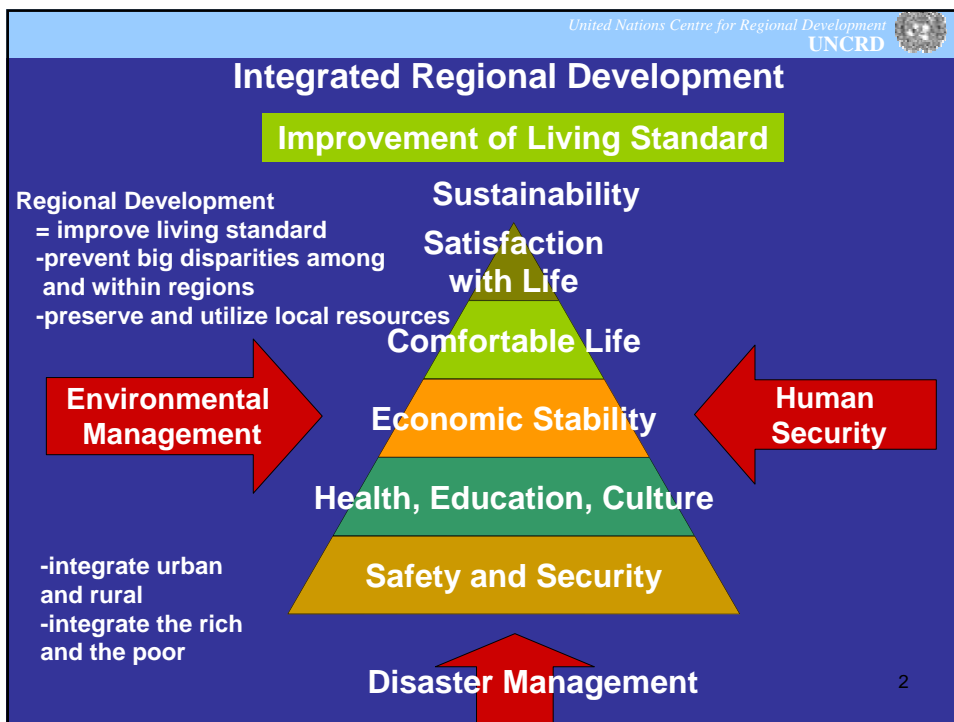


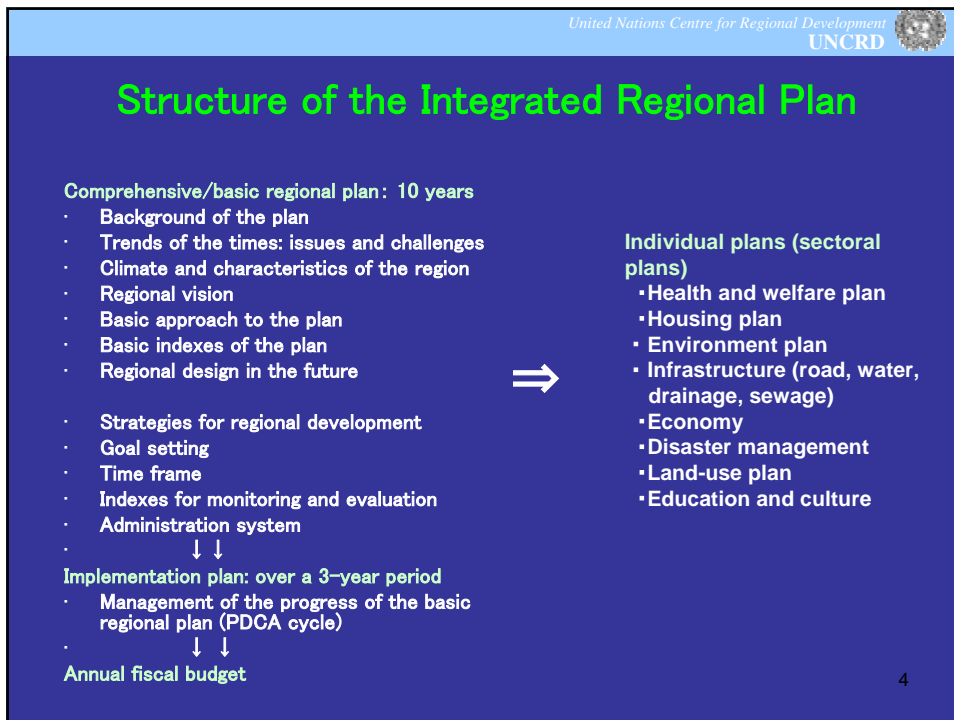
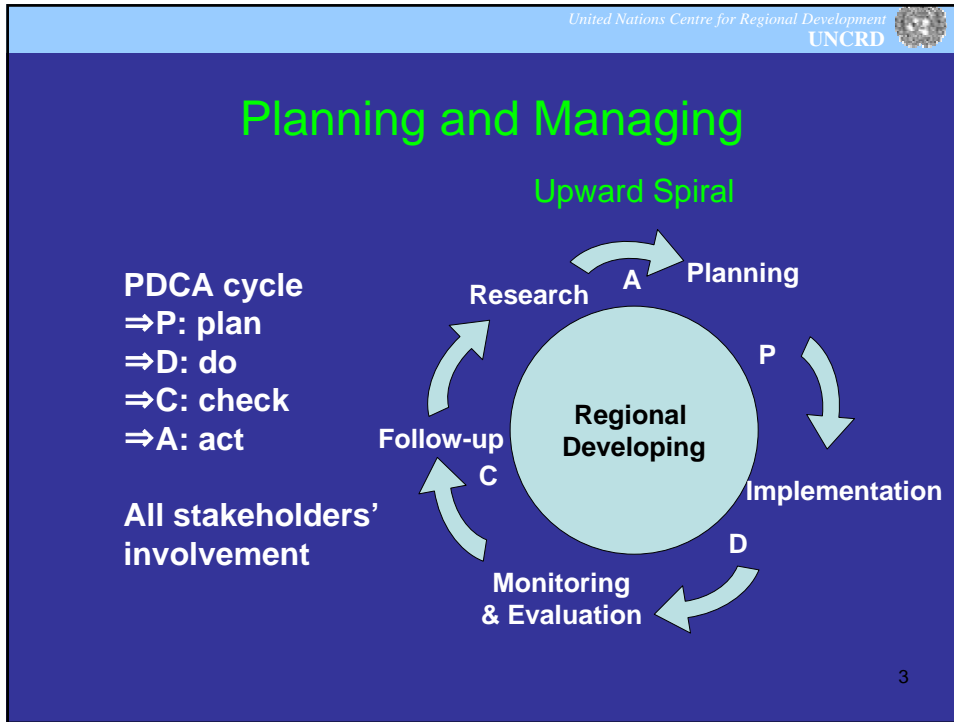


Integrated Regional Development Planning and Management

Katsuaki Takai
Senior Researcher, UNCRD

United Nations Centre for Regional Development





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Regional Development Planning and Management in Japan

Modernization of Japan

Meiji Restoration (1868)

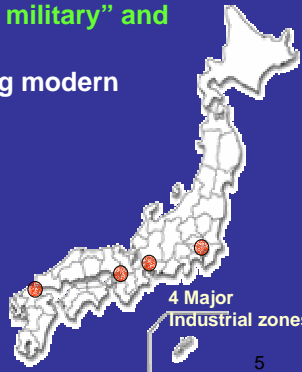
- Abolition of feudalism → modernization
- Agriculture-based economy → industrialization

Slogans “Enrich the country and strengthen the military” and “Increase production and promote industry”

Attempts to emulate the West by introducing modern industrial technologies

Government-initiated industrialization

- Development of private enterprises → establishment of 4 major industrial zones, heavy and chemical industrialization, development of the industrial base, infrastructure



4 Major Industrial zones
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The end of WWII (1945) → post-war devastation → reconstruction to pre-war level

- ◆ Priority production system (coal, iron and steel, electricity, and fertilizer) → trickle-down effect to other industries
- ◆ Comprehensive National Land Development Law in 1950
- ◆ Comprehensive development plan for special areas 1950~(22 major water systems) → increase in food production, development of electric power resources, management of forests and riparian areas, development of unused resources ← dependency on foreign capital and technologies → absorption of technologies

➔

Income Doubling Plan (1960)

(The Pacific Belt Zone Plan)




Special areas for comprehensive development(1955)

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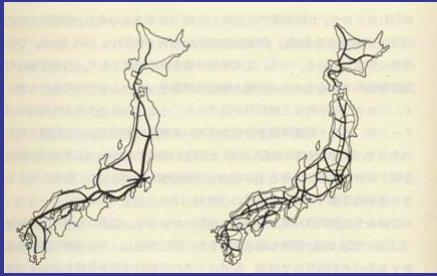
Comprehensive National Development Plan (1962~)

Objectives:
 Comprehensive use of national land, development, conservation, appropriate industrial location, improvement of social welfare



New industrial cities and special areas for industrial consolidation

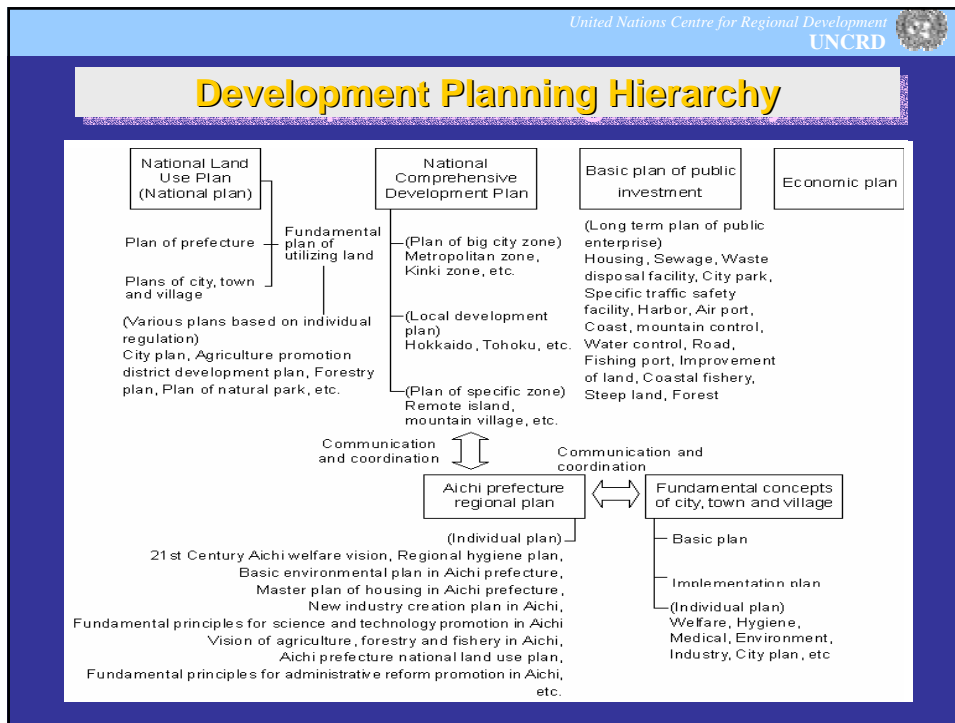
Regionally balanced development + economic development



**Shinkansen network and expressway network 7
 (New Comprehensive National Development Plan)**

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	Approved year	Target year	Basic objective	Development strategy
1st	1962	1970	Regionally balanced development	Development of selected key regions
2nd	1969	1985	Improvement of environment	Promotion of large-scale projects
3rd	1977	1985	Comprehensive improvement of human living environment	Integrated residence policy
4th	1987	2000	Formation of multi-polar pattern of national land use	Integrated interaction policy
5th	1998	2010 - 2015	Creation of multi-axial national land structure	Participation and cooperation



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Comprehensive Plan	Name of Plan	Term
National Level	Comprehensive National Development Plan (ZENSO) (Comprehensive National Development Law)	1. 1962-1970 2. 1969-1985 3. 1977-1987 4. 1987-2000 5. 1998-2010
Regional Level	Chubu Region Development and Improvement Plan (Chubu Region Development and Improvement Law)	1. 1968-1985 2. 1978-1988 3. 1988-2003 4. 2000-2015
Prefectural Level	Aichi Prefectural Plan	1. 1958-1965 2. 1961-1970 3. 1970-1985 4. 1976-1985 5. 1982-1990 6. 1989-1998 7. 1998-2010 8. 2006-2015
Municipal Level	Nagoya City Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Nagoya City Basic Concept Plan (Local Autonomy Law) ▶ Nagoya City Basic Plan 	1977~ 1. 1980~1990 2. 1988~2000 3. 2000~2010

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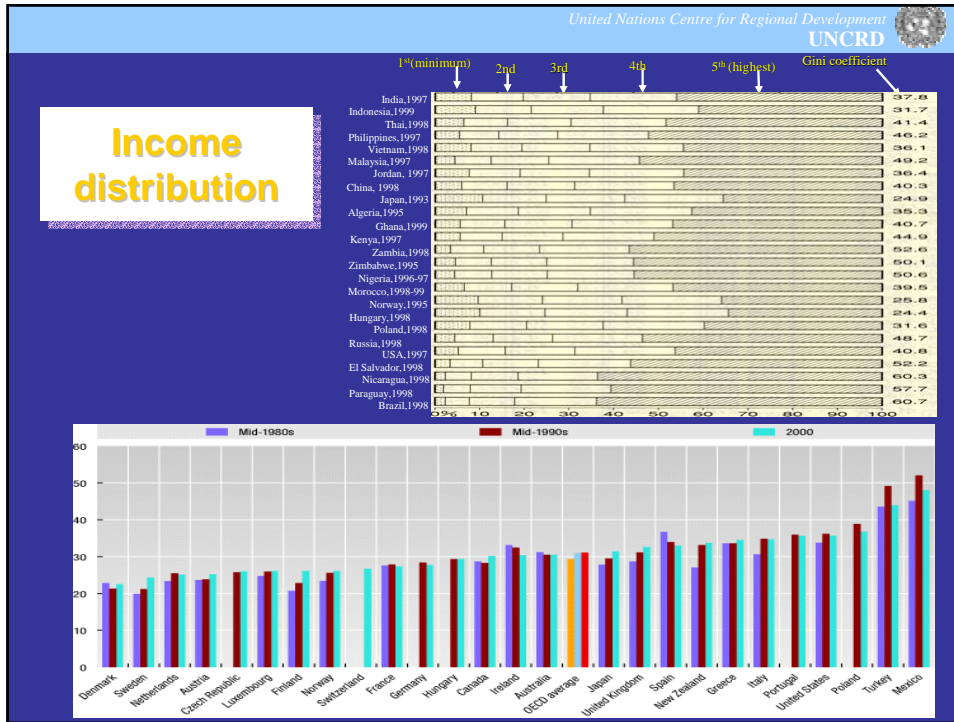
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Results

- ❑ High economic growth / stable growth, increase in GDP
- ❑ Accompanied by many problems
- ✓ Rural-to-urban migration → occurrence of overpopulation and depopulation problems
- ✓ Disintegration of communities

Economic Growth Rate of Japan (1956-2004)

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Gini Coefficient	
~10%	Existence of artificial background for achieving equal distribution
10~20	Fairly equal distribution with a concern to discourage people's motivation for improvement
20~30	Common and usual distribution
30~40	Some disparity, but with positive aspects for improvement through competition
40~50	Serious disparity
50~	Corrective actions required if no particular justification exists

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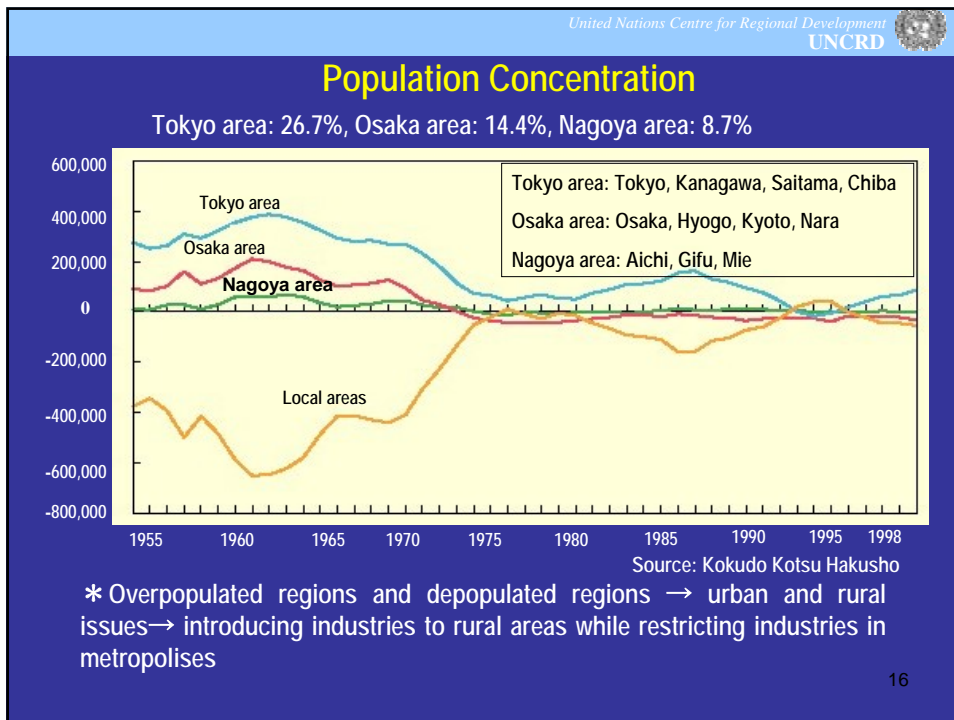
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Income Disparities among Prefectures

Selected prefectures	Region to which the prefecture belongs	Per capita prefectural income (current price)					
		1970		1990		2003	
		Million ¥	(A)	Million ¥	(A)	Million ¥	(A)
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	0.473	54.2	2.409	58.2	2.545	59.6
Yamagata	Tohoku	0.416	47.7	2.321	56.1	2.377	55.7
Ishikawa	Hokuriku	0.518	59.4	2.686	64.9	2.853	66.9
Tochigi	NCR (1)	0.489	56.1	2.841	68.6	3.054	71.6
Pacific Metropolitan Belt Zone	Tokyo (2)	0.872	100.0	4.139	100.0	4.267	100.0
	Aichi	0.685	78.6	3.318	80.2	3.403	79.8
	Osaka	0.757	86.8	3.596	86.9	3.042	71.3
Okayama	Chugoku	0.558	64.0	2.759	66.7	2.629	61.6
Tottori	Chugoku	0.370	42.4	2.473	59.7	2.438	57.1
Kochi	Shikoku	0.472	54.1	2.116	51.1	2.238	52.4
Oita	Kyushu	0.309	35.4	2.375	57.4	2.647	62.0
Okinawa (3)	Okinawa	—	—	1.892	45.7	2.042	47.9

Notes : (1) NCR: National Capital Region
 (2) Prefecture with the highest per capita income
 (3) Prefecture with the lowest per capita income
 (A) Index: Tokyo=100.0

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Results

- ✓ Pollution and environmental destruction
- ✓ Collapse of indigenous industries
- ✓ Bias of tax revenue
- ✓ Increase in local government expenditure
- ✓ Regional gap caused by structural recession
- ✓ Competitive race in globalization

Pollution incidents 17

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Environmental Problem

- Industrial pollution (1955-1975)

→ Anti-pollution measures;

Law suit, citizens, movement, municipalities' movement,
 Anti-pollution Acts (bottom-up system)

↓

Environmental standard, anti-pollution technology, PPP

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Outline of Four Major Pollution Lawsuits

Case	Case of the Minamata disease (Niigata)	Case of the Yokkaichi asthma	Case of the itai-itai disease	Case of the Minamata disease
Date of suit	June 1967 (first) – Jan. 1971 (eighth)	September 1967	March 1968 (first)	June 1969
No. of plaintiffs	77	12	31	138
Defendant	Showa Denko Co., Ltd. (Kanose Factory)	6 companies, including Showa Yokkaichi Sekiyu Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Yuka Kabushiki Kaisha	Mitsui Kinzoku Kogyo (Kamioka Mine)	Shin-nihon Chisso Co., Ltd. (Minamata Factory)
Compensation claimed	Approx. ¥530 million	Approx. ¥88 million	Approx. ¥706 million	Approx. ¥641.39 million
Date of sentence	September 1971	July 1972	September 1971 (Appeal Tribunal's judgement, Aug. 1972)	March 1973
Outline of sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal causation between the factory waste water and the disease • Breach of duty for safety by the defendant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causation between the dust and the disease • Concerted illegal action by the defendants • Failure in selection of location • Failure in performing duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximate causation between the mine waste water and the disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breach of duty by the defendant
Certified victims (deaths)	690 (339)	636 (-)	183 (174)	2,265 (1,373)


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- ### Current Environmental Issues
- Pollution caused by citizens: traffic pollution, domestic drain, noise
 - Waste problem caused by people's lifestyle
 - Complex sources of pollution, global environmental issues, dioxin problem, medicine and food pollution
 - ➔ From anti-pollution measures to environmental measures (environmental management)
 - Sustainable Production and Consumption
 - Recycling-Oriented Society (3Rs)

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Damage caused by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake


Early morning, 17 January 1995
Major quake registering
Magnitude 7.3

Damage Caused by the Earthquake
 in Hyogo Prefecture (as of December 27, 2001)

 **Dead : 6,400**

Missing : 3

Injured: 40,092
(10,494 seriously injured and 29,598 slightly injured)

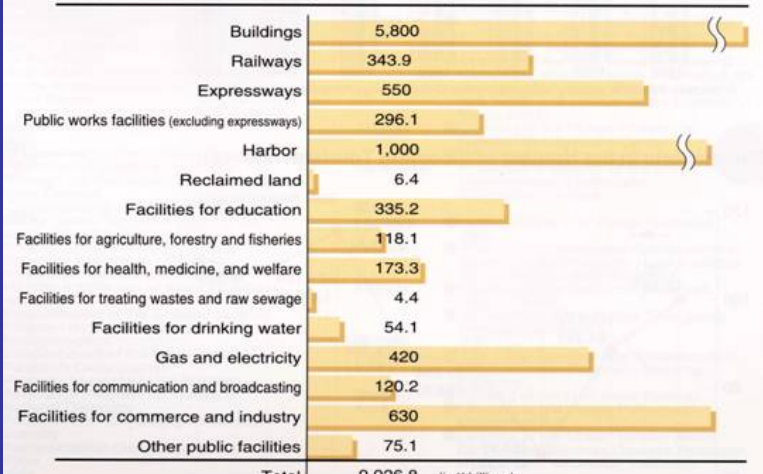
 **Total damage to houses :**
(completely / partially destroyed, completely / partially burnt)

448,928 households
248,412 buildings
(Phoenix Hyogo 2002)

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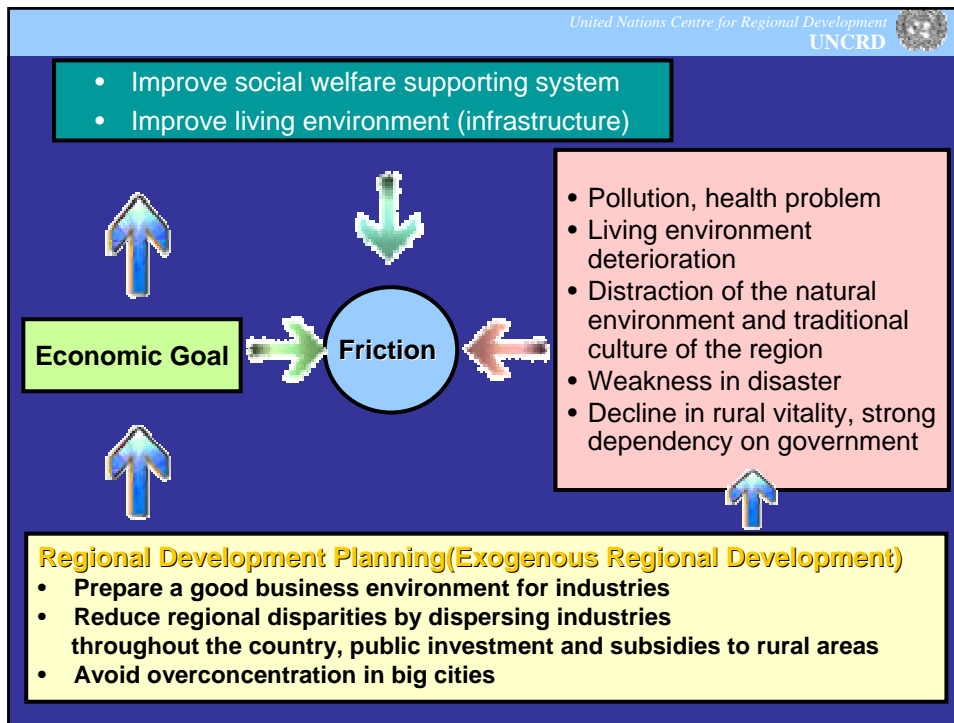
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Amount and Breakdown of Damage (Estimated as of April 5, 1996)



Category	Amount (in ¥ billions)
Buildings	5,800
Railways	343.9
Expressways	550
Public works facilities (excluding expressways)	296.1
Harbor	1,000
Reclaimed land	6.4
Facilities for education	335.2
Facilities for agriculture, forestry and fisheries	118.1
Facilities for health, medicine, and welfare	173.3
Facilities for treating wastes and raw sewage	4.4
Facilities for drinking water	54.1
Gas and electricity	420
Facilities for communication and broadcasting	120.2
Facilities for commerce and industry	630
Other public facilities	75.1
Total	9,926.8 (in ¥ billions)

(Phoenix Hyogo 2002) 22





Summary

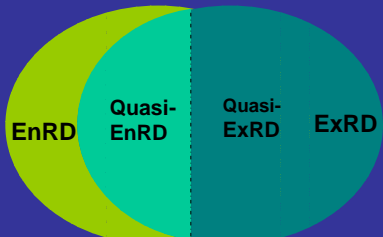
Senior Researcher: Katsuaki Takai

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Regional Development in Japan

- Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD):
Process of development promoted by the initiative of local people with the use of local resources based on local culture, traditions, and skills (Towards achieving sustainable livelihood)
- Exogenous Regional Development (ExRD):
Process of development promoted by governments utilizing outside resources with legal controls, technical innovation, etc. (Towards achieving rapid industrialization)
- Mixture of two approaches



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- Since 1868 **Meiji Restoration**
(*Shogun System* → *Emperor system*)
 - Enrich the country and strengthen the military
 - Increase production and promote industry

Four major industrial zones

Development of the industrial base

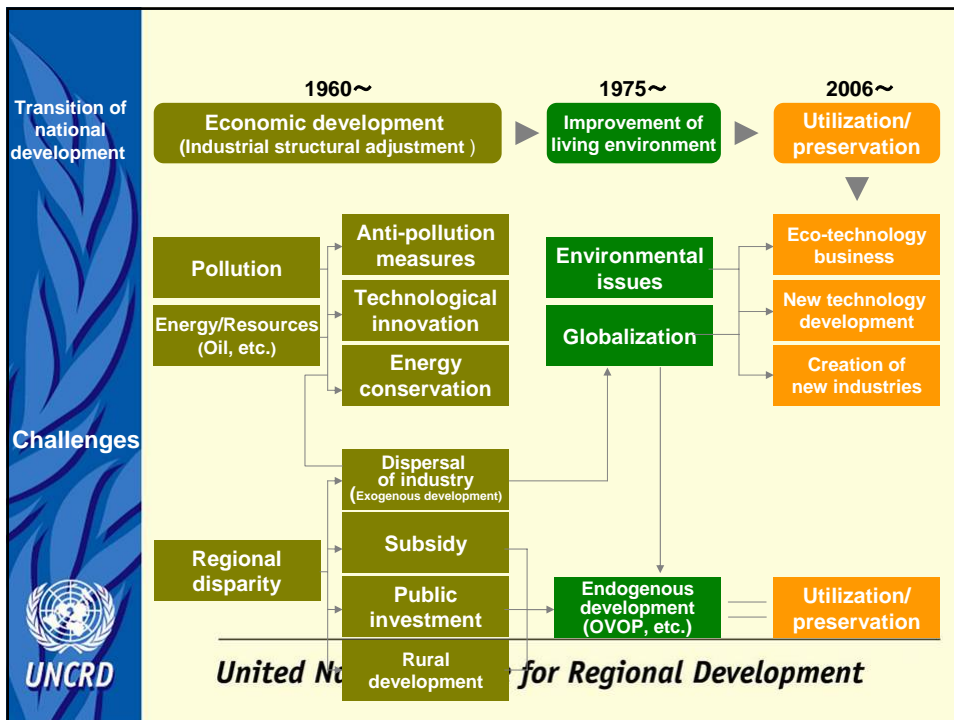
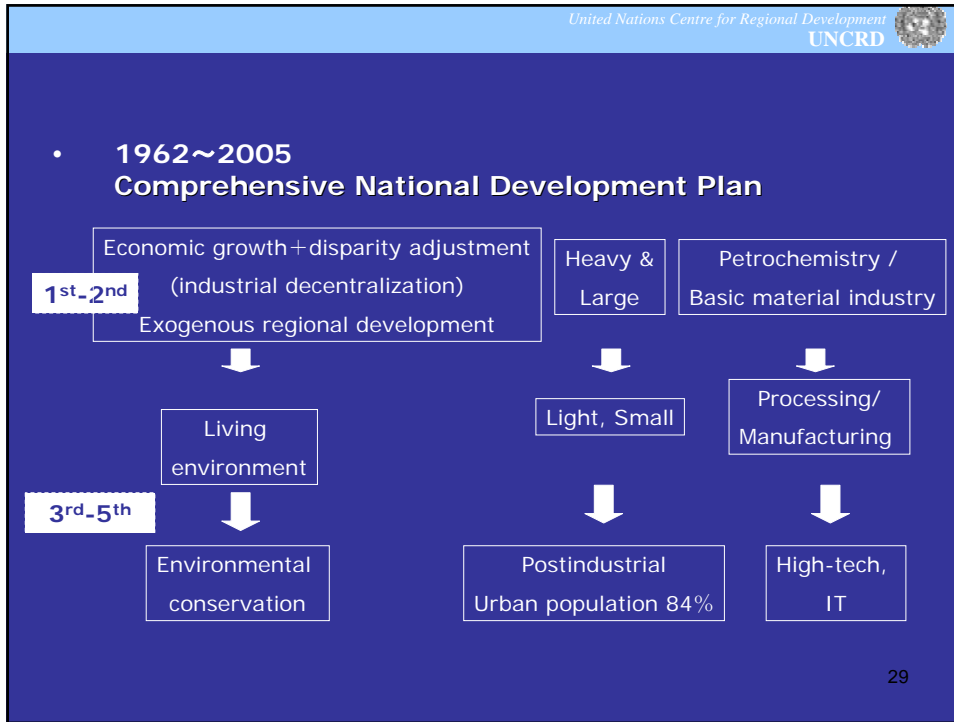
Agriculture-based economy
- Since 1946 **Post-war reconstruction**
(*Emperor system* → *Popular sovereignty*)
 - **Priority production system**
coal, iron and steel, electricity, and fertilizer
rural population 60%

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- **1951~1960**
Comprehensive development for river systems
 - 22 Major water systems
 - Dam development; electric power, soil and water conservation, water, cities, agriculture, industry, service
 - Industrialization (heavy chemical industry)
 - Technical assistance by the developed countries, dependency on external finance
 - Rapid rural-to-urban migration (urbanization) → until beginning of 1970s

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- 2006~ **New National Land Sustainability Law**

- Development→ Utilization, conservation

Decentralization, engaged governance

Self-help, mutual assistance, public assistance

Sustainable regional development: regionally well-balanced development consisting of industry, culture and tourism, traffic, information and communication, disaster prevention, land and resources, environmental conservation, welfare, a new concept of “public”

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Thank You

