

**Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.**

**1. Understanding of the present situation**

**(1) Why is it necessary to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable?**

According to the UN's statistics, the world population increased from 3.69 billion in 1970 to 7.32 billion in 2015. It doubled during those 45 years. The urban population in the developing countries increased more than four times from 680 million in 1970 (18% of the total world population) to 2.97 billion in 2015 (41%). According to the UN's forecast, 35 years later in 2050, 5.23 billion people are expected to be living in cities in the developing countries. This population is 55% of the estimated world population of 9.55 billion. As a result, the following city problems have been arising:

- The urban living environment has worsened because urban areas have not been expanding in an orderly manner while the development of urban facilities cannot keep up with the increase in the urban population. This overpopulation also makes economy inefficient which may impede the countries' growth.
- According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risk Report, although rapid urbanization worldwide will promote growth, negative consequences may also occur, such as increased income gaps, inequality in labor markets, social unrest, plus economic and social decline if they are not treated wisely.
- Because of global climate change and other influences, climate-related disasters including floods have increased in frequency and magnitude due to an increase in intensive rainfall and the rise in sea levels. As a result, damage from disasters has become more serious in metropolitan cities in low-lying areas, where human population and economic assets are concentrated, and various activities are carried out with a high density.

The provisions of the "Paris Agreement," a new international framework to address climate change, include the following: holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and striving to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; and enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. In addition, the implementation of the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030" aims to prevent any new risks while reducing the existing risk in order to reduce economic loss and the loss of life due to a disaster. From the viewpoint of the priority actions of the Sendai Framework as well as the global targets, it is necessary to make cities low-carbon and to reduce both the underlying risk and the new risks caused by urbanization. In addition, at HABITAT III, which is scheduled for October 2016, a policy for international efforts is planned to be established to solve a wide range of issues related to human settlement.

**(2) Japan's efforts**

During the postwar high-growth era, Japan also faced the problems of rapid urbanization and regional gaps like those faced by many developing countries today. Based on the idea of well-balanced development of national land, Japan made efforts to reduce these gaps by formulating comprehensive national development plans, the proper placement of industries, and the development of local cities, and overcame urban problems by carrying out the following measures: (1) establishment of legal and institutional systems; (2) infrastructure development; (3) coping with environmental problems; and (4) ensuring social equity. In addition, based on the lessons learned from urban disasters caused by the Hanshin-Awaji Great Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake, and the experience of reconstruction, Japan enacted the “Basic Act for National Resilience Contributing to Preventing and Mitigating Disasters for Developing Resilience in the Lives of the Citizenry” in 2013 and has developed disaster resilient cities from both the tangible and intangible aspects.

Based on these experiences, as part of the Infrastructure Systems Export Strategy, the Government has stated concrete measures, such as a chronological approach according to the stages of urban development and the “promotion of packaging urban infrastructure exports using Japan’s experience,” which was adopted as an approach from the viewpoint of comprehensive urban development.

### **(3) JICA’s strength**

JICA’s support for the formulation of comprehensive urban development master plans is characterized by its placement of importance on a scientific approach, such as quantitative evidence-based demand forecasts, suggestions about strengthening important infrastructure development and urban development management, risk assessments, and the creation of plans through the implementation of F/S according to needs. When formulating a master plan, JICA has also supported strengthening the counterpart’s capacities. In some cases, formulated plans have been used as valid legal documents in partner countries and have been approved by the governments.

In addition, JICA has given financial aid for the comprehensive development of the tangible infrastructure aspects (such as urban transport, electricity, waterworks, sewerage, and waste disposal facilities) and has provided technical cooperation to strengthen administrative capacities related to urban planning, climate change measures, environmental management, disaster risk reduction, etc. Therefore, JICA’s strength is its total contribution to the construction of sustainable cities and residential environments.

## **2. Priority targets**

Goal 11 consists of 10 targets. Based on Japan’s efforts and JICA’s cooperation results and strength in the field of urban development, JICA will promote dynamic development that will contribute to all people through the use of the policy system and technology in order to actively achieve realize the following targets:

**[Efforts for the formation of sustainable cities and regions with due consideration for sustainability of the global environment]**

- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

**[Efforts for the formation of comprehensive, safe, and sustainable cities]**

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

**[Efforts for the formation of safe, resilient, and sustainable cities]**

- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

### **3. Priority efforts to achieve the goals**

#### **(1) Realization of sustainable cities**

Based on the understanding that cities could have a negative impact on the sustainability of the global environment, JICA will continue to support the preparation of a comprehensive prescription for urban issues and the formulation of a master plan that will demonstrate the policy package, by visualizing urban issues based on the SDGs, sharing such issues with each city, giving consideration to women, poor people, children, and others who are in a weak position, establishing and applying a comprehensive urban diagnosis on the sustainability of cities, in order to realize “sustainable cities,” including efforts to solve global issues. JICA will also strengthen the comprehensive management capacity of cities in developing countries, taking into consideration any new disaster risks caused by development.

#### **(2) Reduction of gaps and development**

To promote the development of cities and regions which minimize disparity, the creation of well-balanced countries and regions where anyone can access basic social services needs to be taken into account. Referring to Japan’s experience in formulating comprehensive national development plans and national spatial plans that demonstrate comprehensive and basic policies for national land use, JICA will promote the formulation of a national land development plan including land use, and the placement of industries and infrastructures, etc., from the bird’s-eye viewpoint of countries and regions, and promote strategic regional development that will produce sustainable and resilient regional growth power, such as the Corridor Development.

#### **(3) Promotion of efforts for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction**

To prevent and reduce risks from disaster and climate change in cities, to cope with new disaster risks caused by development, and to promote investments in disaster risk reduction, JICA will promote the assessment of disaster and climate change risks during the formulation process of spatial plans and various infrastructure development plans as well as the integration of disaster risk reduction measures into such plans.

#### **(4) Promotion of efforts to improve urban environments (air pollution, water pollution, waste, etc.)**

To improve urban environments, JICA will especially strengthen measures against pollution (air pollution, water pollution) and waste management. In this case, based on Japan’s experience with measures against pollution, JICA will construct a system whereby the city government, companies, and residents can check and cooperate with each other, according to the actual situation in each developing country. For this purpose, JICA will integrally support the establishment of a legal system for the execution of laws and regulations, the strengthening of organizations, the development of human resources, the construction of facilities for measures against pollution (sewerage, waste disposal facilities, flue-gas desulfurization systems, etc.), and the strengthening of the capacity to operate and maintain these facilities.

**(5) Establishment of a legal system for urban development and use of know-how in cooperation with local governments**

In common with the all the issues described above, JICA will endeavor to strengthen the capacities necessary for developing countries to solve their urban problems independently and control the development and sustainability of their cities appropriately, using the legal system for urban development that Japan used as a developed country to overcome urban issues, and cooperate with both local governments and private companies to make use of the skills and know-how they possess. In this way, JICA will also provide mutual study opportunities to both developing countries and Japan's local governments.