



Utilizing Integrated Regional Development Planning (IDRP) in Supporting Resilience

High-Level Symposium on Sustainable Cities: Connecting People, Environment
and Technology

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Chikako Takase
Director

United Nations Centre for Regional Development

Rio+20 Outcome – *The Future We Want*

Sustainable cities and human settlements

(paras. 134-137)



Among others, the World leaders

- commit to promote an **integrated approach to planning and building** sustainable cities and urban settlements, **including by supporting local authorities**,
- underline the importance of considering disaster risk reduction, **resilience** and climate risks **in urban planning**.

Rio+20 Outcome – *The Future We Want*

Sustainable transport; Disaster risk reduction

(paras. 132-133, 186-189)



Among others, the World Leaders

- recognize the importance of **the efficient movement of people and goods** and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation **as a means to improve** social equity, health, **resilience of cities**, urban-rural linkages and productivity of rural areas.
- call for disaster risk reduction and the **building of resilience to disasters** to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency **in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication** and, as appropriate, **to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels** and considered within relevant future frameworks .

UNCRD

- **Established in 1971**
 - **ECOSOC res 1582(L) / MOU between UN and GOJ**
- **Mandates:**
 - **Training and research on Regional Development (RD) and planning and related fields**
 - **Advisory services for RD and planning and related fields**
 - **Assistance to developing countries by exchanging information and practical experiences**
 - **Cooperation with other organization involved in RD and planning and related fields.**



Integrated Regional Development Planning (IRDP)

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



IRDP and Sustainable Development

- 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**



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**

Integrated Regional Development Planning (IRDP) towards increased resilience

- Integrated Regional Development Planning (IRDP) is an instrument to reduce the social, economic and environmental disparities.
- IRDP is a set tools that we take and use in different combinations according to the different problems (common to specific groups) to solve or tackle specific problems in a given region.



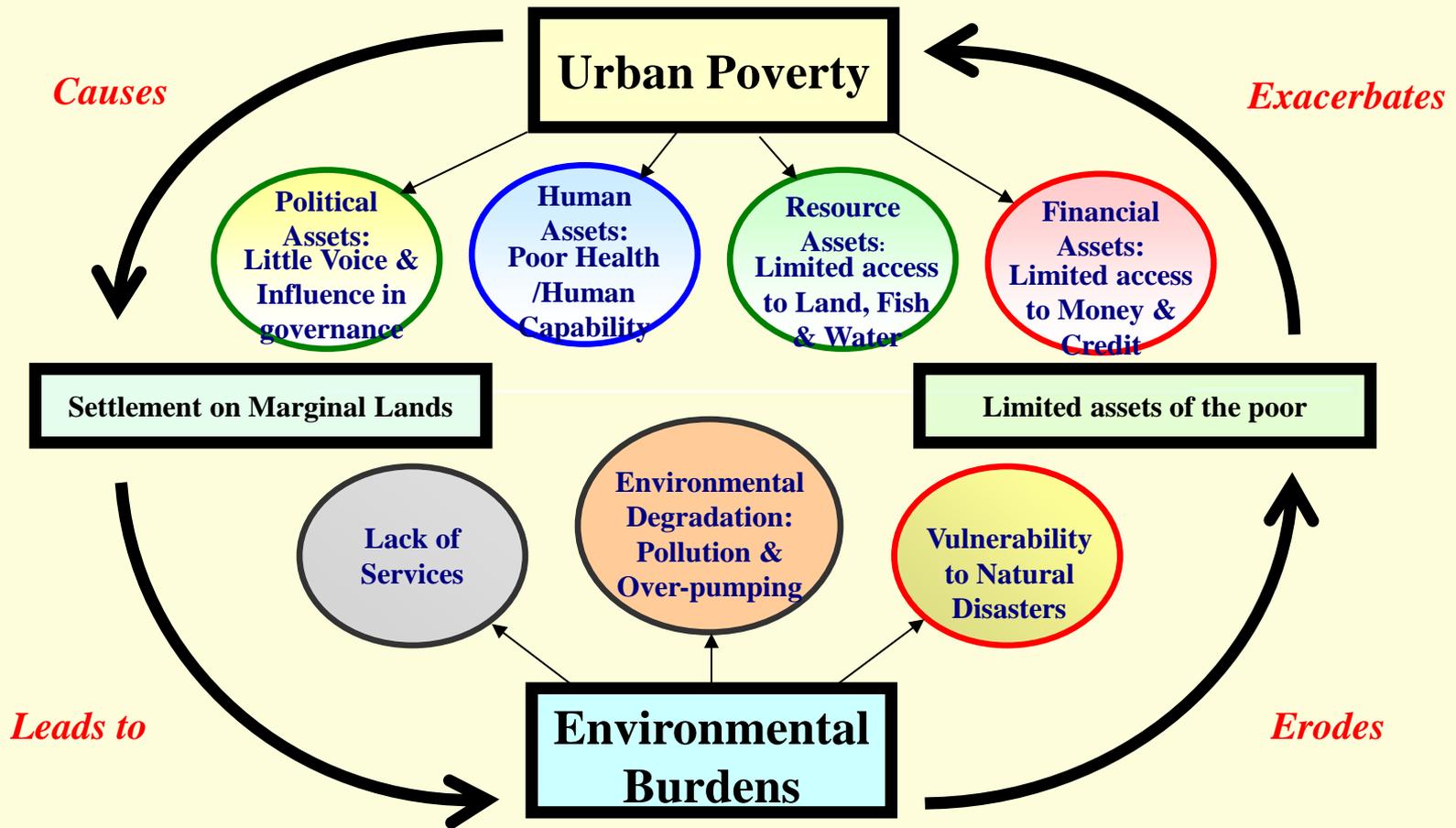
Integrated Regional Development Planning (IRDP) towards increased resilience

How IDRP can be used to increase resilience:

- Define the region, group(s) and the need(s) problem(s) or issue(s);
- Diagnosis;
- Identification of potential solutions and constraints;
- Development of strategic goals;
- Establish priorities;
- Identification of potential tools;
- Project, plan or policy formulation;
- Preparation of action plan;
- Development of resource mobilization strategy;
- Project /plan implementation (in phases, with milestones) with pilots to test hypothesis or a policy;
- Process of monitoring and evaluation (at different phases or milestones) interim report;
- Adjustments before a new phase of project (after M&E of previous stage);
- Final M&E (with report) and documenting the lessons learned or policy implementation... (and M&E, review and adjust over time...).



Poverty and vulnerability to environmental risks and natural hazards and disasters



Source: International Development Research Centre (IDRC) – Urban Poverty and Environment (UPE) Programme

Poverty and vulnerability to environmental risks and natural hazards and disasters

Disasters (even small-scale ones) perpetuates the cycle of poverty

- Increase vulnerability
 - Destroy assets and means of livelihoods (including house and/or plot)
 - Reduce coping capacity (and options) for next disaster
 - The reduced financial means may lead to bad or hazardous choices, such as:
 - Reducing food intake quantity and quality;
 - Cut down education expenses; and even
 - Rebuilding on other disaster-prone sites...
- and those will be worsening the urban poor's vulnerability on the long run



Resiliency and Transport Policy, Planning and Development

Some of the key messages of 7th Regional EST Forum in Asia, 23-25 April 2013 which have implications on IRDP:

- Asian countries continue to face vast challenges in realizing **safe, secure, people and environment friendly, affordable, and climate resilient** transport systems. Rapid urbanization throughout the region further compounds these challenges.
- Transport infrastructure is vulnerable to extreme weather events associated with climate change as well as natural disasters. **Significant investment/ financing requirement for resilient transport system.** Damage caused by 2011 flooding in Thailand amounted to US\$46.5 billion, while the recovery and reconstruction costs are expected to reach at least US\$50 billion according to the Government of Thailand and U.N



Resiliency and Transport Policy, Planning and Development

- Rise in frequency and magnitude of natural disasters (flood, earthquake, cyclones, landslides, etc.)
- Climate resiliency is not yet a major element in the current transport policy, planning, and urban/transport infrastructure and services development resulting in unprecedented damages to both human life and economy during such extreme events;
- In the current state, urban/transport infrastructures in Asia are vulnerable to effects of climate change, and these vulnerabilities are yet be addressed in the design, construction, and geometry of roads, railway tracks, and other transport infrastructure, including the drainage system of cities.



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Resilient Transport Connectivity

- Frequent disasters, extreme climate events, sea level rise- Thailand Flood, Japan earthquake
- Damage to transport infrastructure and affect services
- Planning for resiliency of critical infrastructure
- Higher design standards and review of guidelines
 - Height of bridges, embankments, drains
 - Coastal transport infrastructure
 - Vulnerable location and high risk areas
- Life cycle costing
- Transport network redundancy- for disaster relief operation
- Reliance on one mode to the concept of multi-modal transport
- Network hierarchy- prioritization

Source: UNESCAP, 7th Regional EST Forum in Asia, 23-25 March 2013, Bali, Indonesia



Stakeholders and their roles

Governments cannot address those issues alone, but in partnership with a wide range of actors where, besides leading the decision-making and implementation processes, governments act as enablers.

- Central governments: setting national priorities, making policy reforms (institutional, legislative and financial), creating an enabling environment
- Local authorities: coordination and guiding the direction of growth and development of urban areas + Disaster Risks Reduction strategies, measures, plans and programmes and their integration into official urban planning and management systems
- Civil Society: brings knowledge of needs and reality on the ground; participate in disaster risk assessment, in development and implementation of community or local risk reduction strategies; watchdogs monitoring interventions and process (in particular, if they are transparent and in line with MDGs & DGs)
- Private Sector: can contribute with technical and financial resources in (re)building resilient infrastructures
- UNCRD (and international community): can provide support in terms of policy, technical advice and capacity building





Thank you

