

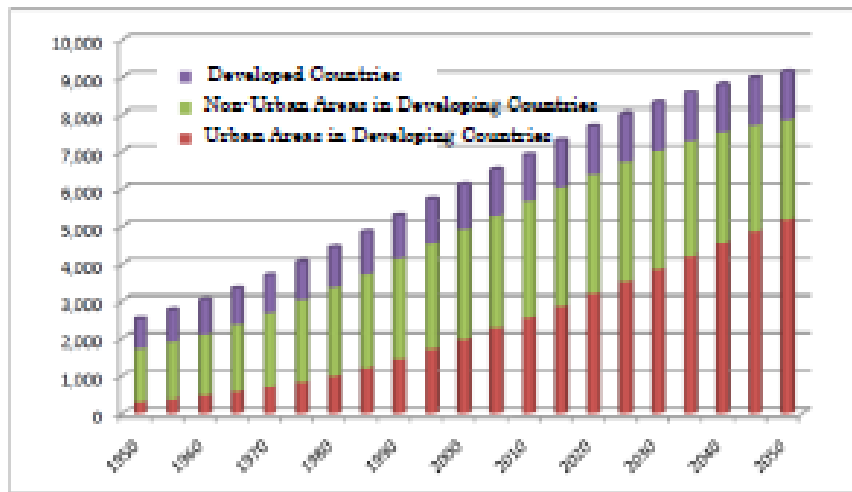
JICA Research Institute presents
COP20 Side Event on

Urban, Climate change and Finance

5th December, 2014
Japan Pavilion

Setting the scene

Fig. 1: Growing urban population in developing countries



Source: Prepared by JICA based on "World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision" and "World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision", United Nations Population Division

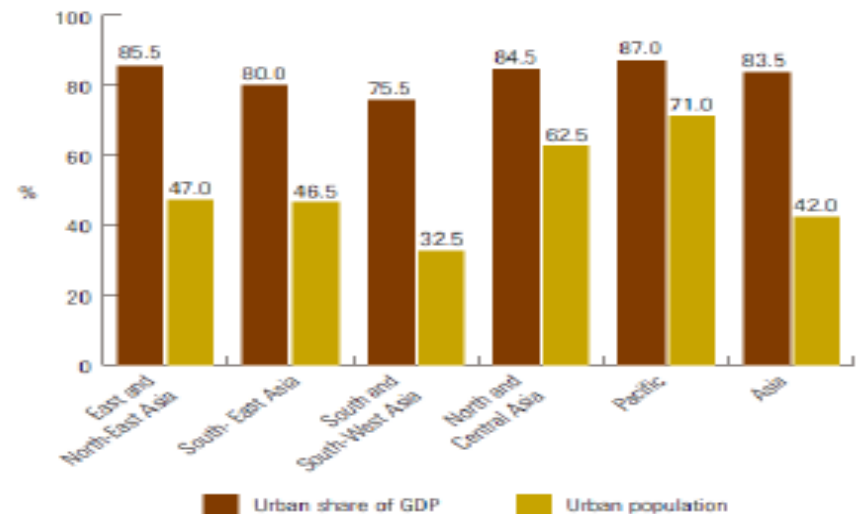
Cities play a leading role in economic development.

Future sustainable development depends on sound urban growth and maximization of the benefits of urbanization.

Nearly 40% of the world's population lives in cities in developing countries.

In 1970, 18.4% of world's population lived in urban areas of developing countries. Now the figure is 37.0%.

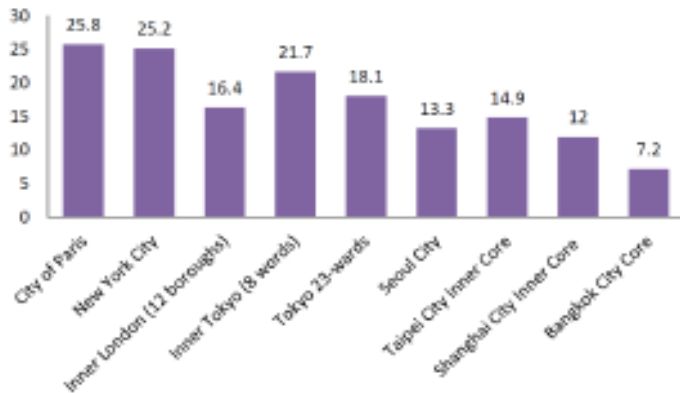
Fig. 2: GDP share of urban areas exceeding population share (Asia and Pacific region, 2008)



Source: "The State of Asian Cities 2010/11", UN-Habitat (2010)

Setting the scene

Fig. 3: Low road ratio in cities of developing countries compared to cities in developed countries (as % of administrative district area; 2004)



Source: Prepared by JICA based on "Developing Sustainable Transport System in Asian Megacities: Challenges and Prospects" (Asia Pacific Weeks in Berlin: Urban Transport and Mobility Conference (Workshop II, September 12-14), Raj Acharya, S R (2007).

Shortages of urban infrastructure hindering sustainable development.

In many developing countries, the speed of rapid urban population growth often overtakes urban infrastructure development. Numerous problems associated with shortage in urban infrastructure have emerged (e.g., severe traffic congestion, flood during rains, public spaces piled with garbage, etc.)

Climate change increases disaster risks

Enormous damage may occur when the scope and intensity of abnormal weather conditions exceed the capacity of urban infrastructure (e.g., rainwater drainage channels to prevent flood)

Fig. 5: Growing risk of natural disasters* (1950-2009)



Source: Prepared by JICA based on "Disasters in Numbers 2009 and the Decade" (CREG - UNISDR Press Conference, 28 January, Geneva), Guha-Sapir, D (2010)

Questions for discussion

- What are the key lessons learned for planning and development towards Low-carbon and climate resilient city?
- What elements are the most critical for effective policy planning and implementation for Low-carbon and climate resilient city?
- What are the challenges and opportunities for municipalities and development financial institutions to apply their experiences to climate finance?
- What issues are to be studied further by development finance institutions and research institutions for better use of climate finance in climate compatible urban development?