

# Community – Driven Development

Februarie - Martie 2003

JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation)  
UNCRD (United Nations for Regional Development)

## Exemple de bune practici in dezvoltarea locala

Claudia Ionescu

Manager DPRI

25.11.2010



*Inițiativă locală. Dezvoltare regională.*

# PRINCIPALE TEME ALE SEMINARULUI

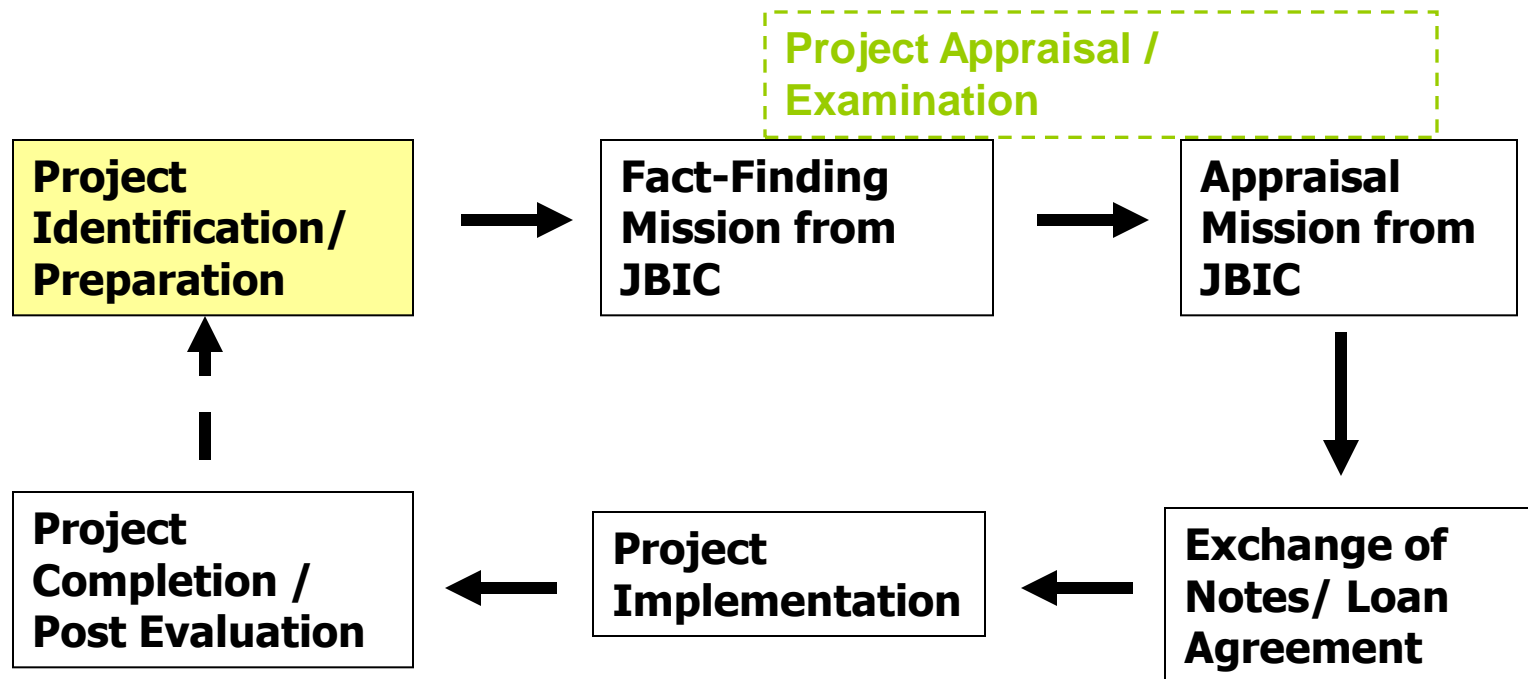
- Japanese development assistance system and institutions
- Sistemul autoritatii locale in Japonia
- Experienta Japoneza - de la dezvoltarea guvernamentala la cea a comunitatii
- Care este intelesul “ Community - Driven Development”
  
- Vizita pe teren - Orasul Asuke
- Vizita pe teren - Oraselul Hachiman
- Vizita pe teren - Satul Namiai
  
- Concluzii (verificarea cunostiintelor) - Planul de actiune

## Japanese development assistance system and institutions

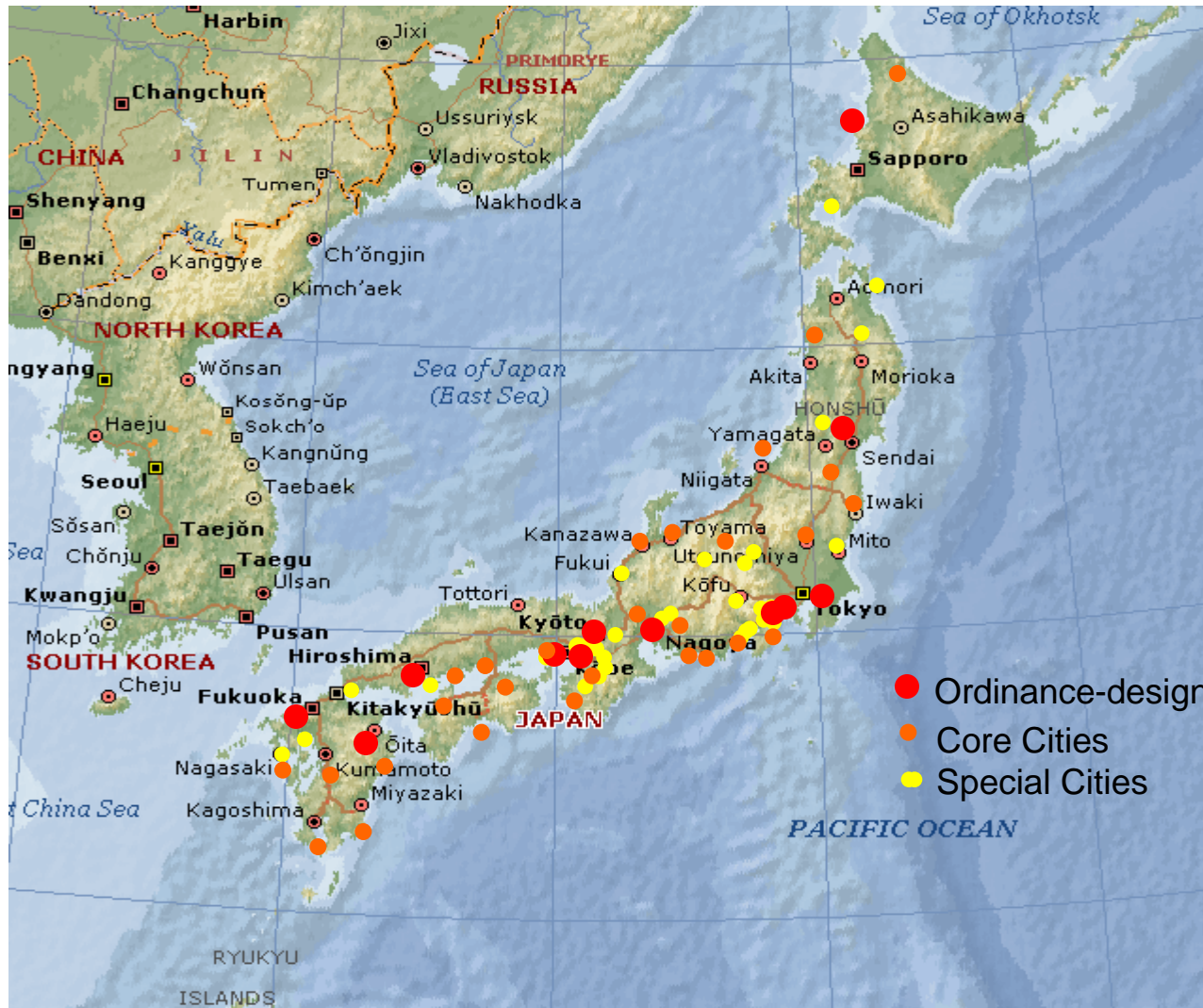
- ❖ ODA loans (implemented by JBIC)
- ❖ Grant assistance (implemented by Foreign Ministry)
- ❖ Technical assistance (implemented by Foreign Ministry)
- ❖ Technical assistance (implemented by JBIC, smaller scale by various ministries)
- ❖ Grass root assistance (implemented by embassies stationed in respective countries)
- ❖ JBIC in charge of loans

# JBIC ODA Loan Project Cycle

*Sursa: Ken YAMAMOTO  
Project Development  
Department*



# Division of administrative responsibilities among the national, prefectural and municipal leveles



# Government System of Japan

The Government (1 office, 10 ministries)

Capital Metropolis  
(to) (1)

Prefecture  
(dou) (1)

Prefecture  
(fu) (2)

Prefecture  
(ken) (43)

Wide-area local  
governments: 47

City (shi)  
(671)

Special Ward  
(ku) (23)

Town (cho)  
(1,986)

Village  
(mura) (566)

Basic local  
governments:  
3,246

Average population: 135,150 (71.9%)

344,338 (6.3%)

10,737 (21.8%)

3,246

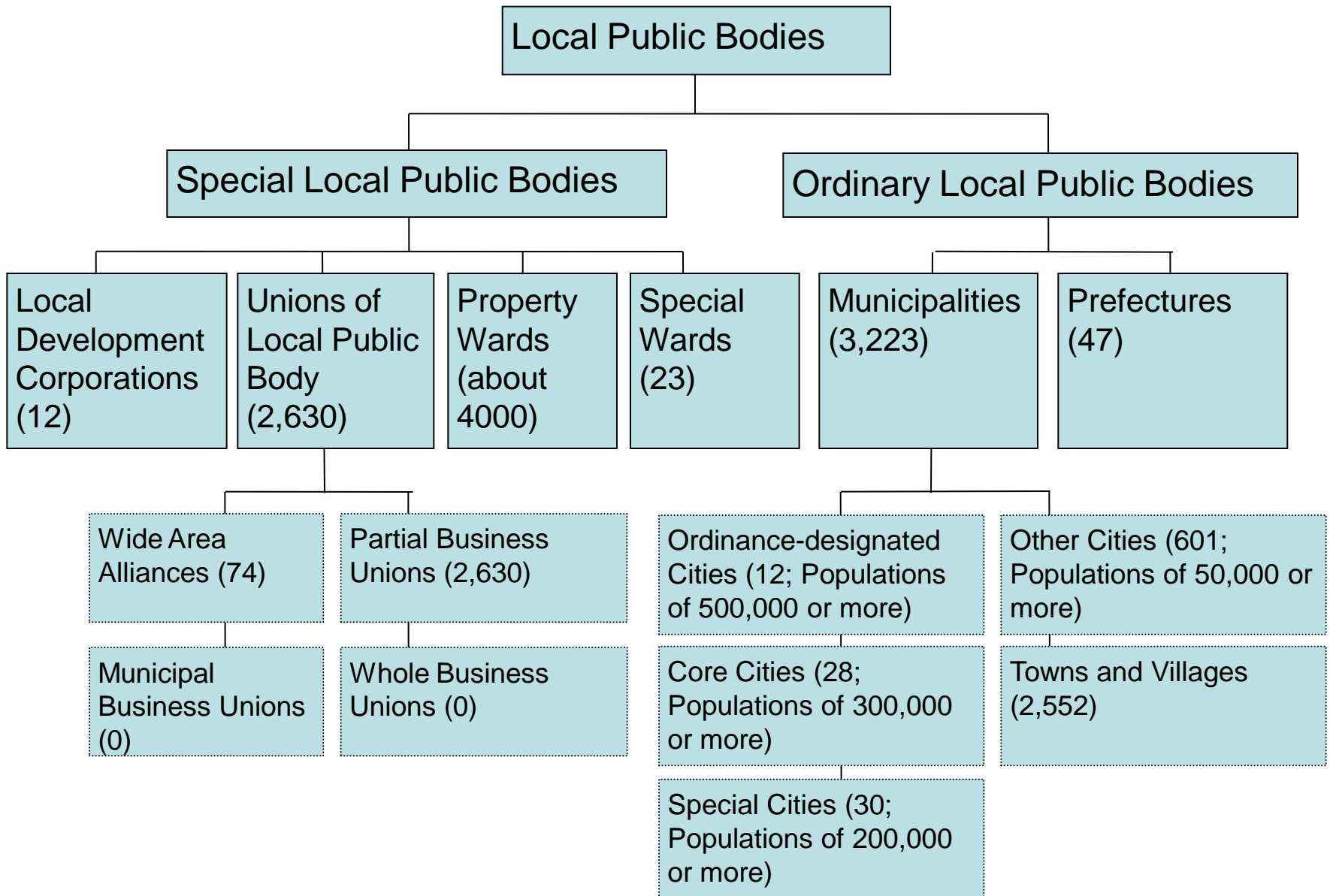
Average land area: 156.95km<sup>2</sup> (28.3%)

616.42km<sup>2</sup> (0.2%)

103.90 km<sup>2</sup> (71.6%)

Note: Prior to WWII, the prefectures were considered regional government bodies and the governors were appointed by the national government. In the three major metropolises of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, the prefectural governors also served as mayors. The local government bodies were cities, towns and villages only, and the head of each was selected by the Diet.

# Types of Local Public Bodies



# Problems of Local Administration and Finance

## – **Promotion of Decentralization**

- Constructing an administration system in which the local residents decide on their own (self-determination) and take responsibility (self-responsibility) .
- Shifting from the administration system of “uniformity and integration” to that of “diversification and decentralization.”

## – **Enhancement of the Administration System**

- Promoting local administration reform: Rationalization of the system and the organization, introduction of administration assessment, enhancement of the information disclosure and the audit function, etc.
- Promoting merger of the municipalities.



# Problems of Local Administration and Finance

## – **Enrichment of the Financial Base**

- The local revenue be shifted to depending on the local taxes, expanding the local taxation, introduction of the pro forma standard taxation into the corporate taxes, properly applying the local tax autonomy.
- Reducing the national government involvement in the local expenditure through national legislation, etc.
- Reconsidering drastically the governmental subsidy contributions.
- Securing a stable amount from the local allocation tax and simplifying the calculation method.

# Impacts of globalization on the regions

## Financial globalization and the strategy of converting Tokyo into a world city

- The globalization required the rapid expansion of central management functions.
  - High quality producer services
    - finance, information, and engineering services
- The advanced services were concentrated in a few large cities.
  - New York, London, Tokyo and Los Angeles →world cities
- →The Forth CNDP stirred up exclusive concentration to Tokyo.

# Impacts of globalization on the regions

## Financial globalization and the strategy of converting Tokyo into a world city

- The financial and service economy in a world city contributed to the revival of big cities by the rise of upper-income groups (yuppies) but caused labor market polarization as well.
- The “World City Syndrome,” which was common and inevitable among these world cities.
  - The Black Monday in the US.
  - The bubble and long lasting depression in Japan

# Impacts of globalization on the regions

## Collapse of mini-world cities

- Tokyo's world city strategy widened the division between Tokyo and other big cities in Japan and they tried to follow Tokyo by adopting mini-world city strategy.
- But the mini-world city strategy inevitably failed because only one world city was enough in each of such poles as North America, Europe, Japan and Asia.
- Silicon Valley type of high-tech development also failed without close connection with advanced academic institutions.
  - Series of bankruptcy of the third-sector development corporations in Kansai region

## Vizita pe teren - Orasul Asuke



## Vizita pe teren - Orasul Asuke

# Roles of the Aichi Prefecture Regional Plan

- ① To determine direction of the regional development, putting in sight wide economic zone over the boundary of prefecture
- ② To show a framework of the prefectural land use and scope of the wide range administrative development.
- ③ “Regional common planning”  
To integrate activities of the government, the prefecture, municipalities and civil organizations as well as voluntary activities of each person

## Vizita pe teren - Hachiman (Prefectura Gifu)



## Vizita pe teren - Hachiman (Prefectura Gifu)

### **Yanagi-machi Historical Town Conservation Society**

inaugurated in 1986

**Waterway committee**

**Scenery committee**

**Building reviewing  
committee**

**Ryurakuan management  
committee**





# “Urban Design rule”

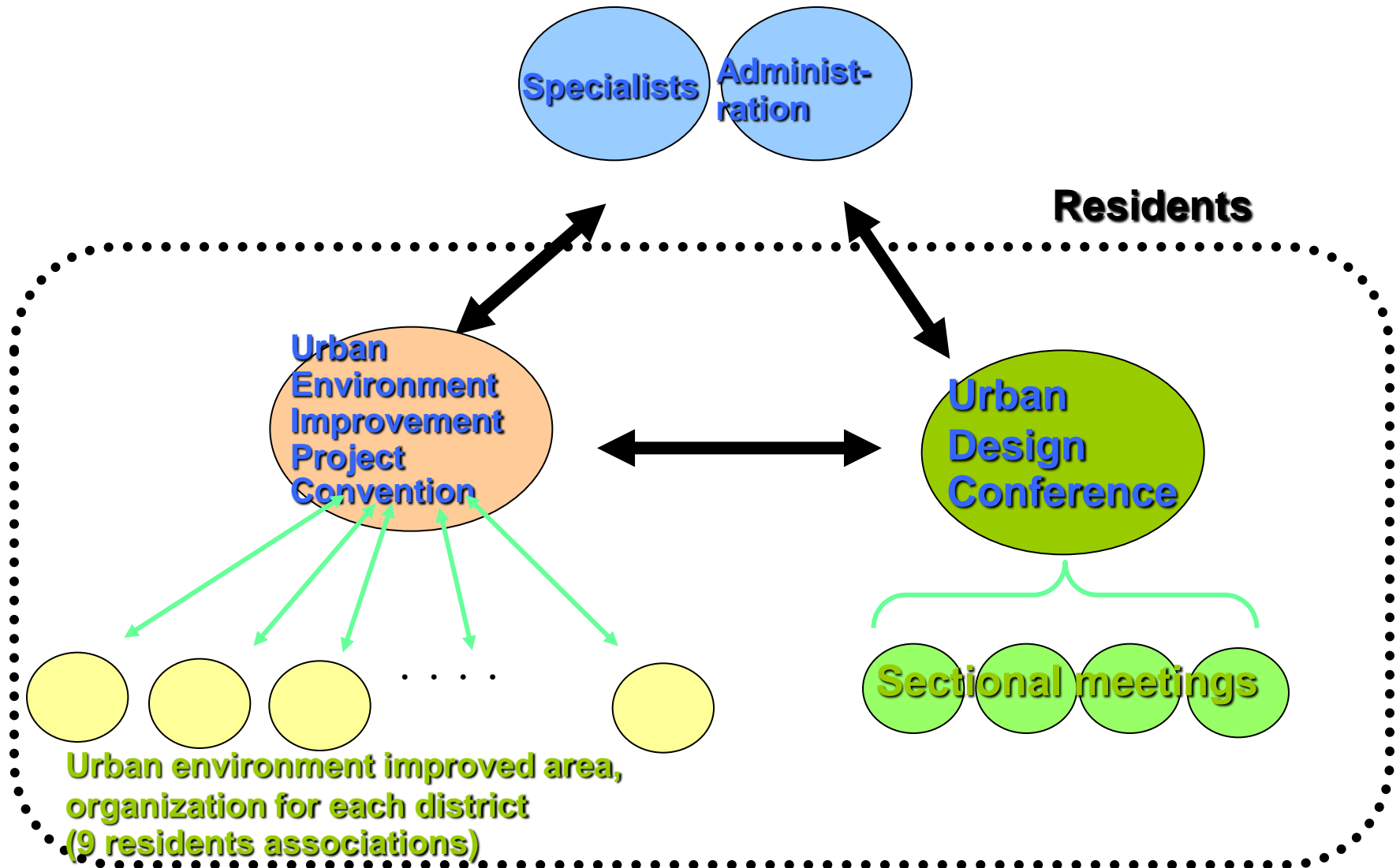
## Basic concept of city planning

1. Town that makes the best of blessing of water.
2. Town with the castle and mountains.
3. Town that makes the best of what we have now.
4. Human-friendly town with priority given to pedestrians.
5. Town with priority given to treasuring the feeling of welcoming people.
6. Lively and active town
7. Discuss with all the residents and decide by each district.

## Historical town conservation rules

- ①Align “building height.”
- ②Align “wall surface position.”
- ③Harmonize “building design.”
- ④Standardize “colors.”
- ⑤Standardize “signboards.”
- ⑥Refurbish “facilities and equipment.”

# City planning cooperation system of Hachiman-cho



## Vizita pe teren - Hachiman (Prefectura Gifu)



## Vizita pe teren - Namiai mura (Prefectura Nagano)



## Concluzii

- We must learn the importance of local autonomy through the powerful lessons of the activities of local governments and citizens.
- Communities that choose **the path of participatory** regional development and town revitalization led by citizens will emerge in ever-increasing numbers through the utilization of regional resources at the community or local government level, establishment of a vision for the future based on people's wisdom, and making the effort to achieve regional development.
- The potential for the form of regional development described here will inevitably be enhanced.

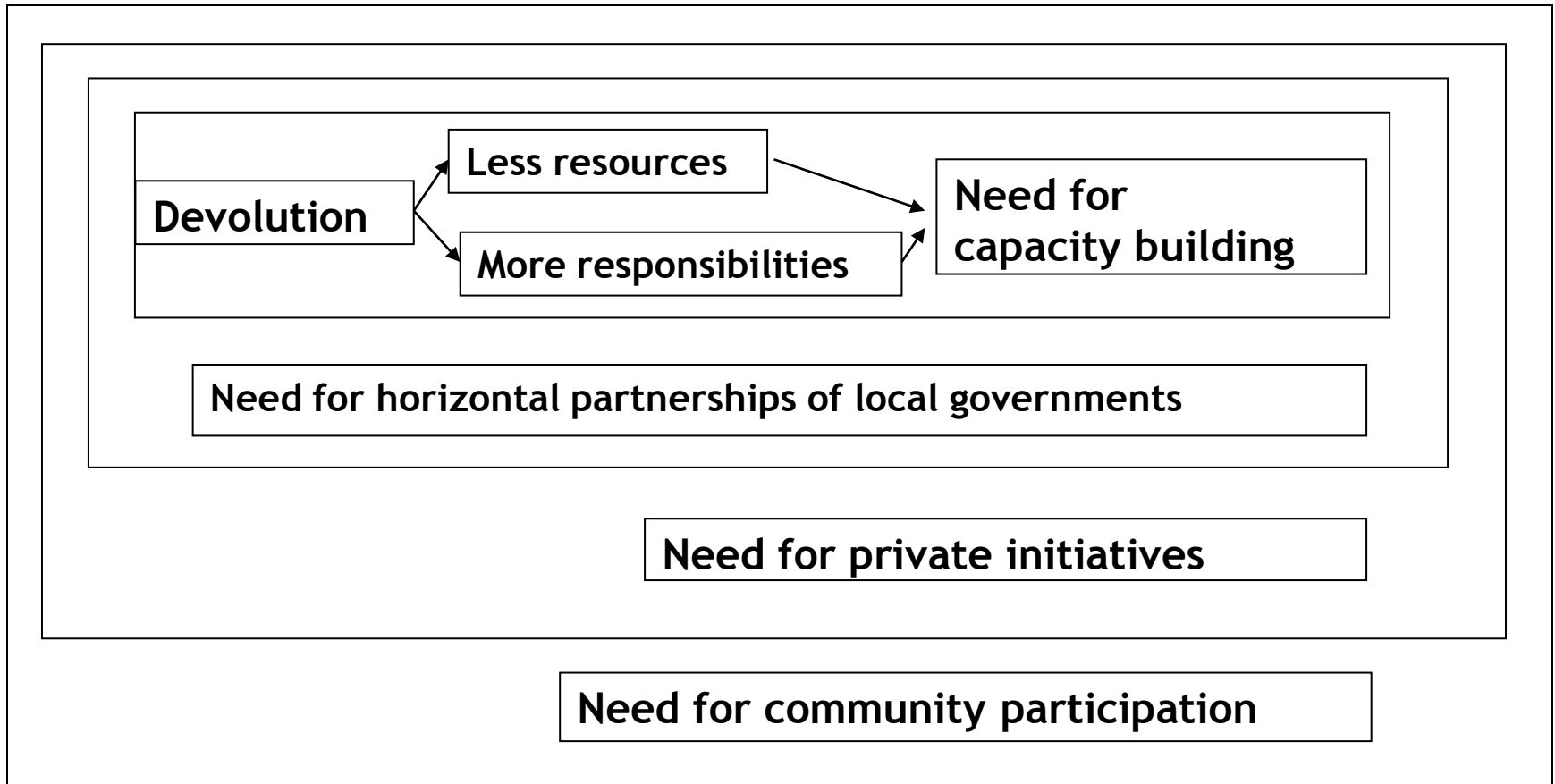
# Concluzii (verificarea cunostiintelor) - Planul de actiune





# Dezvoltarea comunitatii Perspectiva Japoneza vs Romaneasca

## REGION – BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY





# Dezvoltarea comunitatii Perspectiva Japoneza vs Romaneasca

Ce face diferenta?

Atitudinea



# Agenția pentru Dezvoltare Regională București-Ilfov

## Organism Intermediar pentru Regio - Programul Operațional Regional

[www.regioadrbi.ro](http://www.regioadrbi.ro)

*Claudia Ionescu*

*Sef al departamentului promovare regionala si investitii,*

*Tel: 0746 099 952, email: [claudia.ionescu@adrbi.ro](mailto:claudia.ionescu@adrbi.ro)*



*Inițiativă locală. Dezvoltare regională.*

[www.inforegio.ro](http://www.inforegio.ro)

[www.regioadrbi.ro](http://www.regioadrbi.ro)