Approach to enhance City to City cooperation toward Sustainable Urban Development by JICA

The 8th 3R Conference for Asian Local Governments

Nov. 5th, 2015

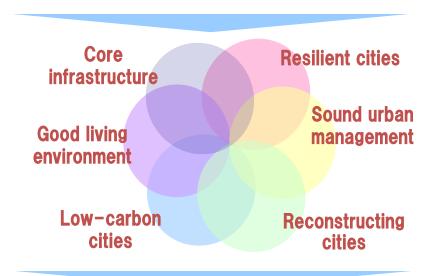
Naoki Mori

Global Environment Department

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Vision: Inclusive and Dynamic Urban Development

What to support:



How to support

Planning

(1) Tapping Japanese experience of overcoming rapid urbanization

Implementation

Collaboration with Japanese national and local governments

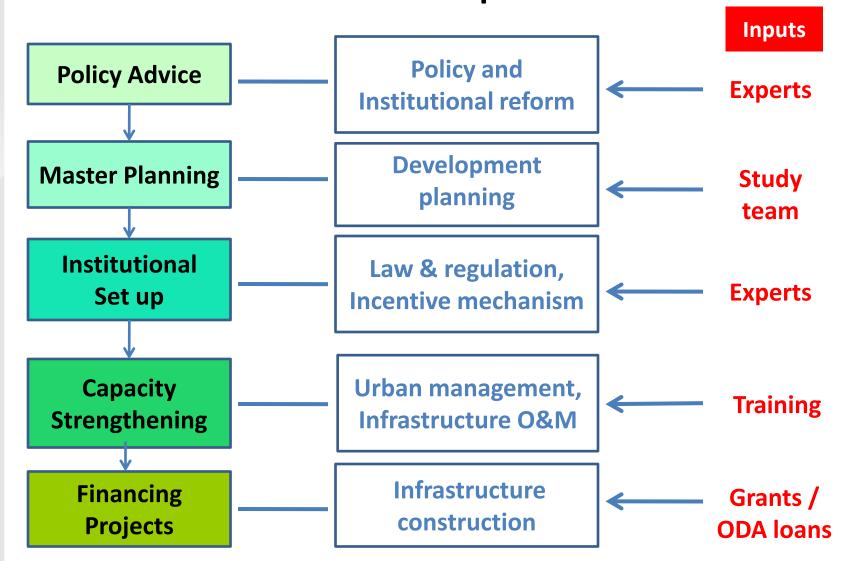
Operation & maintenance

(2) Comprehensive and seamless support from planning to operation & maintenance

Promotion of investments, business operation and technology transfer by Japanese private sector

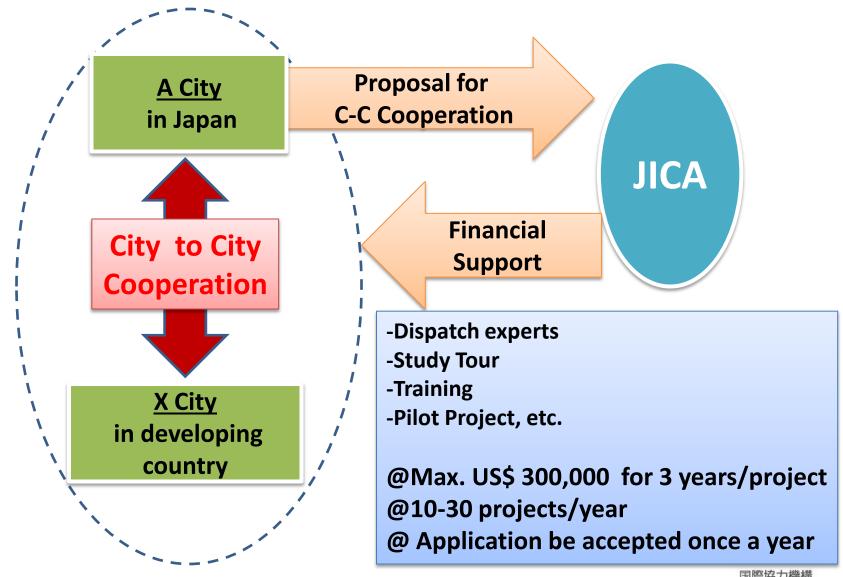


JICA's comprehensive approach to Urban Development





Finacial support for City-City Cooperation



Yokohama – Bangkok City – City Cooperation

Memorandum of Understanding on "Technical Cooperation for Sustainable Urban Development" (October, 2013)

- 1. The City of Yokohama will offer technical advice in the area such as energy management, public transportation, solid waste and waste water management, etc.
- 2. The Cities will encourage participation of the private sector, academic institutions, and local communities which have expertise and knowledge on low carbon society development.

Yokohama – Bangkok City – City Cooperation

Strategy for C-C cooperation;

Phase 1

Master plan development on low carbon and resilient city in Bangkok

Phase 2

Institutional setup and capacity development to implement the master plan

Phase 3

Business matching to promote investment based on the master plan

*Through mobilizing external resources including ODA and others

JICA Technical Cooperation Project for Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023

Objectives

- (1) Drafting a Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023
- (2) Capacity development for implementation of the Master Plan

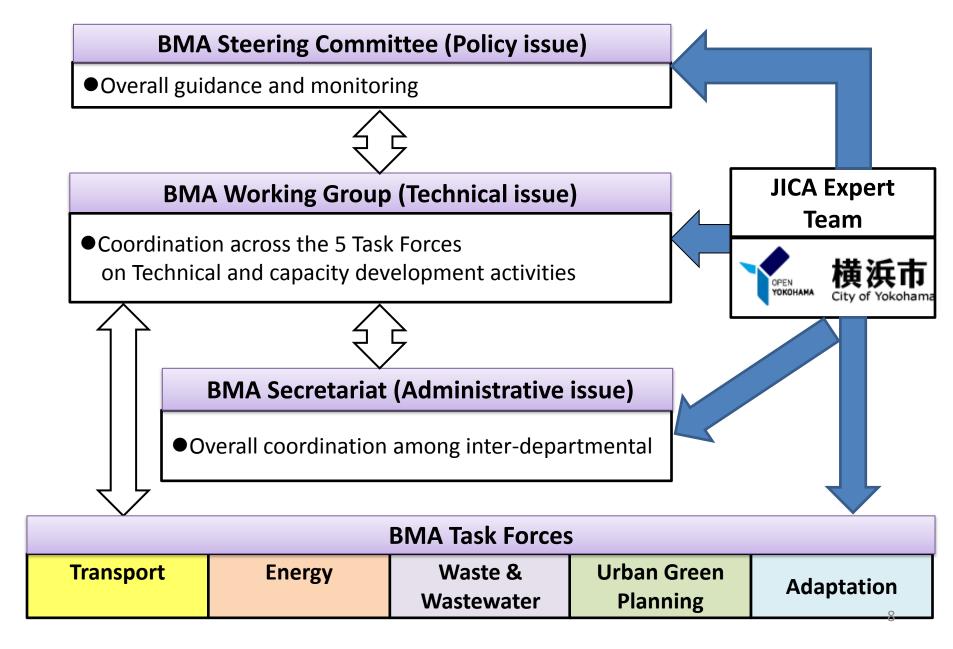
Sectors Covered

- (1) Environmentally Sustainable Transport
- (2) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
- (3) Efficient Solid Waste Management and Waste Water Treatment
- (4) Urban Green Planning
- (5) Flood control Planning

Counterpart

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

Implementation structure



Multi-layered and Comprehensive Capacity building in Master plan development

Society level (citizens and the private sector)

- *Awareness raising about climate change
- *Willingness to participate in actions against climate change

Institutional level (BMA & its related departments)

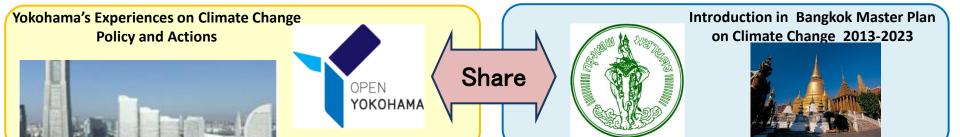
- *Institutional coordination to design and implement the Master Plan
- *Monitoring & Evaluation of the implementation of the Plan
- *Capacity building to maintain good network with external stakeholders

Individual level (BMA officials)

- *Capacity to develop planning against climate change
- *Communication with related stakeholders



Sharing Yokohama's Experiences with Bangkok



To Introduce Energy Efficiency Policy Tools and Schemes in Bangkok



Case Study of Amarin Plaza in Bangkok for ESCO

During master plan drafting process, Building Energy Efficiency has been a strong focus. BMA included in the Master Plan;

- BEMS and HEMS
- > ESCO

Outreach activities targeted at the Private Sector and Citizens were conducted;

- Demonstration of ESCO
- > Exhibition of ECO Products

BEMS: Building Energy Management System **HEMS**: House Energy Management System

ESCO: Energy Service Company

Conclusion

1. Strong points of city to city collaboration

(1)Can be an effective approach to share <u>"package of knowhow"</u> for urban management with capacity development

including Inter-department coordination,

Public Private Partnership,

Public participation/Outreach to the public, etc.

(2)Can arrange business promotion opportunities among private companies => especially beneficial for SMEs

2. Challenges

- *"Continuity" of the collaboration
- * Human resource development & Skill up of Japan's cities
- Financial mobilization for project implementation