

Endogenous Regional Development

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Two Types of Regional Development Approach

Endogenous Regional Development (EnRD):

Process of regional development promoted by the initiative of the local people using local resources based on local biodiversity, culture, traditions, and skills.

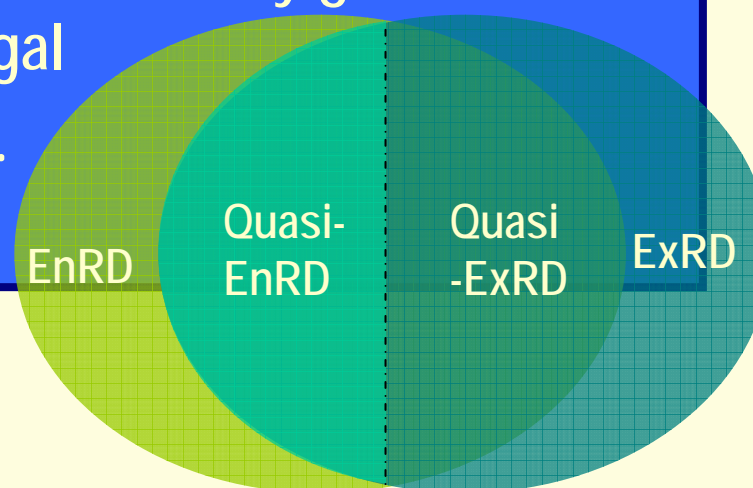
(towards sustainable livelihood, e.g. OVOP)

Exogenous Regional Development (ExRD):

Process of regional development promoted by governments utilizing outside resources with legal controls, technical innovation, etc.

(towards rapid industrialization)

Mix of two approaches



Exogenous Regional Development (ExRD) 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,
promotion of heavy and chemical industries,
development of industrial bases, infrastructure



The end of WWII (1945) → post-war devastation
→ reconstruction to the 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, water supply, rural-urban linkages → absorption of technologies

↑
dependent on foreign capital
and technologies

→ Income Doubling Plan (1960)
(The Pacific Belt Zone Plan)



Special areas for comprehensive development (1955)



Comprehensive National Development Plan

(1962~)

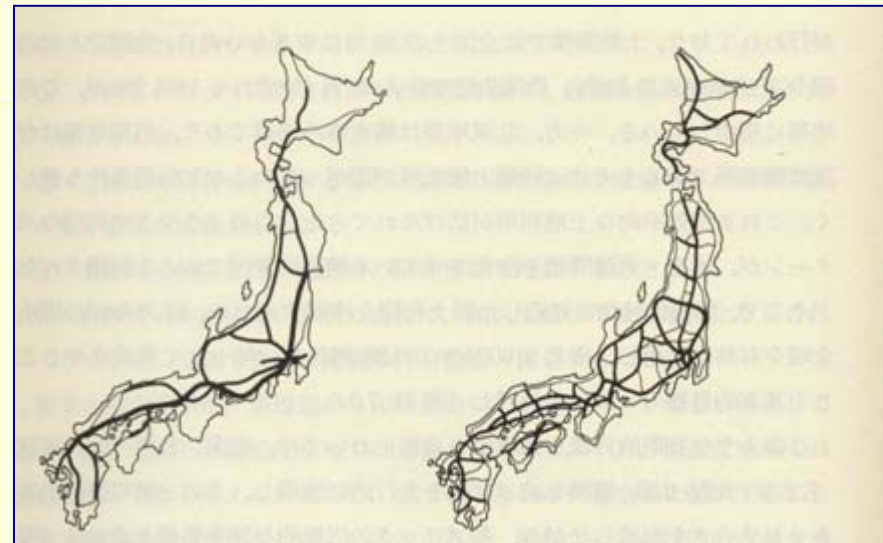
Objectives :

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 the expressway network (New Comprehensive National Development Plan)

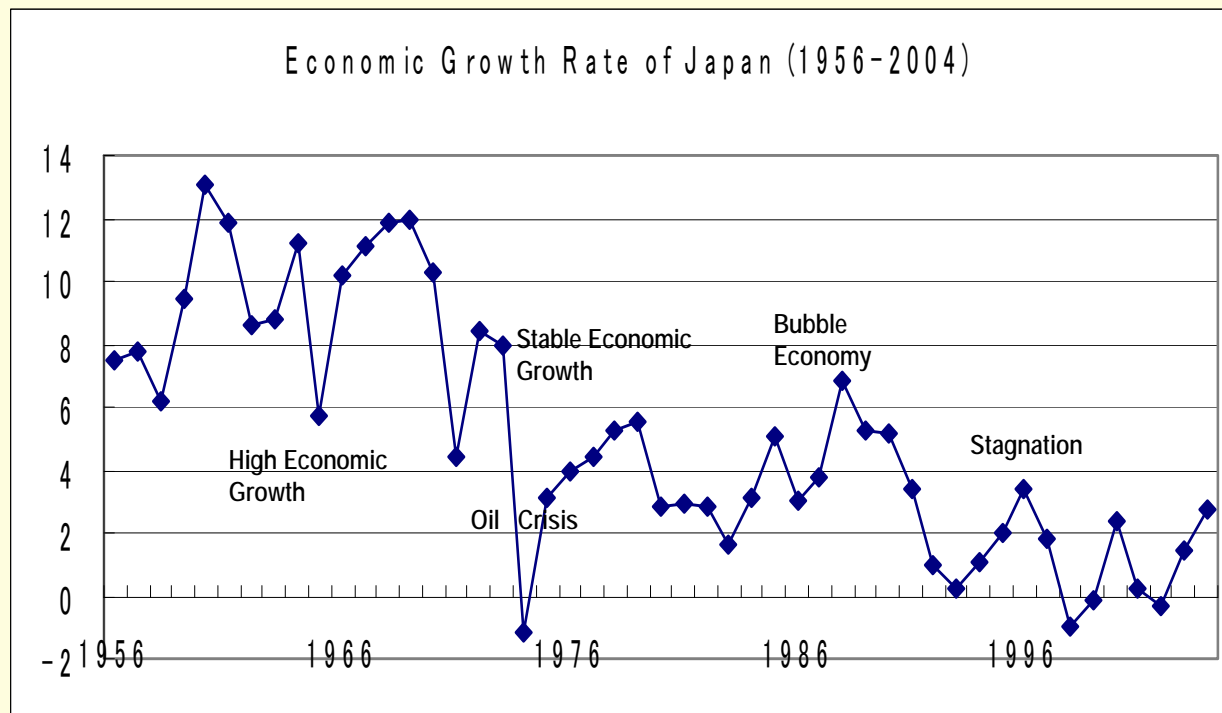


	Approved year	Target year	Basic objective	Development strategy
1st	1962	1970	Regionally balanced development	Development of selected key regions
2nd	1969	1985	Improvement of environment	Promotion of large-scale projects
3rd	1977	1985	Comprehensive improvement of human living environment	Integrated residence 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



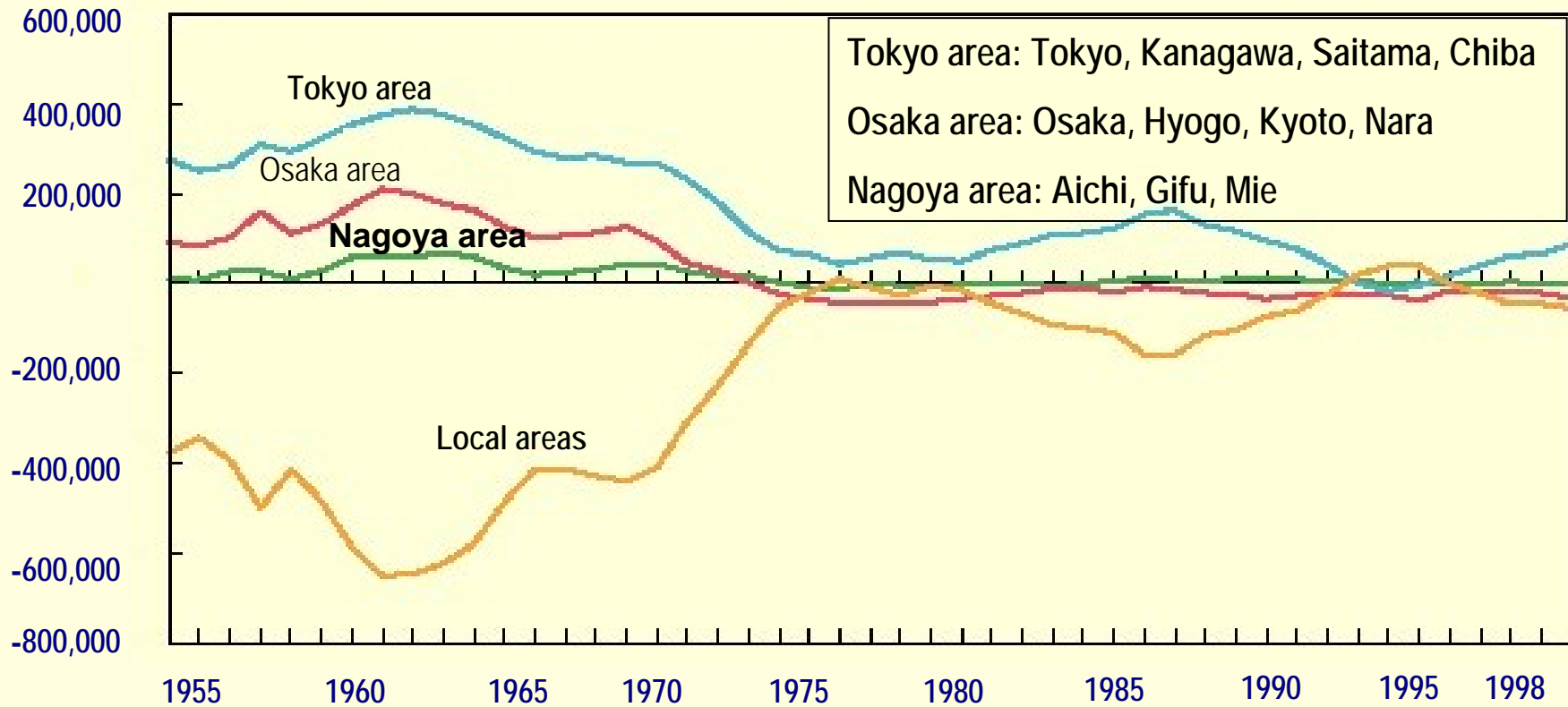
Results

- High economic growth/stable growth – increase in GDP
- Accompanied by many problems
- ✓ Rural-to-urban migration → occurrence of overpopulation and depopulation problems – socioeconomic imbalance
- ✓ Environmental problems (pollution, loss of biodiversity)



Population Concentration

Tokyo area: 26.7%, Osaka area: 14.4%, Nagoya area: 8.7%



Kokudo Kotsu Hakusho

* Overpopulated regions and depopulated regions → urban and rural issues → introducing industries to rural areas while restricting industries in metropolises



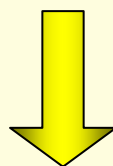
Environmental Problem

- Industrial pollution (1955-1975)

→ Anti-pollution measures;

Lawsuits, citizens' movement, municipalities' movement,

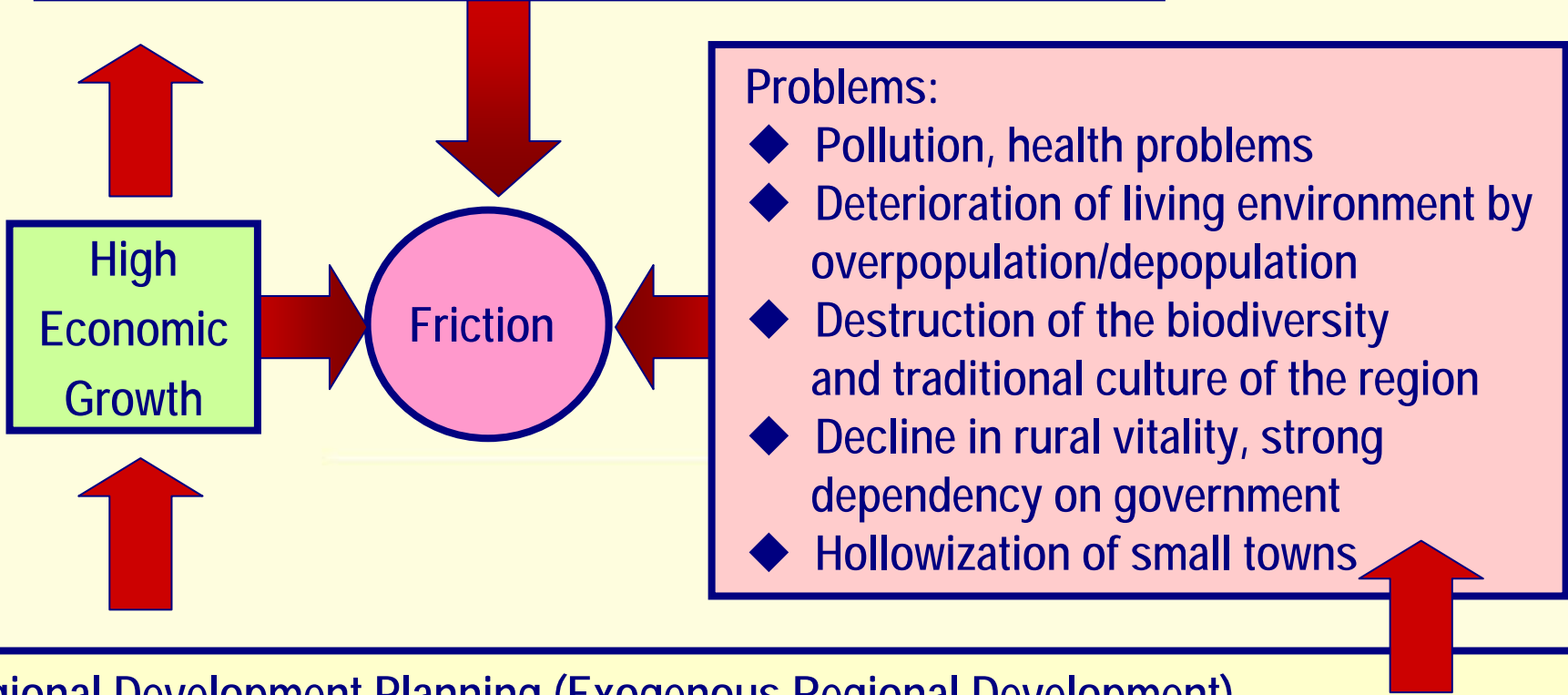
Anti-pollution Acts (Bottom-up system)



Environmental standards, Anti-pollution technologies, P.P.P.



- ◆ Social welfare-supporting system
- ◆ Good living environment (infrastructure)



- Regional Development Planning (Exogenous Regional Development)**
- ◆ Prepare good business environment for industries
 - ◆ Reduce regional disparities by dispersing industries throughout the country, as well as public investment and subsidies to rural areas
 - ◆ Avoid overconcentration in big cities



Countermeasures

Legal Controls and New Technology

- ◆ Anti-pollution law
- ◆ Anti-pollution technical innovation
- ◆ Polluter-Pays Principle
- ◆ Nature Preservation Law
- ◆ Basic Environment Law
- ◆ Recycling-oriented technology and society
- ◆ Building Standard Law
- ◆ Disaster Management Plan

Rural Revitalization

- ◆ Depopulated Area Revitalization Law
- ◆ Intensive public works and special subsidy for rural areas

Endogenous Regional
Development (EnRD)



Endogenous regional development (EnRD) measures utilizing local resources

Utilization of local resources based
on local biodiversity, traditions, and skills.
("Only One")

Creation of new local industries
Pursuit of a circular flow of local
development activities (ex. Senary industry)

Conservation and Sustainable use of local
biodiversity and environment

Nexus of urban-rural linkages

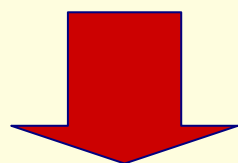
In contrast to exogenous
regional development
(ExRD) measures
utilizing outside resources
with legal controls, technical
innovation, etc.

Community empowerment/revitalization

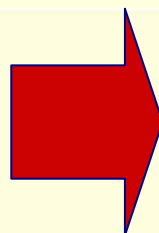


By the ownership of the local people and organizations
(citizens, local governments, business enterprises, etc.)

In cooperation with outsiders



- ◆ Conservation
- ◆ Utilization
- ◆ Creation



Capacity Development*
= Sustainable Society

* UNDP defines CD as the process by which individuals, organizations, institutions, and societies develop "abilities" (individually and collectively) to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives.



Case Study: NPC Movement

Oyama Town, Oita Prefecture

- ◆ Population: 3,614 (As of 31 March, 2007)
 - ◆ Households: 1,022
 - ◆ Area: 45.72km² (79.2% forestlands; 7% 320ha of farmlands)
- In 1961, Town Mayor initiated the “NPC movement”.

1st stage of the NPC movement, “*New Plum and Chestnut*” (1961~)

Income increase: Let's go to Hawaii by planting plums and chestnuts

- From open-field agriculture to fruit cultivation **based on local biodiversity**
- Stabilization of production by introducing a multi-item small-lot production system **based on local biodiversity**
- Processing of agricultural products → establishment of primary-secondary industries



2nd stage of the NPC movement *"Neo Personality Combination"* (1965 ~)

Human resource development

- Social education
- Training at collective farms (*kibbutz*) in Israel → experiencing group activities → learning how to work in groups → fostering leaders
- → strengthening ties among local people and promoting community development through various daily events
- Sister-city relationship with an Israeli town

3rd stage of the NPC movement *"New Paradise Community"* (1969~)

Infrastructure development

- Construction and management of cultural facilities
- Development of access roads
- Cable television broadcasting



Since then:

Increase of agricultural products to 130 items (Major products:

plums, apricot, *enokidake* mushrooms, herbs, and cresses based on local biodiversity)

- ◆ Nexus of urban-rural linkages: Development of tourist facilities, Satoyama tour, Local production for local consumption, Special local cuisine prepared with local products

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Konohana Garden: Direct sales shop, Farmers' homemade dishes



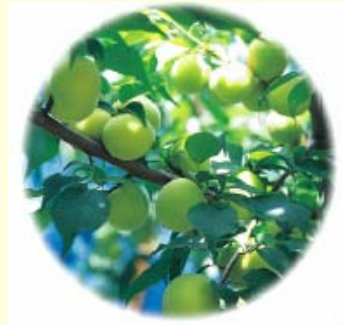
Increase in opportunities for Oyama residents
to meet non-residents

International exchanges

- ◆ Training in Idaho, USA: An American worked at the Oyama Town Office as coordinator of international exchange activities.
- ◆ Exchanges with Wuxian, Suzhou Province, China: A honey-production joint venture was established by the Oyama agricultural cooperative and the government of Wuxian.

Oyama Town promoted its activities to the Vice Governor → Vice Governor won the governorship and advocated the "One Village, One Product Movement"





Konohana Garten

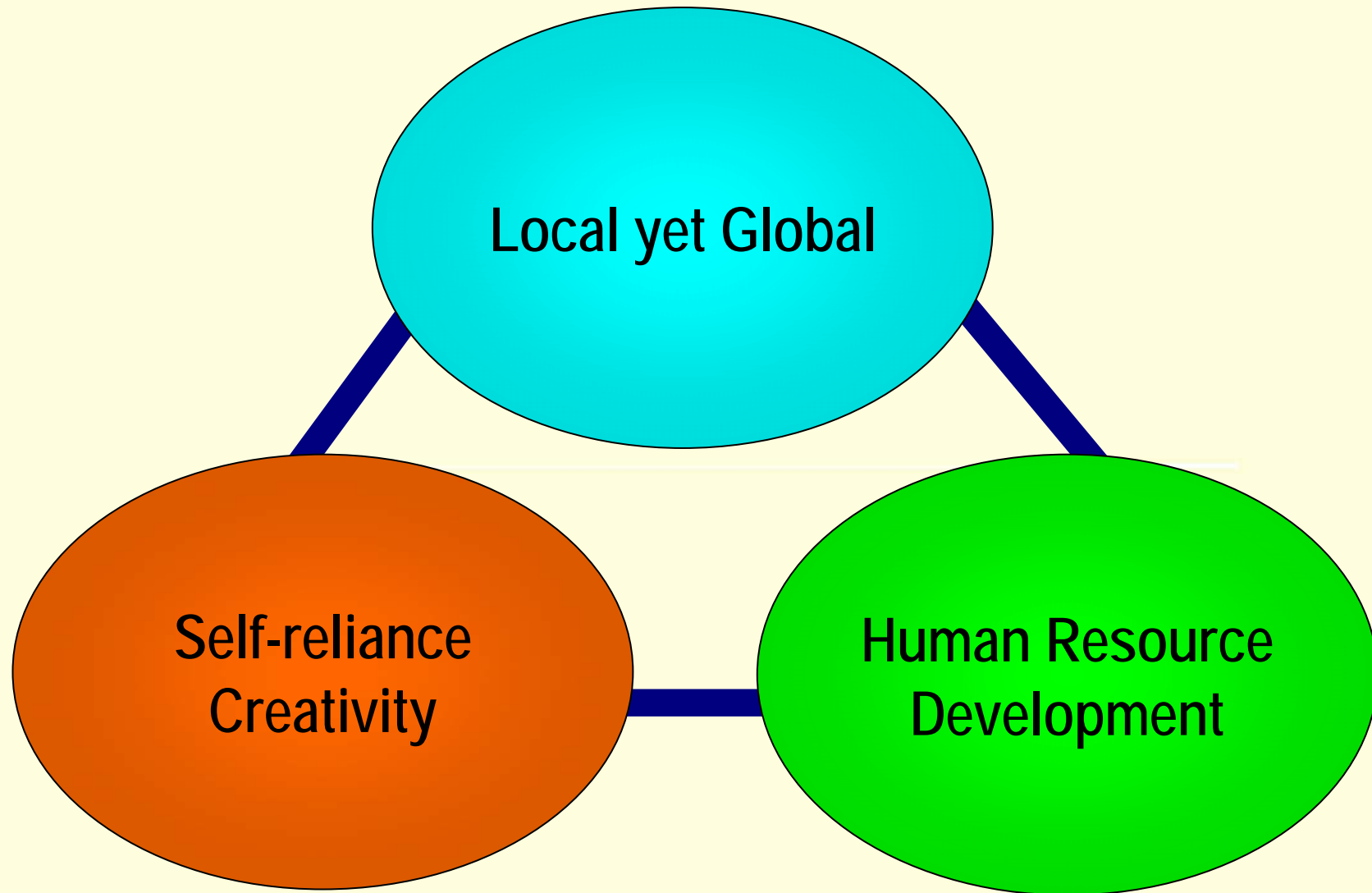


“One Village, One Product Movement”

- In 1979, Mr. Morihiko Hiramatsu, Governor of Oita Prefecture, which was experiencing a rapid population decline, advocated the “One Village, One Product Movement”.
 - To develop municipal specialty products that local people can be proud of
- ↓
- To turn them into signature brand-name products
- To use the products to accelerate community development so as to encourage people to remain in their hometown
- The governor held meetings with municipal mayors and residents and explained the importance of the movement. → The mayors and residents sympathized with the governor’s idea and then the residents started to take an action to carry it out.



Three principles



Source: Oita OVOP International Exchange Promotion Committee, JAPAN



Roles of the government

Lateral support

- ① Support for product development and technology enhancement = improvement of research and training organizations, extension centers (extension workers)
- ② Support for distribution and market enlargement = a call for “local production for local consumption,” early-morning sales at markets, Michino Eki (Road Station), product advertising at fairs and antenna shops
= Nexus of urban-rural linkages
- ③ Support for human resource development = provision of training and exchange opportunities, in-country and overseas trainings, awarding of prizes
- ④ Review of the financing system and provision of management guidance = institutionalized financing for activities centered on women and the elderly, provision of thorough management guidance, certification of female management consultants



Achievements in 2002

Specialty products	338
Special facilities	148
Local cultural activities	133
Community development activities	111
Environmental activities	80
Others	30
Total	840



From the year 1980 through 2001, the number of specialty products increased from 143 to 336 items (2.3 times' increase), while sales grew from ¥35.9 billion to ¥141 billion (4 times' growth).

Oita Prefecture produces the best-quality mushrooms and Bungo beef in Japan.



Income Level Per Capita in Oita Prefecture

Year	1979	1983	1990	1995	2000	2003
Income per capita /year, ¥1000	1,299	1,567	2,375	2,664	2,794	2,647

Income level per capita in Oita Prefecture (2003)

- ◆ Highest in Kyushu region
- ◆ 25th among 47 prefectures in Japan

People's Life Indicators Report (Economic Planning Agency, 2000)

- ◆ Oita is the best in the Kyushu region
- ◆ 10th among 47 prefectures in Japan



Our Healing Hometown, Yufuin

Outline of Yufuin

- Located in central Oita Prefecture
- Area: 128km²
(8 km from east to west and 22 km from north to south)
- 400m-600m above sea level
- Population: 11,628 (2005)
- No. of households: 4,416
- Quiet plateau surrounded by mountains over 1,000m including Mt. Yufu (Yufu-dake), 1,584m
- Beautiful misty mornings
- Cows browsing on the grass
- White steam seen rolling from hot springs
- Hot-spring town, amount of hot water supply is the 2nd highest in Japan
- Main industry was based on agriculture, Satoyama and biodiversity



Yufuin in 1950's and 60's

- Yufuin was just an old-fashioned hot-spring town.
- Inns in Yufuin were in the red due to its decreasing popularity and faced with financial difficulties



- Youthful inn-owners, farmers, and town officers started a campaign.
Goal: Make the serenity of Yufuin an appealing tourist attraction!



- Three young inn-managers, who would become leaders for community development, visited Europe for 50 days in 1971
They were convinced that Yufuin had the power to heal people.
“Let's rebuild our Yufuin as a new resort area which can really heal visitors from urban cities while preserving our rustic scenery (Satoyama and Biodiversity) as it is!”



Community development with clear vision for creating a spa and health spa resort



Earthquake hit the central part of Oita Prefecture on 21 April 1975

6.4 on the Richter scale.

- One hotel was destroyed, but rumors spread that Yufuin was seriously damaged.
- Tourists cancelled their bookings.
- The people of Yufuin had a difficult time stopping the rumors.



To Rebuild its good image

- Horse carriage started in 1975
- Yufuin Musical Festival started in 1975
- BBQ Festival conducted on the Satoyama started in 1975
- Yufuin Film Festival started in 1976



Cooperation among stakeholders

- Products such as beef and vegetables grown in Yufuin are sold to inns, and served to their guests
= Local production for local consumption

Affluent Community Development Ordinance – Let's make Yufuin comfortable for us to live in!

- New collaborative projects between the citizens and the government launched:
"100-day Symposium for a Concept of Spa and Health Resort;" " Regional Vision for Commerce and Industry."
- Living Environment Preserving Ordinance: Require organizations concerned to receive consultation on height and color of construction when building large-scale construction.

Results

- According to polling by a national news paper, Yufuin was selected as the best hot-spring people wanted to go to.
Reason: Quiet town with Satoyama and Biodiversity
- Magazines and travel agencies have also reported similar data based on their questionnaires.
- Yufuin is the best hot-spring town you would ever want to go to.
- The hot-spring has a long history of being famous for its healing properties.
- The number of annual visitors from all over Japan to a tiny town with a population of about 12,000 has increased to 3.8 million.
- Tourists are totally satisfied with its elegant Satoyama scenery. They bathe, walk along paths between the rice fields, and enjoy rustic and fresh local meals.



Factors for Success

- Local Leaders→ challenges by youth in their 30's
 - Leaders→ 3 types of leaders are required: 1. Leader with planning ability
 - 2. Leader with coordinating ability
 - 3. Leader with PR ability
- Support System by Town Government
 - formulation of Ordinance on Urban Development for Affluent Environments
- People's participation: sharing concept
 - did not aim for "Best one" nor "Number one," but "Only One (=Yufuin-ness)"
 - considered small is great
 - Yufuin brings pride to local people to tell you "I'm from Yufuin," or "Yufuin is my hometown."
- Nexus of urban-rural linkages

Outcome: Human Resource Development

developed outstanding human resources who have fertilimagination with a spirit of challenge



Case Study: Boosting the town's economy under the leadership of the Mayor

Ikeda Town, Hokkaido prefecture

(As of 1 Oct, 2006)

◆ Population: 8,329, Households: 3,569, Area: 371.91km² (60.7% forestlands)

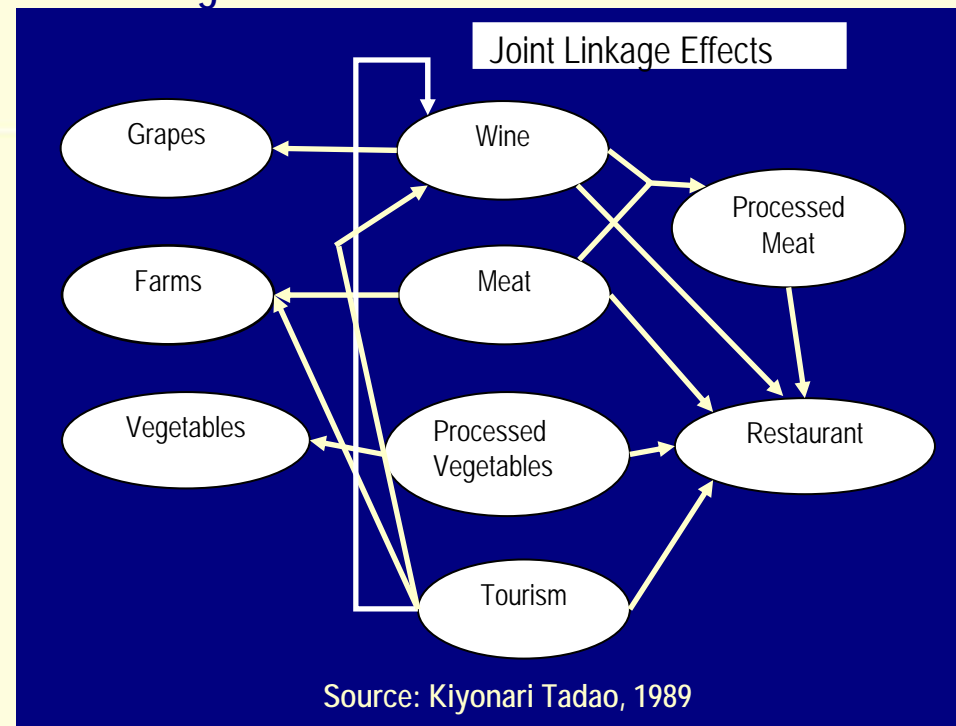
Development of Tokachi Wine

Ikeda Town launched the "New Rural Development 5-Year Plan" in 1960 to develop new industries. →
The town focused attention on local wild grapes and conceived the idea of making wine from them →
Town officials were sent to Europe to learn grape and wine-making.

↓
The town developed a new grape and new brand of red wine and won the bronze prize in an international wine competition in Hungary and grand prix in Bulgaria, and established itself as a producer of wine grapes.

Operation of a town-run winery → Profits → Road maintenance, hall construction, pottery factories, etc.

↓
Collaboration with other local industries
= Incentive to revitalize communities and the town



Case Study: Community revitalization through female entrepreneurship

Meiho-mura, Gifu Prefecture

(As of 1 March, 2009)

- ◆ Population: 2,024, Households: 576, Area: 154.86km² (94% forestlands)
- After WWII, the village population drastically declined following mine closures – small-scale agriculture and forestry
- In the latter half of the 1980s, the village started to promote tourism development with a focus on ski resorts and biodiversity in anticipation of improved traffic conditions after the opening of an expressway + development of agricultural specialty products.
- In the 1990s, 5 third-sector organizations were established to boost the economy of the village.
- In July 1992, the 5th third-sector organization, “Meiho Ladies Co., Ltd.” was founded.
 - President and all the employees (23) are female (farm housewives)
 - Development and sales of tomato ketchup as a specialty product
 - Sales of a gift package of specialty products
 - Development of a business base



Michinoeki (road station)

868 Michinoeki registered by MLIT nationwide

■ Rest facilities for drivers

(1993~2007)

→ restrooms, parking facilities,
restaurants, traffic information



■ Revitalizing local communities

- ① Direct sales of local specialties such as agricultural products
- ② Job and income creation
- ③ Regional cooperation and get-together place for local people

■ Provision of information on local tourist attractions, sites of interest and historical facts for drivers; interaction between local people and visitors

■ Developed through cooperation between road administrators and local communities; managed by municipal governments or public services organizations



Michinoeki “Meiho”



- Constructed in 1989 and registered in 1994
- Acts as the hub of the village
- Provides information on traffic events and local history, culture and biodiversity
- Sells specialty products of the village
- Has 8 adjacent diners
- Annually 600,000 visitors, annual sales of approx. ¥500 million, 18 employees



Community Business* in Asuke: welfare, education, and tourism

Asuke town, Aichi Prefecture

◆ Population: 9,318, Households: 2,843, Area: 193.27km² (as of 1 Dec, 2007)

◆ 2 million visitors/year

▶ Maple planting by local temple priest (1624-1644)

▶ Maple planting by local residents (1923)



Korankei (famous maple-viewing spot)(1930)

▶ Association for Preserving Asuke's Landscape established by local residents (1975)



Korankei

※ **Community business** refers to a business (profit-oriented) targeting a specific geographical area (locality), aimed at solving local problems (local contribution) and organized and operated by the local people (community initiative)



- Proposed by municipal government officials and operated by the local people
- ✓ *Sanshu Asuke Yashiki*: Traditional houses, indigenous technologies, local environment (living museum Satoyama), working place for the elderly, tourism spot with education facility (1979)
- ✓ Hyakunenso: welfare center, aged working place for the elderly (1990)
 - ZiZi Workshop (Ham production) operated by elderly men
 - BaBaRa House (Bakery) operated by elderly women
 - Restaurant operated by the private sector utilizing local products
- AT21 (Asuke Tourism 21): local residents' activities (1993)
 - Normalization, Job opportunities, Income generation, Life satisfaction for the elderly and residents by the local people





Sanshu Asuke Yashiki



Hyakunenso



ZiZi Workshop



Processes of Capacity Development

- ◆ Of local people, by local people, for local people
 - ◆ Cooperation among local residents, enterprises, governments, NGOs, etc. (Support system on information, technology, etc. from the outside)
 - ◆ Leadership, organization and networking for activities (social capital)
 - ◆ Urban-Rural linkages
- ↓
- ① Recognition and sharing of issues at the local level
 - ② Setting goals and sharing a sense of values to work on the issues
 - ③ Identifying potential local resources (Human, Natural, Physical, Financial, Cultural, Social Capital, etc.)
 - ④ Creating ideas for utilizing resources
 - ⑤ Creating Strategies/ Measures/ Actions
 - ⑥ Implementing Actions
 - ⑦ Monitoring/Evaluation →Improvement

Through this process →

Capacity Development towards Creating a Sustainable Society



Other Examples in Japan

- ◆ Declaration of Minamata City as an environment city
- ◆ Landscape preservation in Obuse Town
- ◆ Ecotourism in Yakushima Island
- ◆ Examples of OVOP-equivalents abroad
 - ✓ One Barangay One Product (The Philippines)
 - ✓ One Region One Vision (The Philippines)
 - ✓ One Tambon One Product Movement (Thailand)
 - ✓ Neuang Muang Neuang Phalittaphan Movement (Laos)
 - ✓ Neg Bag Neg Shildeg Buteegdekhun (Mongolia)

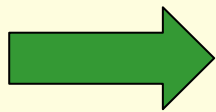


Other Examples abroad

- ◆ Ger area upgrading: Mongolia
 - ◆ Rural-Urban linkage: Bhutan
 - ◆ Karst area development: Indonesia
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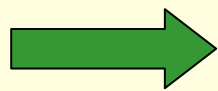
Mongolia: Ger area upgrading



Awarded the 3rd IYSH Memorial Encouragement Prize



Bhutan: Rural-Urban Linkage



Environmentally-friendly project \Rightarrow GNH



Indonesia: Gunungkidul Karst Area Development



- ⇒ Combination among Mining, Agriculture, Processing, Marketing and Eco-tourism
- ⇒ Shift from conflict to synergy



Related Projects

- ◆ International Training Course on Regional Development
- ◆ Training Course on Regional Development by Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
- ◆ Training Course on Endogenous Regional Economic Development Utilizing Local Resources
- ◆ Seminar on Regional Development, Urban Planning and Housing Upgrading in Mongolia
- ◆ Seminar on Rural-Urban Migration in Bhutan
- ◆ Seminar on Sustainable Development of Karst Area in Gunungkidul Regency, Indonesia
- ◆ Seminar on Improvement of Housing & Living Environment in Bangladesh
- ◆ Seminar on Human Security, Sustainable Livelihood and Living Environment Improvement in Sri Lanka
- ◆ Seminar and Workshop for Poverty Reduction of Rural Communities in Tansen Municipality, Nepal





Thank You

