

Toward Sustainable Urban Growth ~Inclusive and Dynamic Development~

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“Addressing Nexus Issues in Urbanization Era”, Jakarta, Indonesia



Today's agenda

1. JICA's Strategy in Urban Development

2. Recent Projects

(1) City Master Plan

(2) Capacity Development Project

3. Challenges

4. Actions on SDGs – Side Event

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Types of Japanese ODA

Japanese Official Development Assistance is broadly divided into Bilateral aid, in which assistance is given directly to developing countries, and Multilateral aid, which is provided through international organizations.

Bilateral aid consists of Concessional Loans (ODA loans, etc.) and Grants (Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation).



*This excludes Grant Aid which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to directly implement for the necessity of diplomatic policy.

JICA's Strategy in Urban Development

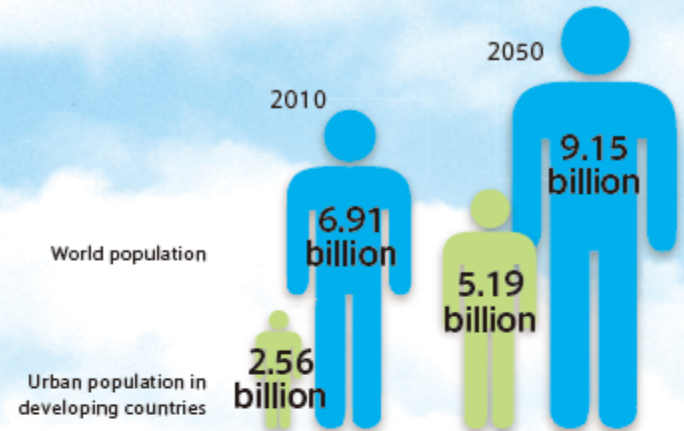
Why?

The situation around the globe

Rapid urban population growth in developing countries

Over the next 40 years, urban populations in developing countries are estimated to increase by 5.5 million people every month. (This is equivalent to a new city the size of Greater Paris being built every other month.)

Source: Compiled by JICA from United Nations Population Division *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision*.



Urbanization and the emerging problems

Economic inequality



Redressing economic disparities

For citizens to enjoy the benefits of urban life, development planning must ensure their equitable access to basic services, with special consideration given to socially vulnerable groups. This calls for a crucial role of central and municipal governments in providing effective policies and administrative functions.

Natural disasters



Increasing vulnerability to natural hazards

With the spatial expansion of urban areas, cities in lowlands are more likely to be affected by floods and submergence, while those in the highlands are subject to mudslides. Denser population concentrations increase the vulnerability of cities to natural hazards.

Lack of infrastructure



Improving the urban environment

With rapid city expansion and increasing population density, infrastructure development cannot keep up with demand. This is generating problems such as traffic congestion, inadequate supply of water and electricity, as well as limited waste disposal, which hinders economic and social productivity.

JICA's Strategy in Urban Development

Precedent Japan's Experiences

- Post War Reconstruction
- Building the Cities against Natural Disasters



World War II



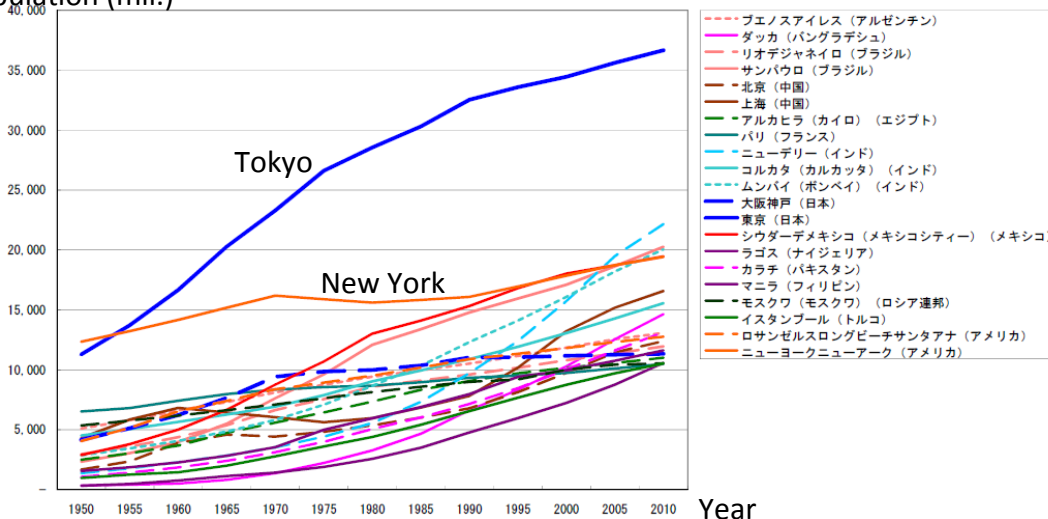
Earthquake and Tsunami

JICA's Strategy in Urban Development

Precedent Japan's Experiences

- Unprecedented Rapid Urbanization
- High Economic Growth Experience
- Establishing institutions and systems
- Infrastructure development
- Responding to environmental problem
- Maintaining social fairness

Population (mil.)



JICA's Strategy in Urban Development

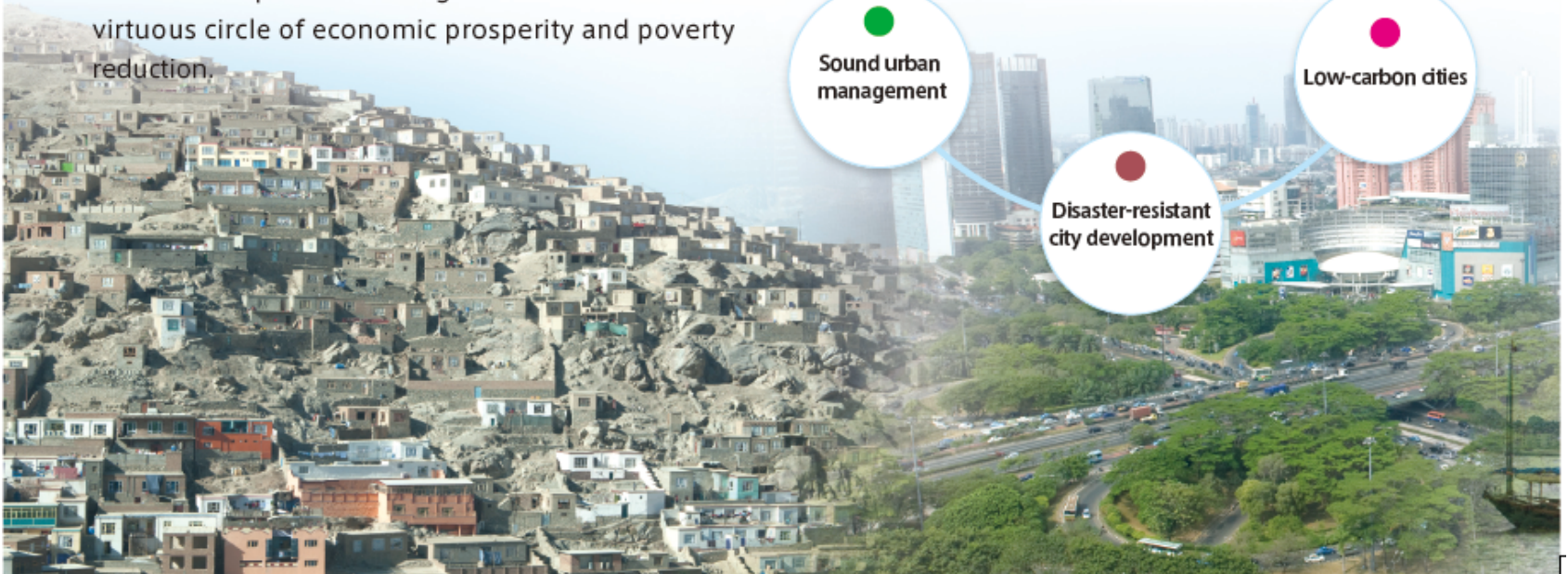
What?

JICA's effort for urban and regional development

As a center of commercial, social and cultural activities, cities serve as the growth engines of a country.

However, rapid urbanization accompanied by economic growth often leads to deteriorating living environments, traffic congestion, air pollution, floods, and waste-disposal problems.

JICA tackles these problems, utilizing Japanese experience and expertise attained over years of managing rapid urbanization and recovering from major natural disasters. At the heart of JICA's work on urban development are integrated efforts to create a virtuous circle of economic prosperity and poverty reduction.



JICA's Strategy in Urban Development

How?

A step-by-step approach from planning through implementation

JICA provides a variety of cooperation schemes, including technical cooperation, loans and grant aid. Using the best mix of these tools to meet diverse needs in developing countries, JICA helps solve problems efficiently and effectively. This represents JICA's flexible platform in coordinating necessary and timely assistance according to the progress of a project.

Capacity development of counterparts

In order to improve city management, JICA proposes and technically supports the organizational strengthening and capacity development of implementing agencies.

A comprehensive vision

JICA's urban planning presents a vital vision for the urban future, accommodating spatial configurations in and around cities.

A wider scope of development

In addition to physical structure such as land use and infrastructure, JICA takes social dimensions into consideration, including poverty reduction and civic empowerment.

Making a plan into a project

In accordance with a Master Plan formulated with developing countries, JICA helps prioritize where to facilitate access to public goods and services.

JICA values making a master plan on urban development

As a comprehensive, long-term strategy, JICA elaborates on a "master plan on urban development." This framework provides a sustainable development path, allowing coordinated implementation of an array of projects, not only by JICA, but also by the developing-countries' governments and other international agencies. What is unique about JICA's approach is that it makes such road maps through consolidating local partnership and consultation with various stakeholders.

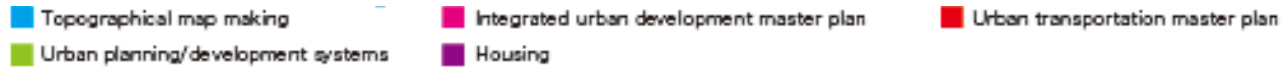
Evidence-based planning

JICA's planning is built on a variety of available data sources. In addition to analyzing traffic surveys and other studies, socio-economic frameworks and traffic models are used as tools to anticipate trends.

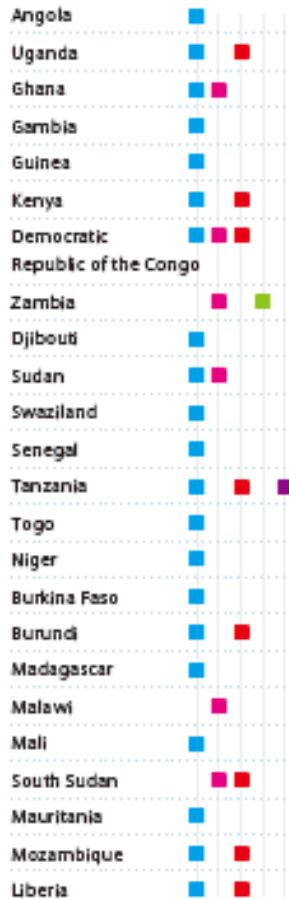
Participatory planning

JICA values dialogue and coordination with citizens in urban planning. The planning process incorporates consensus-building by seeking public comments from various social groups or taking opinion polls in local communities. This participatory approach enhances the public's awareness as being stakeholders playing a role in the planning process. Also, communities informed of urban risks tend to be more prepared to cope with natural disasters and other emergencies.

JICA's Projects in Urban Development



Africa



Asia



Latin America and the Caribbean



Middle East and Europe



1. JICA's Activities in Urban development (2)



① Collect data and information

What underlies JICA's work is a solid understanding of countries and regions. JICA's master plan is built on robust data collection and analysis. Besides baseline data such as population census and social and economic indicators, JICA undertakes face-to-face interviews for household data, traffic surveys, and user studies of municipal utilities, as necessary. Drawing topographical maps or modeling GIS may be added to the planning process. Another tool to estimate a traffic volume is a unique transportation demand forecasting system called JICA-STRADA. Using a socio-economic framework drawing on the findings of these surveys, the planning outcomes present the urban landscape's future. JICA also reviews existing urban plans to incorporate them into the newly developed master plan.

② Propose an urban design

Considering the various components that make up urban structures such as population increase, natural environment, and urban area conditions, JICA strives to create more sustainable cities. Strategic visions are provided to achieve environmental sustainability and efficient development. They comprise of an urbanization target zone and other areas selected for urban deceleration. In the former, spatial planning efficiently locates urban functions such as administrative agencies, commercial and residential areas, and recreational facilities. As essential services and facilities for citizens and economies, the planning also outlines provisions of both physical infrastructure including transport networks and electric power, and social infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage management, hospitals and schools.

③ Incorporate sector planning

Urban areas with a high population density have problems across many sectors such as transport, sanitation, and housing. In developing-country cities which face a rapid population increase, land use planning is especially critical to achieve a high-quality living environment. Rather than taking ad-hoc solutions to immediate problems, coherent urban policies must control unplanned city expansion. To reduce traffic congestion, for instance, JICA coordinates comprehensive urban transportation planning that links road and railway improvement with traffic control. Similarly, other sector planning for housing, water supply and sewerage is reflected in an urban development master plan, integrating cross-sectoral perspectives.

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Recent Projects

1. Yangon Region Urban Master Plan (Aug.2012- Dec.2013) (Myanmar)

Yangon:

- Concentrated as the center of economic activity, the largest city of Myanmar with a population of approximately 5.1 million people in the range of 784km².
- Foreign capital and private real estate investment accelerate its rapid urbanization after democratization of 2011.
- By constraints of foreign technology introduction and economic sanctions over long years, social and economic development stagnated significantly, and that cause lack of urban infrastructure, capacity development and urban planning are serious problem.

JICA formulated a master-plan for about 6 months. *Quick Response!*

JICA hosted Yangon master-plan seminar in Tokyo with the participation of Mayor of Yangon.

Participatory approach!



Yangon City



Yangon Seminar in Tokyo
(March, 2013)

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3 都市圏開発 マスタープラン

■都市構造図

- 中心市街地 (CBD) への都市機能の集中を避けるため、10~20km圏に第2CBD・副都心を計画的に配置。
- また貯水池周辺の緑や森林・緑地のうち重要なものを保全し、市街地の中に島状に残す構想とした。

Sub-center with
Green Isle System

2040年に向けた都市構造計画

Recent Projects

2. Project on Integrated Urban Development Master Plan for the City of Nairobi (Nov.2012- Jun. 2014)

Nairobi's problem → Traffic congestion, expansion of slums, environmental degradation causes negative impact on the lives of residents and economic activity.

➤ Revision of the master-plan of 1973 is indispensable aligned with the country long-term development plan, Vision 2030.

More than 70 Stakeholder meetings with citizens were conducted.

Participatory approach!



Nairobi CBD



Matatu (Bus) Stop

1. JICA's Activities in Urban development (2)

Implementation

Infrastructure
Legal system and institutions
Operation,
Maintenance and
Management

By following the concept of a master plan, JICA coordinates to develop physical structures as well as the legal and institutional frameworks that underpin essential urban functions. This is facilitated by a combination of financial assistance and the technical cooperation of JICA.



Hard infrastructure

Develop infrastructure

(through financial assistance)

JICA provides loans and grant aid to support developing-country governments in implementing their projects. In an urban transport master plan, for instance, JICA helps outline concrete measures to improve urban mobility by road facility development, public transport improvement and traffic management. For more pressing issues, JICA finances a viable project, followed by similar preparatory work in the form of feasibility studies (F/S). By taking these steps, the project, once started, directly works towards achieving well-planned goals.

Soft infrastructure

Legal and institutional framework for urban management

Sustainable urban management requires effective and efficient legal and regulatory framework, administrative functions, and municipal service providers. Successful realization of a master plan depends to a significant degree on administrative capacities and the coordinated mechanism of a cross-sector approach. Reliable municipal service providers also play a pivotal role, as municipal utilities, once established, need to be operated and maintained for many years. JICA closely works with related government agencies and public utilities to improve such institutional fundamentals. To ensure long-standing basic service delivery, for instance, JICA provides the know-how of life-cycle costing of municipal utilities. For municipalities with a revenue deficit, JICA also suggests alternative funding sources as well as a public-private partnership.

Recent Projects

Project on Promotion of Kabul Metropolitan Area Development (May 2010- May 2015)

JICA formulated a Master-plan for Kabul metropolitan area from 2008 to 2009 with the targeting year of 2025.

<Project Purpose>

Foundations of promotion of Kabul Metropolitan area development are built up.

<Outputs>

- ① A detailed implementation plan for Kabul metropolitan area development is formulated ;
- ② Coordination structure for Kabul metropolitan area development plan is prepared ;
- ③ Urban development management system and method in Kabul metropolitan area are improved ;
- ④ Capacity of Kabul city and new city for implementation of infrastructure development is developed;
- ⑤ Capacity of the authority for implementation of new city development activities is developed ;
- ⑥ Capacity of Kabul city for implementation of urban improvement activities is developed.



**Kabul Metropolitan Area
M/P**



Kabul

Recent Projects

The Project on Capacity Development in Urban Development Sector in Mongolia (Jun. 2010 – May 2013)

JICA formulated a Master-plan for Ulaanbaatar from 2007 to 2009 with the targeting year of 2025.

<Project purpose>

Capacity for implementation of urban management and development activities at district level according to the urban master plan of Ulaanbaatar, which is necessary for redevelopment of the city, is developed.

<Output>

- ① A draft institution framework related to urban development is prepared ;
- ② New draft law, draft revised law and administrative instructions(implementation guideline) related to urban development, and draft technical manual for urban development activities are elaborated ;
- ③ Organization and accountability structure for urban management, which are based on new draft law, draft revised law and administrative instructions related to urban development, and draft technical manual, are established ;
- ④ Capacity for system operation of the personnel is developed.



Ulaanbaatar



Seminar for Private Companies in
Mongolia



Training in Japan

Recent Projects

MASTER PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING METROPOLITAN PRIORITY AREA FOR INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRY IN JABODETABEK AREA

(May 2011 – Aug. 2012)

JICA formulated a Master-plan for Jakarta Metropolitan area with the targeting year of 2020 based on the vision toward 2030.

<Project purpose>

The objective of establishing a metropolitan priority area (MPA) is to transform its area to be more attractive and suitable for direct investment and industrial development by accelerating infrastructure development and creating a top-level investment climate in the ASEAN region.

High Quality of Life

- Clean
- Safe
- Smart

Growth

- Inclusive
- Balanced
- High value-added

Eco-Friendliness

- Low Carbon
- Energy Saving

- Efficient
- Synergetic
- Resilient

A. Better Urban Environment

- Efficient
- Synergetic
- Resilient

B. New Growth Sub-Corridor for Jabodetabek MPA

C. Multiple Gateway

- Efficient
- Synergetic
- Resilient

D. Low-Carbon Energy Development

A1. Development of MRT-based New Urban Transport System

A2. Development of Road Network in and around Jakarta

A3. Promotion of Urban Re-Development

A4. Improvement of Water Supply and Sewerage System

A5. Solid Waste Treatment

A6. Flood Management

B1. Development of New Growth Sub-Corridor for Jabodetabek MPA

B2. Development of New Academic Research Cluster

B3. Development of Road/Railway along New Growth Sub-Corridor for Jabodetabek MPA

C1. Development of Cilamaya Port

C2. Improvement of Tanjung Priok Port

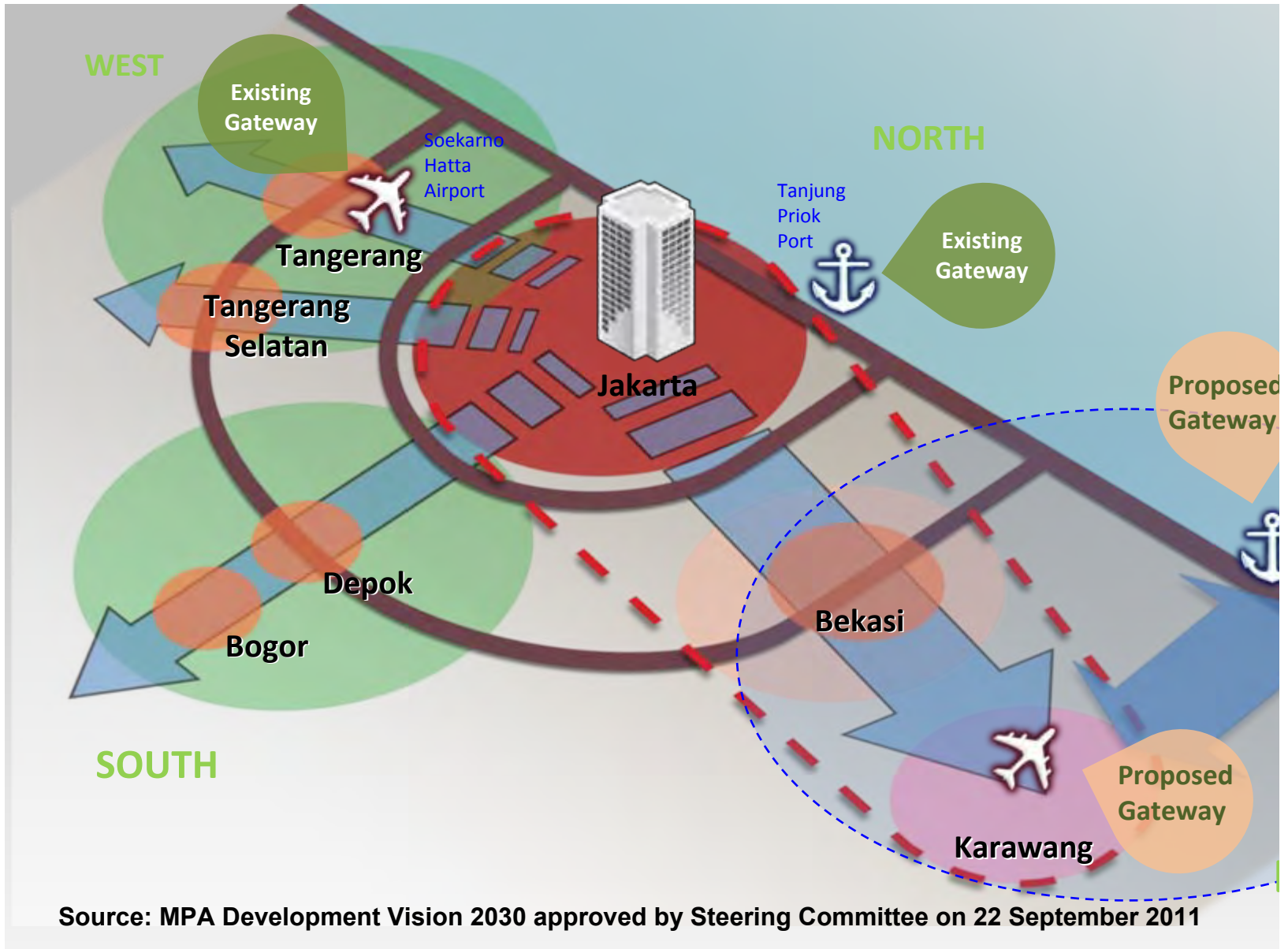
C3. Development of New International Airport

C4. Improvement of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport

D1. Low-Carbon Power Supply Development

D2. Development of Smart Grid

Source: MPA Development VISION approved by Steering Committee on 22 September 2011



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Challenges

Challenge 1: ODA Loan

JICA has experience of ODA loan in each sector which composes of urban development sector.

However, JICA does not have abundant experience of ODA loan in comprehensive urban development sector.

So, JICA started ...

The Project for Developing Inclusive City Government for City Corporations (Oct. 2012- Mar. 2014)(Bangladesh)



Bus Terminal in Comilla City



Workshop in Bangladesh

JICA's Activities in Urban Development

Distribution by sector

Technical Cooperation

(Total: approx. US\$1.5billion/year)

7%(JFY 2009-2011)

42% (*1)

*1 Urban and Regional Development, Transport, ICT, Water and sanitation, Disaster Risk Reduction, Environmental Management, Energy and Mining

ODA Loan (Total: approx. US \$10billion/year)

83%(*2) (JFY2011)

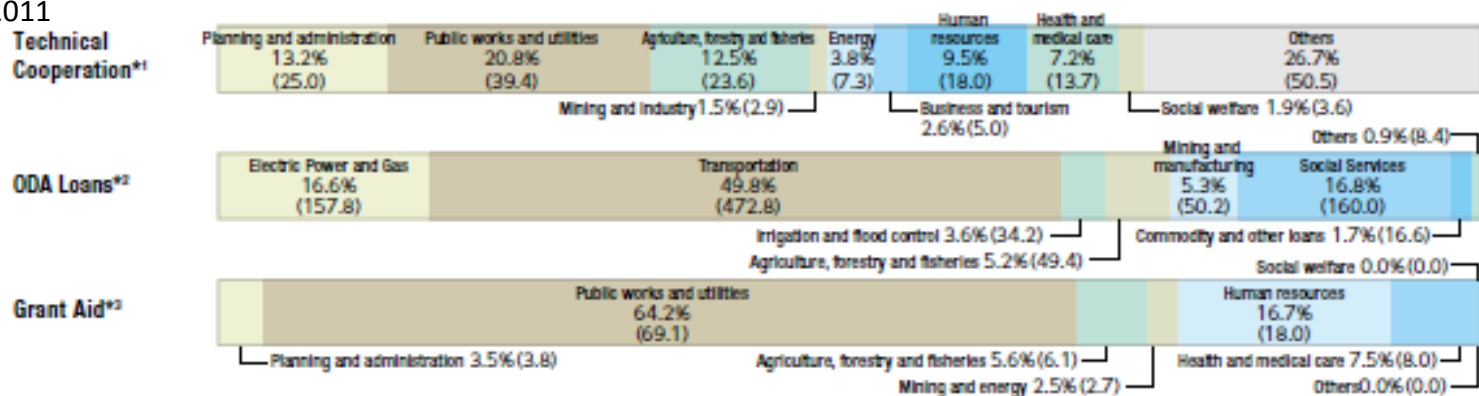
*2 Electric Power and Gas, Transportation, Social Services

Grant Aid (Total: approx. US \$1.6billion/year)

70%(*3) (JFY2011)

*3 Planning and Administration, Public works and utilities, Mining and energy

JFY2011



Challenges

Challenge 2: Maximizing knowledge on Urban Development(1)

JICA is planning to start...

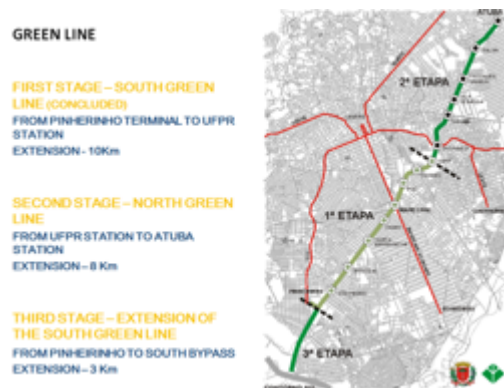
The Project on Capacity Development for Land readjustment in Curitiba (Feb.2013- Jan. 2016) and Smart City Project for Curitiba (To be determined).

<Curitiba Side >

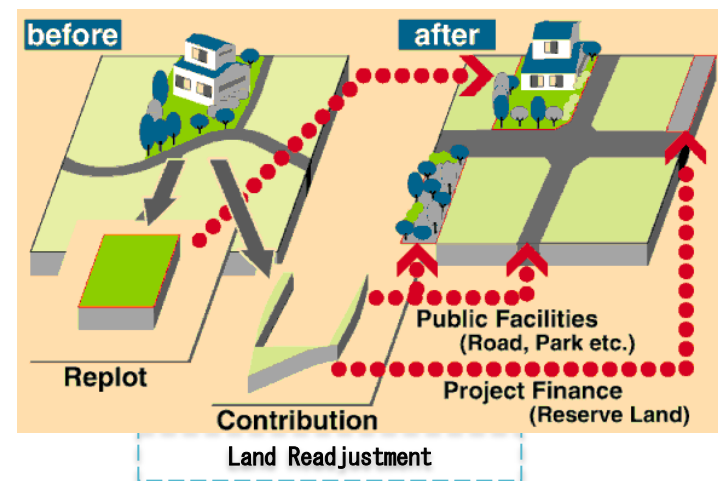
Need to learn Colombia's success on land readjustment as a tool on urban development

<JICA Side>

Wish to learn Curitiba's rich experience especially on its human and environmental oriented urban development



BRT Green Line as a development axis



Challenges

Challenge 2: Maximize knowledge on Urban Development (2)

Why do we promote cooperation between cities in urban development?

- Use of knowledge of the local governments of Japan
(Urban management, Dialogue with citizens, support for private enterprises)
- The agreements of JICA with Japanese local governments
 - JICA with Yokohama City
 - JICA with Kitakyushu City
 - JICA with Hyogo Prefecture and Kobe City
- JICA's experience and tool (Grassroots technical cooperation with local governments)
- The agreements between local governments
 - Cebu (The Philippines) with Yokohama
 - Surabaya (Indonesia) with Kitakyushu



Pamphlet of Yokohama City



Cebu City



Cebu City

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Special Side Event

“Sustainable Future Cities We Want”



- On 6th January, 2014, the Permanent Mission of Japan and France to the United Nations, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in collaboration with OECD, UNCRD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNIDO and UN Sustainable Development Solution Network (UNSDSN) hosted a roundtable meeting.
- The objective of the event was to seek a practical and realistic vision for “Sustainable Future Cities”, which can enrich the discussions on SDGs/ Post-2015 Development Agenda through gathering practical views from various stakeholders in developing and developed countries and international agencies, and identifying practical challenges and opportunities to achieve this vision.

Chair's Summary

- “Sustainable Future Cities” should be places where all residents, through inclusive and equitable opportunities, feel satisfied with their level of well-being.
- Achieving an adequate provision—both in terms of scope and quality—of all the services that urban areas must offer requires a well-balanced interplay of the three dimensions of sustainability.
- Well-designed master plans are a powerful tool that can effectively guide integrated and innovative urban planning systems. They help urban planners achieve better land use, spatial concentration and infrastructure design. In addition, master plans can help officials visualize the outcomes of mid-term and long-term development strategies.
- Urban planners should recognize the benefits of using standardized approaches.

Chair's Summary (Cont'd)

- Climate change resilience and disaster risk reduction measures must be incorporated into urban planning.
- The linkages between cities, suburban, peri-urban, and rural areas should be carefully considered.
- The challenges of urbanization are complex and vary depending on the specific characteristics of each city.
- Addressing complex urban issues requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders.
- Resource mobilization is vital for achieving “Sustainable Future Cities”.
- Setting targets and goals for sustainable urban development as part of the global common agenda under the Post-2015 development agenda and/or Sustainable Development Goals is both appropriate and advisable.

Thank you for your attention.