



**UNCRD Expert Group Meeting  
on Integrated Regional Development Planning**

**28 – 30 May 2013**

**Concept Note**

**United Nations Centre for Regional Development**

## I. Introduction

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) was established in 1971 based on the agreement between the United Nations (UN) and the Government of Japan dated 18 June 1971. The founding documents of UNCRD - ECOSOC resolutions 1086 C (1965), 1141 (1966) and 1582 (L) (1971) as well as the agreement between the UN and the Government of Japan referred to above – stipulate the objectives and activities of the UNCRD as:

- 1) to serve as a training and research centre in regional development and planning and related fields for developing countries which may wish to avail themselves of its services;
- 2) to provide advisory services in regional development and planning and related fields at the request of developing countries;
- 3) to assist developing countries in promoting the exchange of data on research, practical experience, teaching, and other relevant subjects in regional development and planning and related fields; and
- 4) to assist and cooperate with other organizations, national or international, concerned with regional development and planning and related fields.

These have been the guiding principle of the work of UNCRD for over forty years. Meanwhile several changes have taken place in how UNCRD operates in recent years. The head office for UNCRD in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) changed from Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) to Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) in 2009. The Hyogo Office for Disaster Management Planning closed at the end of March 2011 and the programme has now been integrated at Nagoya Office. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) took place in June 2012 with renewed focus of activities contained in the Outcome Document *The Future We Want*. UNCRD together with various partners submitted voluntary commitments in four areas of work of the Centre.

### **UNCRD Mission Statement**

UNCRD's vision is to achieve sustainable living environment for all – safe, secure, equitable and inclusive development in harmony with nature. The Centre's mission is to assist developing countries in their transition to sustainable development path. Regional development planning and management is an effective set of tools that UNCRD is prioritizing to realize its vision and mission through guiding sub-national, national and international actions to reduce the social, economic and environmental disparities within a region or among different regions.

UNCRD's interventions in developing countries are clustered under three main interrelated and complementary areas of work – (a) **Integrated Regional Development Planning**; (b) **Sustainable Urban Management**; and (c) **Knowledge Management**.

Under the **Integrated Regional Development Planning** thematic area, UNCRD will undertake activities in areas, such as integrated decision making in addressing social, economic and environmental issues in a holistic way, strengthening and building institutional and technical capabilities, decentralized governance, human security, among others.

Under the **Sustainable Urban Management** cluster, UNCRD will further strengthen its activities in the areas of urban planning, design and building, environmentally sustainable transport (EST), 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) and zero waste policies and programmes, disaster management planning, and international partnerships (for example, International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities - IPLA) towards building sustainable and resilient communities and cities.

Through its **Knowledge Management** strategy and process, UNCRD aims to serve as a knowledge platform for policy makers and practitioners in relation to the above two areas in close collaboration with partners. From knowledge capture, organizing, valuing and up to its dissemination the Centre will continue to be involved in research, capacity building activities such as training, technical support, South-South cooperation and exchange of experiences, and dissemination of information on best practices, tools, technologies, and policies concerning various issues of regional development, including new and emerging issues.

After 20 years from the Earth Summit, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference) took place in June 2012 and adopted the outcome document, *The Future We Want* endorsed by the General Assembly on 27 July 2012 ([A/RES/66/288](#)). The future programme of UNCRD will be focusing on the implementation of this outcome document as it relates to the work of the Centre. In addition, UNCRD submitted a Voluntary Commitment at Rio+20 in the areas of Integrated Regional Development Planning, together with three other areas: 1) Environmentally Sustainable Transport; 2) 3Rs; and 3) International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities – IPLA. UNCRD will strive to deliver what it committed to together with the partners, which in itself will contribute to further promoting sustainable development. This will be elaborated later.

### **Integrated Regional Development Planning**

As mentioned above, Integrated Regional Development Planning is one of the three main interrelated and complementary clusters in which the Centre is organizing its work and activities of the current work programme. As one of its areas of focus for the coming three years, UNCRD aims for improved application of Integrated Regional Development Planning as an effective means of promoting sustainable development.

At Rio+20, the importance of making coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, sub-national and local levels was recognized and to this end, the World Leaders called for strengthening national, sub-national and/or local institutions (para. 101). UNCRD believes that integrated regional development planning offers an effective tool for promoting sustainable development. However,

this has not been documented nor debated in intergovernmental process. Therefore, UNCRD strives for recasting the concept of regional development planning towards sustainable development that also addresses current and emerging challenges. The following is paragraph 101 of *The Future We Want*.

101. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, sub-national and local levels as appropriate and, to this end, we call on countries to strengthen national, sub-national and/or local institutions or relevant multi-stakeholder bodies and processes, as appropriate, dealing with sustainable development, including to coordinate on matters of sustainable development and to enable effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

In promoting regional development, ECOSOC adopted Resolution 1582L in 1971, which was the base for the establishment of UNCRD. This resolution contains elements strikingly similar to those that are essential to sustainable development. It states:

“Regional development is a potential instrument for the integration and promotion of social and economic development efforts” in those countries that pursued the following objectives:

“(a) Induce rapid structural change and social reform, especially to achieve a broader distribution of returns from development among less privileged groups in society;

“(b) Increase popular participation in setting development goals and in developmental decision-making and organizational process;

“(c) Create more effective institutional and administrative arrangements and operational approaches to carry out development plans;

“(d) Achieve a better distribution of population and human activities through a more effective integration of urban and rural development; and

“(e) Include more effectively environmental considerations in development programmes.”

In fact, Resolution 1582L was the last resolution ECOSOC took on regional development. With global changes in socioeconomic conditions, the traditional concepts, tools and approaches of regional development need to be recast to the new circumstances, such as decentralization, globalization, rapid urbanization, climate change, rapid changes in information technology and systems and growing new middle class in emerging economies, among others. They point toward the need for addressing improved resource efficiency and increased resilience.

In order to better serve towards the promotion of sustainable development, there is a need to revisit the concept of regional development and raise international understanding around the tools it can provide to help developing countries addressing the new challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. With the outcome of Rio+20 now in our hand, it is a good timing to do this exercise and reconsider the tools available for assisting developing countries in promoting sustainable development. UNCRD is holding the Expert Group Meeting on Integrated Regional Development Planning for this purpose.

In the end, when we integrate the new understanding and newly identified tools that this Expert Group will deliver, we expect to have the following outcomes.

- Improved regional and national policies and instruments of regional development in Asian, African and LAC countries
- Improved institutional and technical capacity of Asian, African and LAC countries for integrated regional planning and management for sustainable development
- Capacity of planners on regional development policy design, planning and project formulation strengthened in developing countries.

This is in line with the Voluntary Commitment UNCRD submitted at Rio+20. The following four points are included as the deliverables.

- Efficient knowledge platforms in operation and effective South-South cooperation attained;
- Improved institutional capacity and commitment for sustainable regional development policy making, planning, implementation, management and monitoring, through sound capacity development activities;
- Improved integrated regional territorial plans prepared and projects of sustainable development formulated; and
- Improved regional and territorial policies and strategies in the countries

### **The Role of Integrated Regional Development Planning in the 21st Century**

Integrated regional development, growing out of the larger body of development theory, has gone through several metamorphoses that reflect the paradigm shifts within regional science and the actual development process of developing countries. Today, when the general trend in the world is globalization and integration of the world economy, the revolution made in the information technology, and the glaring new challenges of climate change and how to promote green economy and resilience, combined with recurrent problems of poverty and inequality, integrated regional development ought to explore innovative methodologies and approaches to come to grips with these emerging regional as well as global issues.

Initially, social scientists came with regional development strategies to address regional imbalances that emerged due to economic and non-economic factors. The non-economic factors that cause regional disparities include differences in climate and natural resources. Regional disparities are also caused by the economic policies of a government, such as the concentration of investment in certain regions, or preferential status of certain areas. The regional development policy was designed to reduce these types of regional disparities and enhance the fair distribution of resources among different regions and social groups.

According to Boisier, a regional development strategy is a set of measures designed to rationalize the decision making process, which originates and controls economic and social change in a spatial system. It deals with the process of economic development in a geographic area, which is a subdivision of a larger national economy. Unlike the national-sectoral development approach, regional development strategy “aims not only at increased welfare in aggregate terms, but also at more equitable distribution of

it among areas and groups of peoples.”<sup>1</sup> As such, it may address the problems of urbanization, depressed areas, rural-urban migration, unemployment, environment issues, national economic growth, and the like.

Here, it is worthwhile to seek some clarity for the use of the phrase, “integrated regional development planning,” closely looking at the use of the terms within.

**Region** is defined here as any sub-national territory delineated for planning or development purposes. For effective integrated regional planning, the involved territorial system should be clearly demarcated—as wide or as small as necessary—to properly address social, economic and environmental issues. This unit should be the basis for analytical, decision making and action planning purposes.

A *region* is a geographic unit (such as a strategic ecosystem, a river basin, or a watershed) or a political/administrative subdivision (such as one or a group of municipalities, a province or a group of provinces, a state or a group of states). In the light of the growing interrelations between the territories, regions can also comprise a core city and its hinterland (urban and rural), a metropolitan area, a city-region, a linear corridor, or a network of cities. It may be the place of a specific problem or conflict, or a spatial planning unit defined by an alliance among interested regional stakeholders to address common problems, enhance efficiency in use of resources, and/or take advantage of opportunities under a cooperative approach.

Integrated regional development planning uses regional analysis tools, appropriate planning methodologies, analytical and monitoring tools, and information technologies to address issues related to sustainable development.

The term **integrated** when used in association with regional development planning is meant to highlight the multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary character of this type of planning (versus the traditional sectoral planning). Integrated regional development emphasizes on the interrelations and linkages between the fundamental dimensions of development, the need for multi-scalar territorial planning (involving different scales of planning—regional and sub-regional), and horizontal and vertical cooperation of state and non-state actors. It also entails integrated approaches and strategies within management areas, across city functions, administrative boundaries, and across sectors (transport, housing, social services and utilities, etc.).

In this regard, UNCRD believes that integrated regional development enables to squarely address the concerns that were contained in *The Future We Want* in terms of integrating the three pillars of sustainable development, and strengthening and harmonizing their inter-linkages so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions, as well as coherent and integrated decision making at the national, sub-national and local levels. For example, the world leaders “acknowledge the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.”<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Boisier, S. (1981). *Planning a System of Regions*. Santiago: Clute

<sup>2</sup> A/RES/66/288. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly:66/288 *The Future We Want*. New York: United Nations, 2012. P. 1, para. 3

The concern for unbalanced and inequitable development, the widespread poverty and the need for social justice and territorial cohesion in terms of redistributing resources of a nation fairly among various regions and social groups has given rise to a *prima facie* case for the integrated regional development planning approach.

The burgeoning and coexistence of multifaceted (often interdependent) formal and informal economies supporting (relatively modern) industrial sectors and, in some cases, information and communication technology (ITC)-related services in a context of globalization, international delocalization, fragmentation and outsourcing of production and services are some of the challenges and opportunities that developing countries must tackle carefully. Beyond the positive or negative impacts they can have on the economy and social development, those can also affect the territory itself, be it simply in terms of land use or on the environment through its protection or degradation and even potentially increasing hazards and disaster risks, thus exacerbating the vulnerability of the population established on a given territory.

Concurrently, developing countries also face challenges with their traditional primary sector, for instance, agriculture, forestry and fishing or mining, which are often not performing well due to archaic and inefficient modes of production, underinvestment, poor management and governance or climatic conditions, are also affected by the unfavourable international or regional trade markets and agreements. Furthermore, the global economic crisis and the reduction in official development assistance (ODA) are also elements that contribute to create or impede efforts to address existing intra- and interregional disparities.

Developing countries need support to eliminate interregional and intraregional disparities but also to manage the challenges that are also causing those and integrated regional development planning arises as one of the most efficient instruments to address those interrelated issues in a holistic and integrated manner. Its framework is meant for interventions that include but also go far beyond the simple spatial organization, addressing issues such as poverty alleviation through developing and nurturing appropriate strategies and measures for rural-urban linkages or the graduate transformation and integration of the informal sector in the formal regulatory environment,<sup>3</sup> to name a few options. It is also a means for supporting developing countries engaged in the irreversible process of urbanization, so the latter can fully play its role as driver of economic growth, innovation and socio-economic transformation, and developing countries can take full advantage of it.

As expressed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and in the Rio+20 outcome document, poverty eradication is a primary and ultimate goal of the international community. The world leaders at the Rio+20 Conference rightly raised concerns about the progress made in achieving the MDGs since despite there being “progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven as the number of people living in poverty in some countries continue to increase.”<sup>4</sup> Therefore the world leaders called for “sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries as a key requirement for eradicating poverty.”<sup>5</sup> As

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<sup>3</sup> See Chen, M.A. (2007), *Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and Formal Regulatory Environment*. New York : UN-DESA (Working Paper No. 46).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* P. 21, para. 105

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* P. 21, para. 106

correctly noted, although sustainable economic growth is a necessary precondition for poverty reduction in terms of employment creation and broader financial revenue to the government, it is not a sufficient condition to eradicate poverty since the fruits of growth are not necessarily distributed in a pro-poor manner. Therefore, integrated regional development planning proposes a mechanism to tackle poverty by directly addressing the poor and vulnerable. Many studies demonstrate that poverty is closely connected with a lack of access to basic services and infrastructure such as public health, water and sanitation, education, roads and electricity. As a result, regional development policies have been developed and implemented in many developing countries that have recognised that closer look at concerned regions is effective in meeting the needs of the poor due to the physical proximity to clients, and as such it can easily respond to the needs and problems of the people. It also promotes participatory development, providing an opportunity for stakeholders to participate in decision making and the project implementation process.

Disaster risk management and mitigation as well as enhancing resilience<sup>6</sup> also play a crucial role in integrated regional development planning. Natural and human-induced hazards and disasters are not only a major threat to individuals' lives and assets as well as collective equipments and facilities of a given territory but they also pose major challenges to sustainable development through the profound social, economic and environmental consequences they can have for countries, regions, cities and communities.

The Rio+20 Outcome Document also calls for “disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disaster be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development...”<sup>7</sup> Integrated regional development planning provides a framework to address the different social, economic and environmental issues of the delimited area. While the primary goal of such a planning approach is to improve the quality of life for all the people living in that area, it also implies the integration of disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies, measures, plans and programmes in the official planning and management systems that govern the territory in question.

Adapting to the reality of the actual trend of urbanization happening in developing countries, it is urgent to address hazard and disaster risk in urban areas with a particular focus on their slums, informal and marginal settlements which, at present, accommodate more than 90 per cent of the total slum dweller population worldwide (one billion).<sup>8</sup> In such settings, the urban poor often have no choice but to establish themselves in inadequate housing structures on marginal sites such as floodplains or

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<sup>6</sup> The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction defines resilience as “the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.” (UNISDR, 2009), “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”, p. 24.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* P. 33, para. 186

<sup>8</sup> Some of those regions are facing major challenges as they register nearly identical annual urban growth and slum expansion rates. This is particularly true for the Sub-Saharan Africa region, which has both the highest annual urban growth and slum expansion rates in the world (4.58 percent and 4.53 per cent respectively) and, to a lesser extent, Western Asia and Southern Asia having a similar annual urban growth around 2.9 per cent, and a slum expansion rate of 2.7 per cent in the first case and 2.2 per cent in the latter case.

steep hillsides, which are lacking environmental services, including drainage, wastewater collection and treatment, garbage collection and adequate access to safe water and are particularly susceptible to hazards of natural or human cause.

It is thus imperative to address the vulnerability of urban slum dwellers and enhance their resilience to disasters considering the multilayered and multifaceted nature of vulnerability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in line with the “HFA 2005–2015...”<sup>9</sup> and the Rio + 20 Outcome Document, striving for the integration of pro-poor gender-sensitive risk and vulnerability reduction strategies and plans into the policies, codes, regulations, plans and programmes at the national and regional and local levels.

Integrated regional development planning incorporates approaches that strengthen the self-organizing capacity of local communities. It also strengthens and enhances their resilience to disasters; besides emphasising the self-organizing capacity of people based on their traditional experiences and day-to-day activities that they engage in to pursue common interests. In this regard, integrated regional development planning becomes a powerful tool for disaster management and mitigation.

The Rio+20 Outcome states that the journey towards a greener economy should encompass addressing environmental challenges, social inequalities as well as to creating economic growth and jobs. Achieving these objectives requires a comprehensive and effective framework for investment and the formulation of coherent policy packages at the national, regional and local levels. The potential for green economic policy implementation also depends on their geographical and spatial contexts, and therefore makes integrated regional development policies an important and essential policy framework.

Recognizing its potential for poverty alleviation and social integration, many developing countries have employment creation at the centre of their agenda. *The Future We Want* concurred when it stressed the importance of “promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies...”<sup>10</sup> A regional development policy could be an effective tool of addressing this problem since, as correctly noted by Richardson, although “areas suffering from low incomes, high unemployment and sluggish activity rates, a poor growth and productivity performance and high out-migration rates continue to create difficulties for governments committed to full employment, equal opportunities for all citizens and other worthwhile social goals. ... the need for a regional policy has remained and indeed grown.”<sup>11</sup>

Despite regional development being an effective tool for addressing various socioeconomic development problems and incorporating more effectively environmental issues in planning processes, the emergence of new interlinked economic, social, political, institutional and environmental challenges, such as increased urbanization, climate change, resource efficiency, food security, resilience

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<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, 22 January 2005, A/CONF.206/6 (available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/42b98a704.html> )

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* p. 5. para. 23

<sup>11</sup> Richardson, H.W. (1973). *Regional Growth Theory*. London: The Macmillan Press. p. 3.

and globalization – has unleashed new policies; including decentralization and liberalization of the economy to attain an efficient system of production, distribution and allocation of resources. Therefore, there is a need for a re-definition, re-construction, and re-configuration of the theory and practice of integrated regional development planning.

Towards this end, UNCRD will organize an expert group meeting from 28 -30 May 2013 in Nagoya, Japan to discuss the link and interface between integrated regional development planning and sustainable development with its three key pillars - economic, social and environment, and regional governance. The expert group meeting will also address capacity building strategies, and how integrated regional development planning could effectively contribute to UNCRD's focused areas of work, such as environmentally sustainable transport, 3R and waste management, disaster management planning and urban development.

**UNCRD**  
**Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Integrated Regional Development Planning**  
**Nagoya International Center (3F), Nagoya, Japan, 28-30 May 2013**

*Programme*

**28 May 2013 (Tuesday)**

09:30 - 09:40	<p><b>Opening Session</b>  <b>Welcome Address:</b> Ms. Chikako Takase, Director, UNCRD</p>
09:40 - 10:30	<p><b>Keynote Address:</b> Professor John Friedmann, Honorary Professor, University of British Columbia, “Vision for Integrated Regional Development Planning for achieving sustainable development”</p>
10:30 - 10:50	Coffee/tea break
10:50 - 12:50	<p><b>Session I: Sketching out Integrated Regional Development Planning</b>  <b>Chair: Prof. John Friedmann</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Presentation:</b> Professor Michael Douglass, National University of Singapore “Integrated Regional Planning for Sustainable Development in Asia: Innovations in the Governance of Metropolitan, Rural-Urban, and Transborder Riparian Regions”</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Presentation:</b> Ms. Birgitte Alvarez-Rivero, DSD/DESA/UN, “Outcome of Rio+20 Conference as related to Integrated Regional Development Planning; Experience of National Sustainable Development Strategies”</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How IRDP contribute to promote sustainable development? What is the strength of IRDP as a tool for sustainable development?</li> <li>2. How does IRDP (as an approach, an instrument and process) address the goals of integrating SD pillars, addressing equity, and facilitating integrated decision-making? What are the challenges of IRDP to promote SD?</li> <li>3. Is IRDP a complement to Sustainable Development Planning / Strategy or could it be the alternative?</li> <li>4. What are IRDP’s particular strengths and weaknesses?</li> </ol>
12:50 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 16:00	<p><b>Session II: Integrated Regional Development Planning: Nexus with Sustainable Development: Experiences of IRDP in Latin America and Africa</b>  <b>Chair: Prof. Michael Douglass</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Presentation:</b> Ms. Claudia Hoshino, UNCRD, “Experience from Latin America”</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Presentation:</b> Mr. Asfaw Kumssa, UNCRD, “Experience from Africa”</p>

	<p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do IRDP responds to the countries challenges in Latin America and Africa?</li> <li>2. What are the key differences between NSDS and IRDP? Any difficulties in presenting IRDP as a tool for sustainable development? What are the main obstacles of turning regional objectives into SD?</li> <li>3. How are emerging issues and trends (including top-down and bottom up policy, and governance issues and trends) influencing IRDP as an approach, and instrument and a process?</li> </ol>
16:00 – 16:20	Coffee Break
16:20 – 18:20	<p><b>Session III: Nexus of Urban-Rural Linkages in the Rapid Urbanization and the Role of Integrated Regional Development Planning as a Tool for Sustainable Cities and Regions.</b>  <b>Chair: Professor Kozo Aoyama, Kyoto Prefectural University</b></p> <p><b>Key Presentation:</b> Professor Masao Takano, Nagoya University, “Integrated Regional Development Planning as a tool for sustainable cities and regions”</p> <p><b>Presentation:</b> Ms. Carolina Chica, Planning Secretariat of the City of Bogotá “Experience of the Regional Integration of Bogota”</p> <p><b>Presentation:</b> Mr. Katsuaki Takai, UNCRD “Endogenous Regional Development”</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How does IRDP address the urban-rural linkages in building sustainable cities and regions?</li> <li>2. What are the lessons learned from specific practices in LA and Africa?</li> <li>3. Are there any differential approaches in the Africa and LA regions?</li> </ol>
19:00 – 21:00	Welcome Reception at Hotel Castle Plaza ( <i>Kikuno-ma</i> , 4F)

**29 May 2013 (Wednesday)**

09:00 - 10:50	<p><b>Session IV: Emerging Environmental Issues and the Implications for Integrated Regional Development Planning</b>  <b>Chair: H.E. Mr. Ryutaro Yatsu, Vice-Minister, Ministry of the Environment</b></p> <p><b>Key Presentation:</b> Professor Yoshitsugu Hayashi, Nagoya University, “Consideration of Climate Dynamics in Integrated Regional Development Planning”</p>
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	<p><b>Presentation:</b> Mr. C. R. C. Mohanty, UNCRD, “Environment in the Context of Integrated Regional Development Planning: Role of EST and 3Rs”</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How are emerging development issues and thematic areas addressed by IRDP?</li> <li>2. What are the prospects of IRDP addressing emerging issues and thematic areas?</li> </ol>
10:50 - 11:10	Coffee/tea break
11:10 - 13:00	<p><b>Session V: Integrated Regional Development Planning towards Increased Resilience</b>  <b>Facilitator: Mr. Jean D’Aragon, UNCRD</b></p> <p><b>Key Presentation:</b> Mr. Markus Gottsbacher, Senior Program Officer, International Research Development Centre (IRDC)  “Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building in the context of Integrated Regional Development Planning, Video Presentation“</p> <p><b>Presentation:</b> Mr. Jean D’Aragon, UNCRD, “ Experiences from Latin America and Africa”</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How should risk management incorporated into IRDP?</li> <li>2. How to increase resilience of urban regions</li> </ol>
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 16:00	<p><b>Session VI: Needs of countries for Integrated Regional Development Planning</b>  <b>Co-Facilitators: Mr. Asfaw Kumssa, UNCRD; Ms. Claudia Hoshino, UNCRD</b></p> <p><b>Presentations from country experts:</b> Country Experiences and Challenges</p> <p>Ms. Vivien Villagran Acuña, Chile  Mr. Teshome Negussie, Ethiopia  Mr. Kwaku Adjei-Fosu, Ghana  Mr. Andreas Suhono, Indonesia  Ms. Singkham Khongsavanh, Lao PDR  Mr. Augustine K. Masinde, Kenya</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is UNCRD adequately addressing the countries’ needs?</li> <li>2. What could be done to better address the countries’ needs?</li> </ol>
16:00 – 16:20	Coffee/tea break
16:20 – 18: 20	<p><b>Session VII: Capacity-building for public officials on Integrated Regional Development Planning</b>  <b>Chair: Chikako Takase, Director, UNCRD</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Presentation:</b> Overview of current and planned activities of UNCRD in the area of IRDP</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do we have the up-to-date approaches, methodologies or materials for training on IRDP for sustainable development?</li> <li>2. How do we achieve practical oriented training (skills for regional analyses, definition of vision and objectives, strategies and priorities, action programme and projects)?</li> <li>3. Are in-person trainings, in-country or regional, the best way to build capacities of the target personnel?</li> <li>4. Are we reaching sufficient target groups? What could be done to reach more?</li> <li>5. What else could we do to increase the capacity of target groups?</li> <li>6. How to take advantage of information technology for capacity building?</li> </ol>
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**30 May 2013 (Thursday)**

10:00 - 10:30	<p><b>Distribution of summary of key discussion points</b> Participants to study the document</p>
10:30 - 12:00	<p><b>Session VIII: Integrated Regional Development Planning as a Tool for Sustainable Development</b> <b>Chair: Chikako Takase, Director, UNCRD</b></p> <p><b>Wrap-up of the Sessions:</b> Key points highlighted in the discussion at each session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IRDP in the current context – its relevance and importance</li> <li>- IRDP as a tool for sustainable development – a tool for integrating sectors as well as decision-making</li> <li>- How to build capacity of target groups</li> <li>- Challenges in promoting IRDP</li> </ul> <p><b>Comments and Discussion:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the concept of IRDP clear enough? Is the linkage to sustainable development sufficiently made?</li> <li>2. Are the deliverables clear?</li> <li>3. Are the needs of countries sufficiently addressed?</li> </ol>
12:00 – 12:50	<p><b>The Way forward</b> Discussion on what to be done by UNCRD as well as interested partners</p>
12:50 –	<p><b>Closing session</b> Closing remarks: Chikako Takase, Director, UNCRD</p>
13:00 - 14:30	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>
14:30 - 16:30	<p><b>Pubic Symposium:</b> <b>Designing Sustainable Low-Carbon Transport Systems integrated with Regional Development in Asia</b></p>

**Chairs: Professor Yoshitsugu Hayashi and Dr. Kazuki Nakamura,  
Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University**

In Asian developing countries, regional development under rapid economic growth may drastically increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for coming decades, particularly from transport. To decouple the emission increase from the economic growth, it is increasingly required to develop sustainable low-carbon transport systems integrated with regional development in a leap-frog manner. This workshop aims at discussing how to realize a sustainable low-carbon transport system in integrated regional development in Asia. Challenges, visions, measures and feasibility of the development will be discussed.