal
opportunity among islands

⇒ **Regional Development is important for Indonesian
Development**

*Source: Andreas Suhono, Center for Strategic Studies, Ministry of Public Works, Republic of Indonesia, presentation made at UNCRD Expert Group Meeting on IRDP



Indonesia - Experience

1967-1998

- **Enhancing regional development by establishing spatial law (1992)**
 - ⇒ National spatial plan; Provincial spatial plan; Regency/ City spatial plan
 - ⇒ eg. Integrated development planning in small scale and city scale through Kampong Improvement Program (KIP)

2000 - present

- **Continuing the previous approach in the climate of decentralization**
 - Law on 25/2004 on National development planning system;
 - Law on 17/2004 on Finance
 - Law on 26/2008 on National spatial planning
 - ⇒ Local governments are free to allocate budget for development
 - ⇒ about 79 strategic regions or areas identified across the nation, eg. Jabodetabek region (Greater Jakarta)
 - ⇒ Strategic regions function as a growth center to distribute economic activities within national territory



Indonesia – Current Policy and status

- **Development of integrated development planning and program**
 - ↳ **Central Govt. together with regional and local govts in democratic and decentralized system (Law 32/2004 on regional governance)**
- **The main approach in regional development planning:**
 1. **voluntary transmigration programme combined with infrastructure development**
 2. **selective development in some strategic areas: about 79 strategic regions or areas identified across the nation, eg. Jabodetabek region (Greater Jakarta)**
 3. **enhancing regional development through law of spatial planning to promote IRDP at national, provincial and local levels**
- **More than 50 % of the National government Budget goes into regional and local and the rest goes to sectoral**
- **For regional development planning, civil society participation is not only implemented in local government but also at regional and national level.**



Indonesia – Needs and Challenges

- **“Master Plans,” but no “Master Control”**
- **Under the democracy, government needs to become a trusted institution.**
- **The main approach in regional development planning: also needs a leader who is willing to serve the people.**
- **IRDP experience shows that conflict should be managed in a transparent manner.**



Possible areas of UNCRD's contribution

• Knowledge platform

- Publication of “Readers on Regional Development”: contains case studies and theoretical statements on key features.
- Development of roster of experts/institutions that are working on IRDP.
- Linking developing countries with experts/institutions
- Organize forums for shared learning
- Organize technical seminars



Possible areas of UNCRD's contribution

•Training:

- In-country training courses – pilot cases**
- Multi-country training courses: ITC, ATC**
- Skill-building for conducting consultations**
- Training of public officials in formulating IRDP**
- Monitoring and evaluation skills development and formulation of actual multi-stakeholder IRDP plans and projects**



Possible areas of UNCRD's contribution

- **Technical assistance:**

- Assistance in plan / policy formulation, including participatory multi-stakeholder consultations, consensus building and prospective strategic planning processes.
- Assistance in implementation, monitoring and evaluation

- **Policy Dialogue**



Possible areas of UNCRD's contribution

•Networking and Partnership :

- Networking with collaborators: academic, research and scientific institutions; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); community-based organizations (CBOs); international organizations; bi-lateral and multi-lateral donor agencies; private sector, etc.**
- Keep the network of alumni**
- UNCRD should try to explore networking with local governments and private sector in the region of respective offices**





Thank you

