

Global Development Trends and Challenges in Emerging Asia: Making the most of the OECD Development Centre

Connectivity and regional integration: Japan's experience

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Kitano Naohiro
JICA Research Institute

Outline of the Presentation

1. Comments on “Outlook 2017”
2. Japan’s Experience of Connectivity-Oriented Development
3. Japan’s Practice for Connectivity in East Asia
4. JICA’s Practice for Renewable Energy

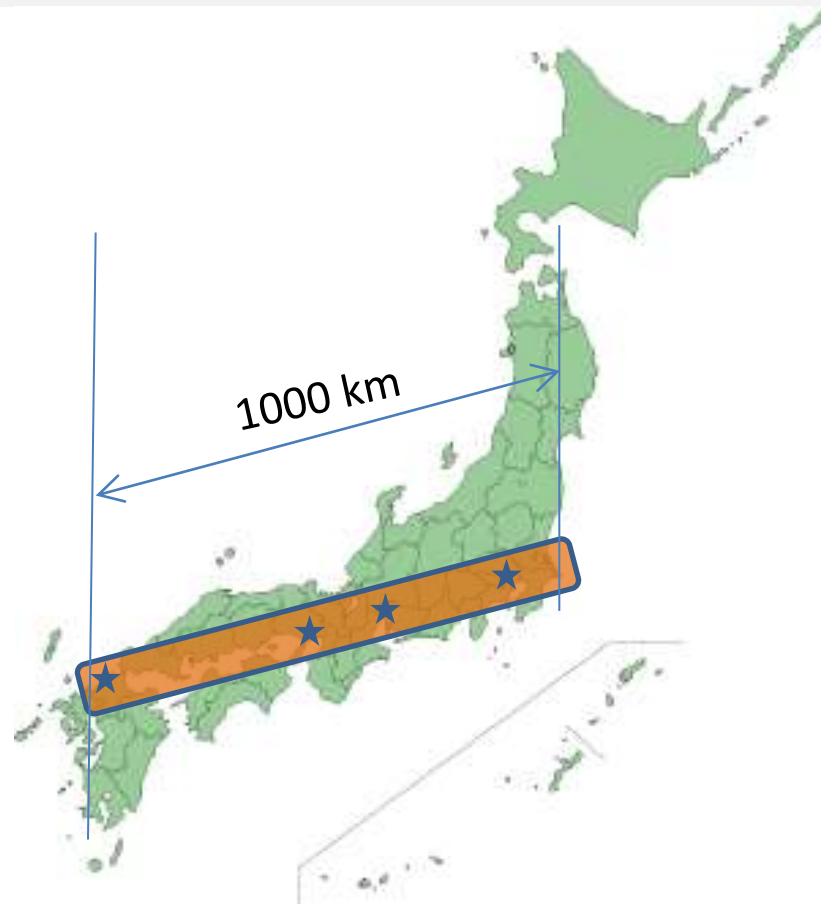
Comments on “Outlook 2017”

From the viewpoint of connectivity

- “Outlook 2017” presents a **balanced analysis** of the prospects and risks of the comprehensive and sustainable growth of Asian region.
- It exhibits important suggestions regarding the vital **role of infrastructure** and the necessity to **enhance the connectivity** for facilitating the diversification of trade and investment in the region.

Japan's experience of “Pacific Belt Zone” Initiative

Connecting 4 industrial zones to accelerate industrial accumulation



“Pacific Belt Zone” Initiative



World Bank loans for Infrastructure along/for the Belt



“Pacific Belt Zone” Initiative

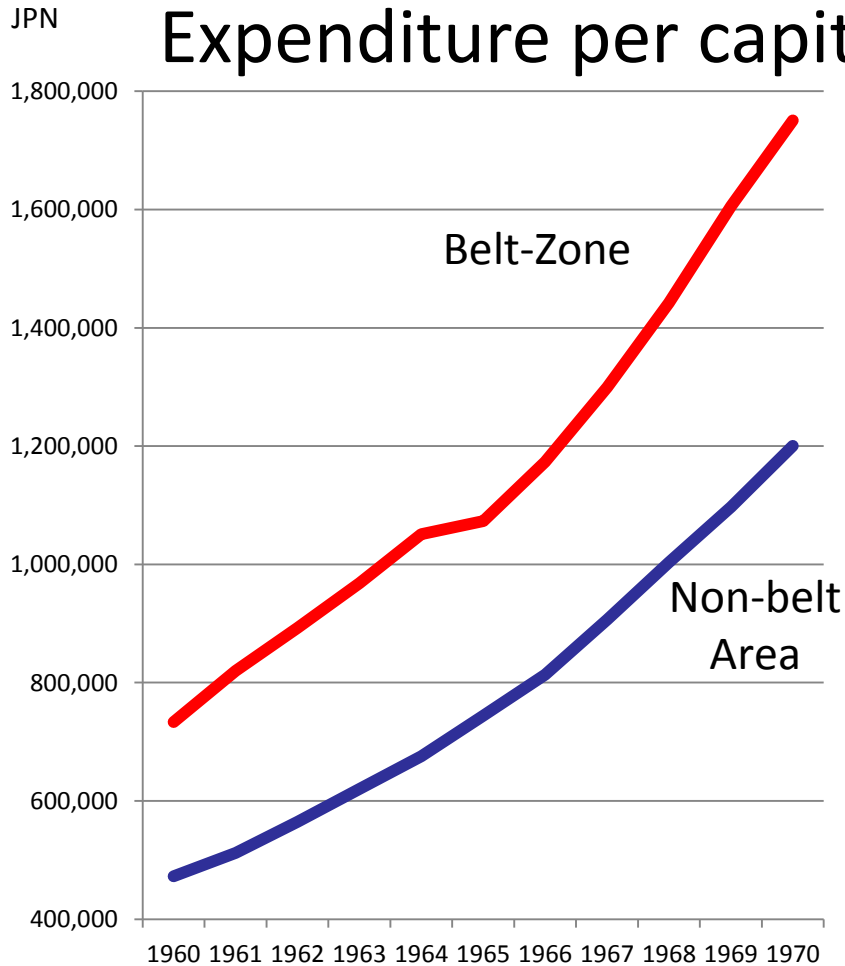
Balanced Growth: Balanced Industrial Development
 Comprehensive National Development Plan (1962)
 New Industrial City Construction Promotion Act (1964)



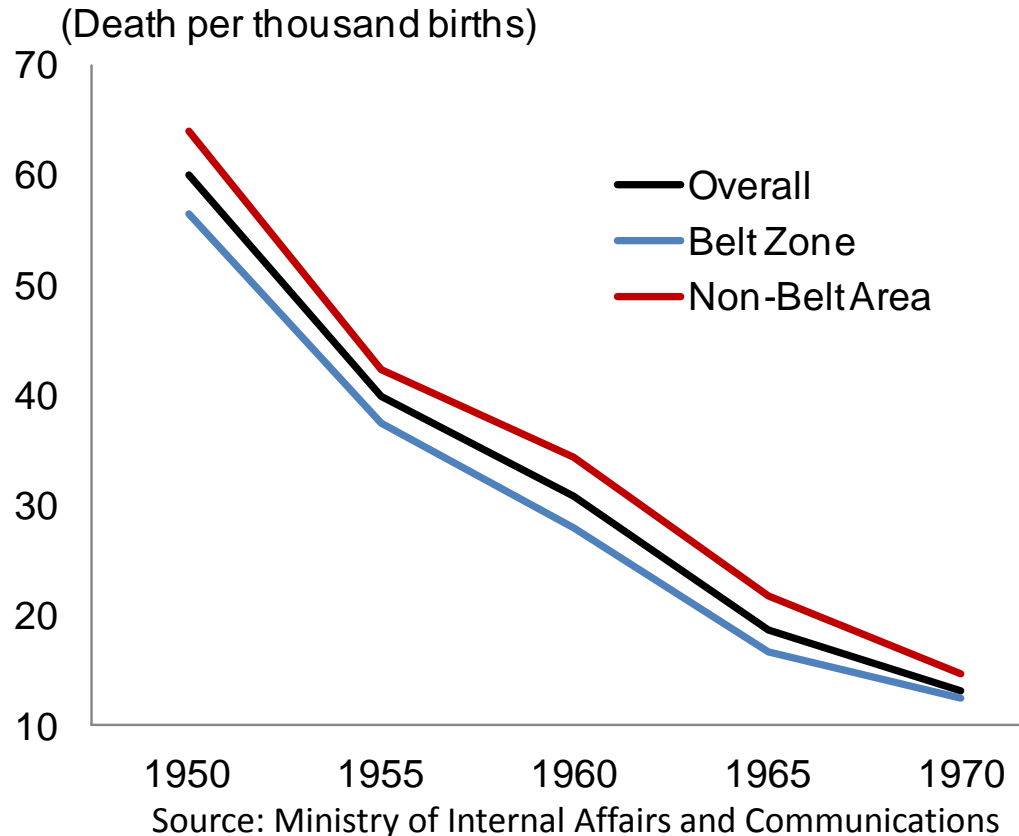
“Pacific Belt Zone” Initiative

Balanced Growth: Equitable Development

Gross National Expenditure per capita



Infant Mortality Rate



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

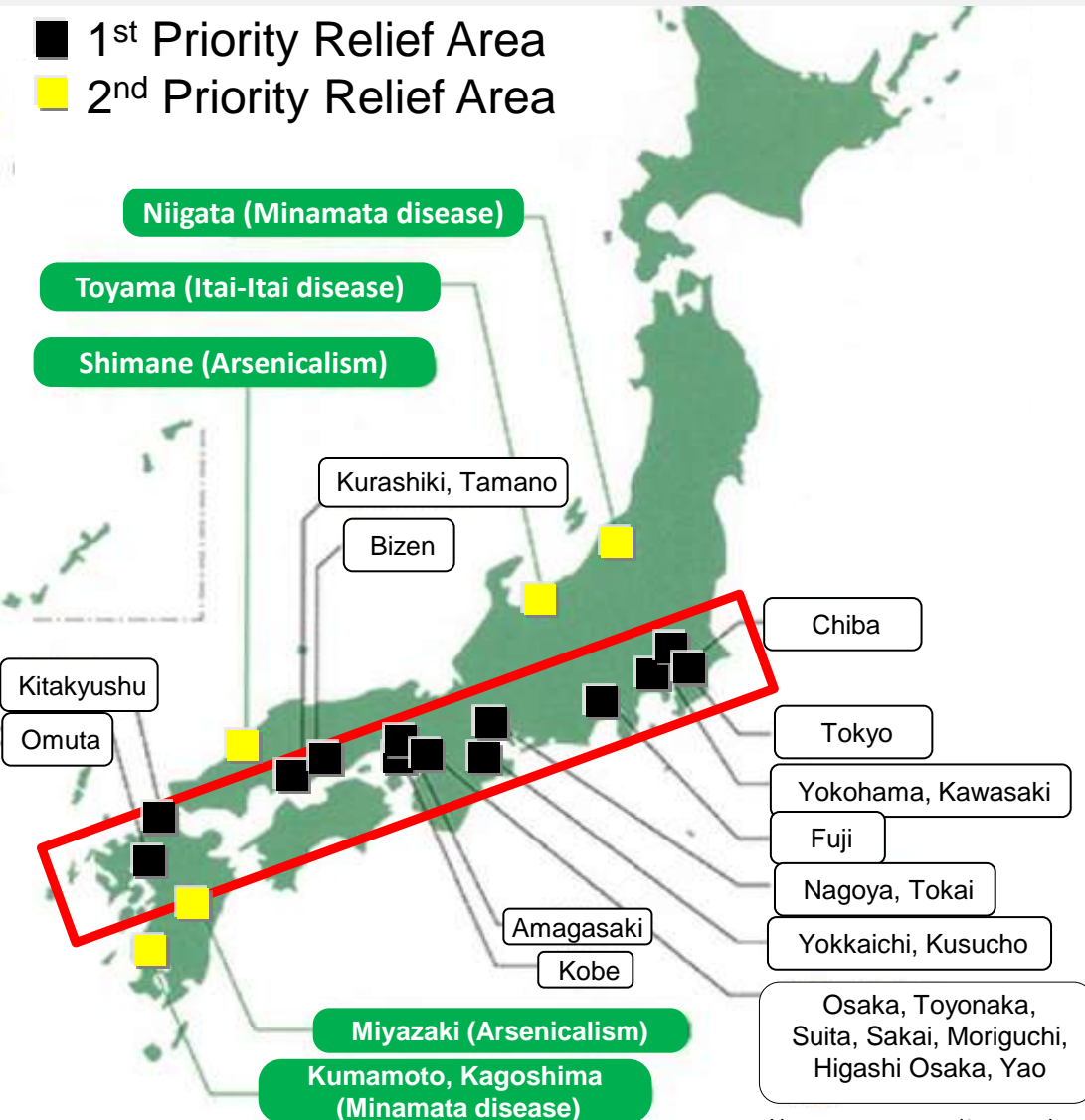
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Source: Okamura (2016)

“Pacific Belt Zone” Initiative

Negative Legacy: Pollutions

- 1st Priority Relief Area
- 2nd Priority Relief Area



“Pacific Belt Zone” Initiative

Three takeaways from Japan's experience on the Pacific Belt Zone

1 **‘Belt’** has accelerated industry accumulation

2 **Care for Non-belt Areas** necessary for balanced growth

3 **Negative side-effects** also need to be managed

Role of Japanese Experts in China's Development Policies

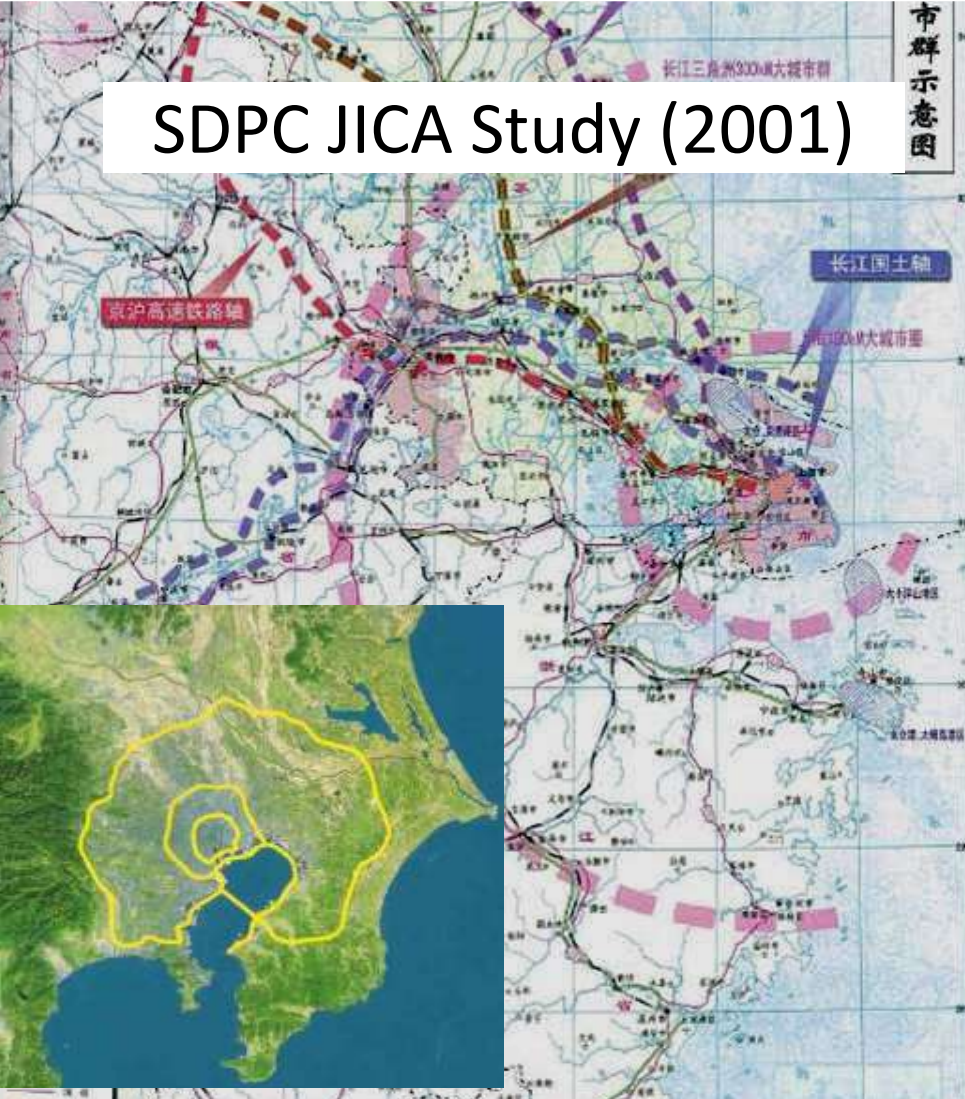
In early 1980's, then-President of National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA),

Dr. Atsushi Shimokobe, the mastermind of Japan's Comprehensive National Development Plans, made a field trip to Shanghai and neighboring provinces, and presented the concept of **Shanghai Economic Zone** to China's national and local leaders such as the then-Shanghai Mayor, **Mr. Wang Daohan**.

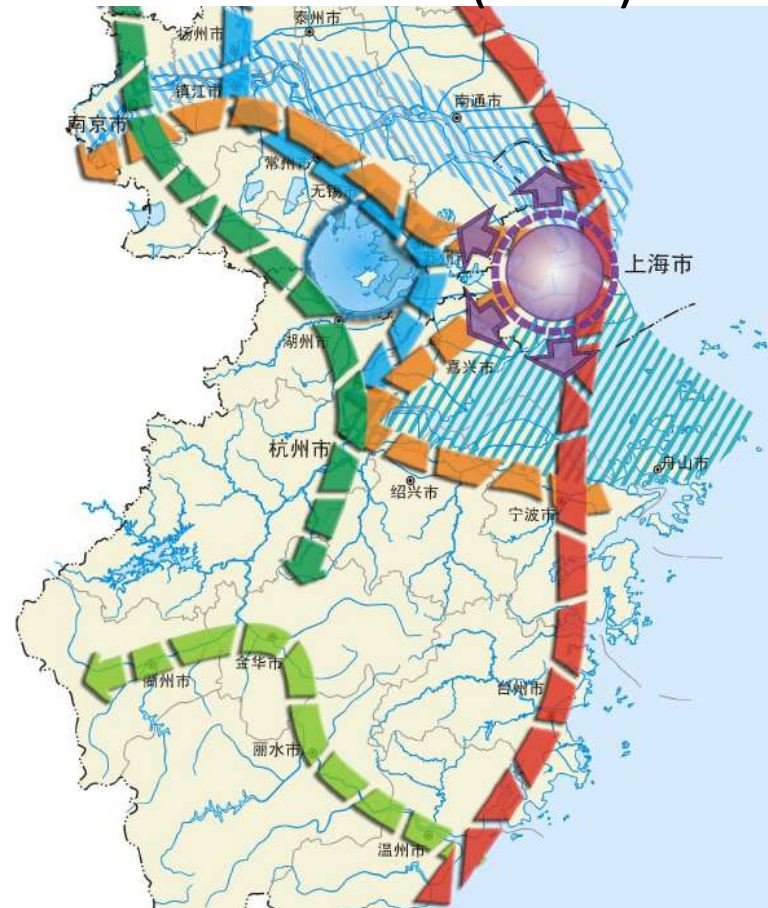


NDRC JICA Joint Study on China's Urbanization Policy

SDPC JICA Study (2001)



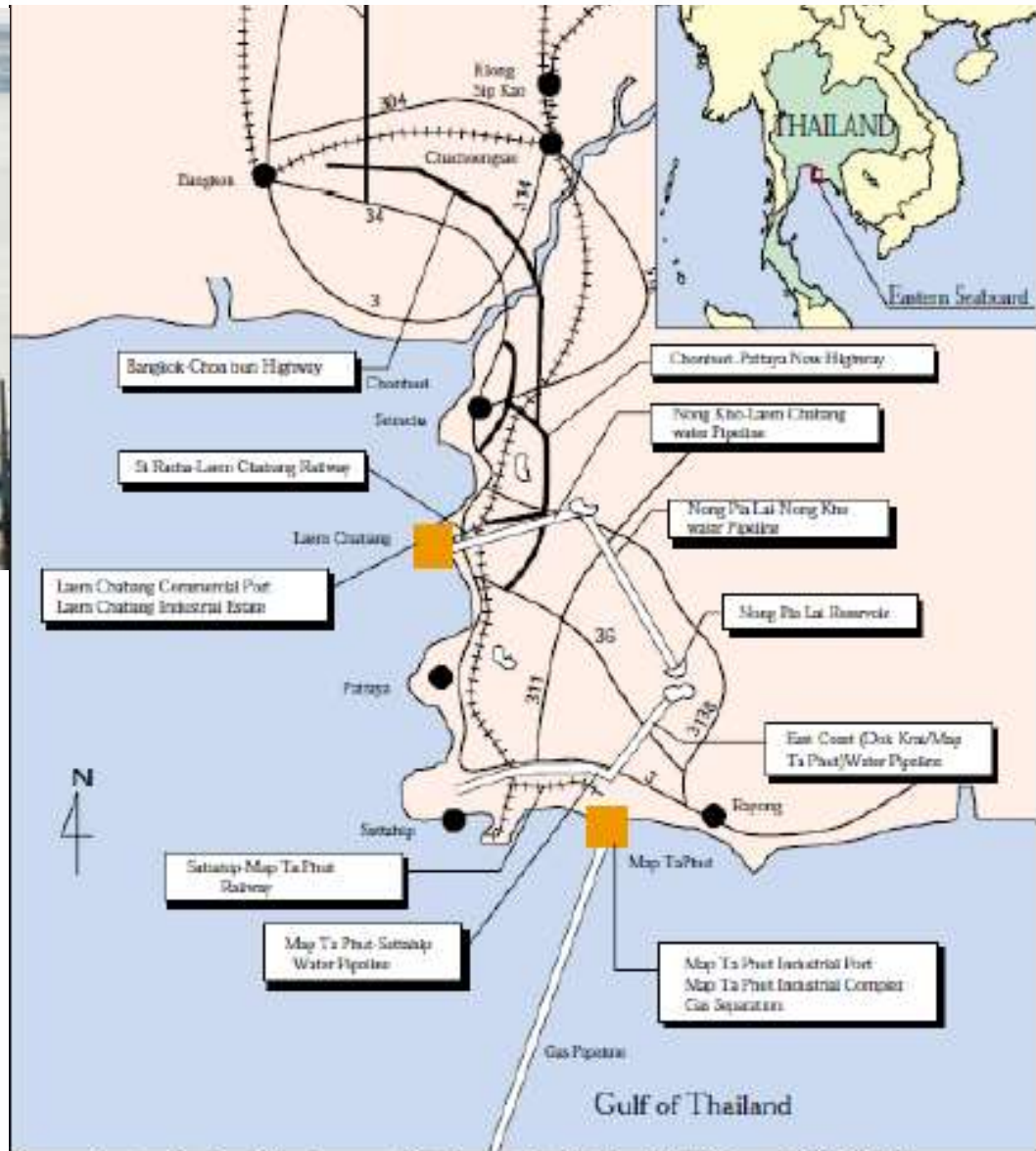
The Regional Plan for the Yangtze
River Delta (2010)



Source: SDPC and JICA (2001) Urbanization: Theme of China's Modernization

<http://zfxgk.ndrc.gov.cn/PublicItemView.aspx?ItemID=%7B41562019-3e9f-4658-bbaf-091ef4f041ee%7D>

Infrastructure development catalyzed private investment in Eastern Seaboard, Thailand



Source: Eastern Seaboard Development Plan Impact Evaluation, JICA (former JBIC, 1999)

Inclusive approach and human resource development

Rural development and human resource development (Thailand)



Small scale irrigation programs



Vocational education projects

Dawei Special Economic Zone (DSEZ) Project in Myanmar

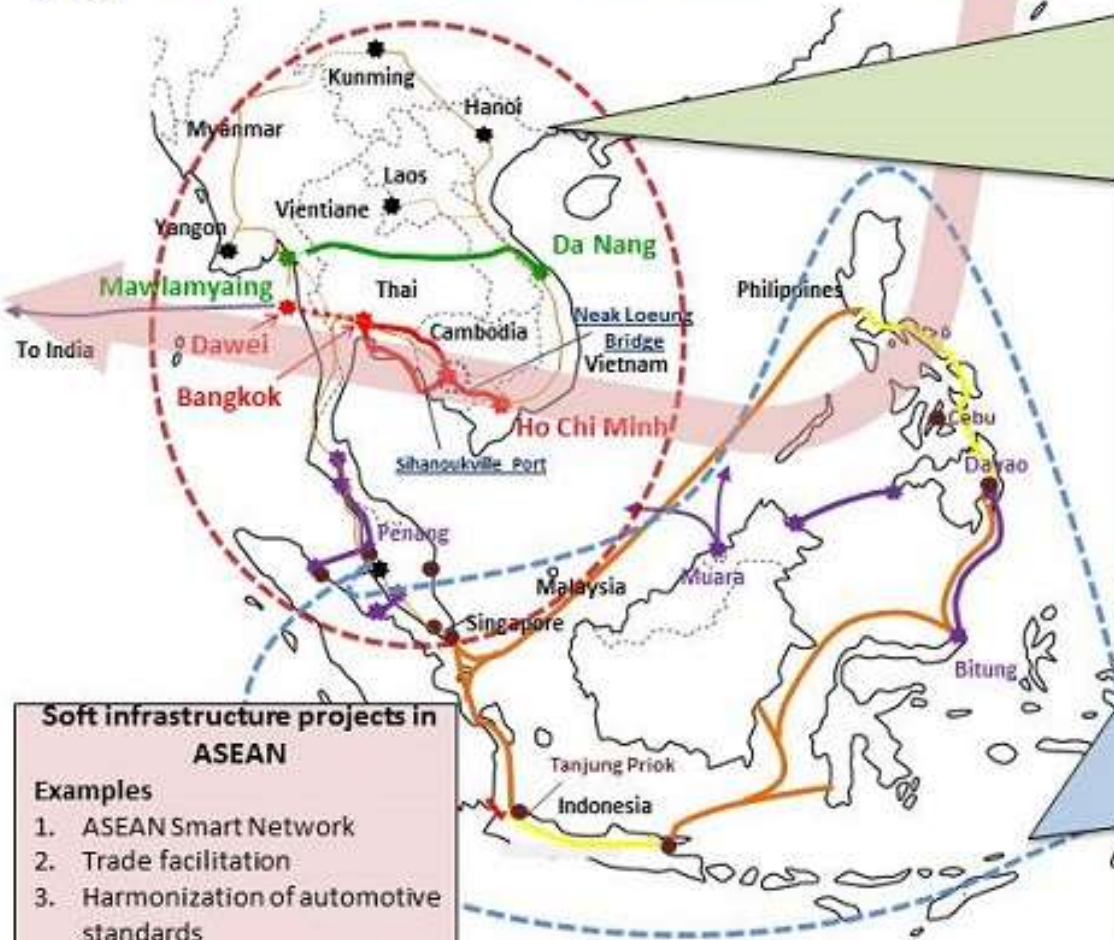


Japan's cooperation on ASEAN Connectivity

Source; Mission of Japan to ASEAN (2016)

-  EWEC Da Nang, Vietnam ~ Mawlamyaing, Myanmar
-  SEC Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam ~ Dawei, Myanmar

Support for enhancing connectivity in the ASEAN region



<Vital Arteries of the Land Corridors> (EWEC & SEC)

Hard infrastructure development in the Mekong region connecting the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean
Support rehabilitation of the "South Corridor" connecting Ho Chi Minh, Phnom Penh, Bangkok and Dawei & "East-West Corridor" extending from Da Nang to Mawlamyaing.
Develop both corridors to enable overland access across the Indochina Peninsula and significantly ease the transportation and distribution of goods.

Sample Projects

1. Missing Link Rehabilitation (e.g. Neak Loeng Bridge in Cambodia, South-North & Vietnam, central highway)
2. Port Development (e.g. Cai Mep-Thi Vai International Port in Vietnam, Siem Reap Port Multipurpose Terminal in Cambodia, etc.)

Soft infrastructure projects in ASEAN

Examples

1. ASEAN Smart Network
2. Trade facilitation
3. Harmonization of automotive standards
4. Support for Single Shipping Market
5. Support for modernizing flow of goods; construction of land and sea shipping networks

<Maritime ASEAN Economic Corridor>

Consolidate connectivity by developing the ports, port-associated industries as well as energy and ICT network targeting cities in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines.

Sample Projects

1. Development of the Roll-on/Roll-off (RoRo) Network and short-sea shipping (Philippines, Indonesia, etc.)
2. Development of the vessel traffic services systems (Indonesia, etc.)
3. Expansion work on Port Tanjung Priok (Indonesia)
4. Interconnecting electric power cables from Java to Sumatra, etc. (Indonesia, etc.)

'Ring Shipping Route' to be improved described in M/P Chap.3

Potential International Route described as Key Action in M/P Chap.3

JICA's Approach for the Enhancement of ASEAN Connectivity

Physical Connectivity

- West and Southern Economic
- Maritime ASEAN Economic Corridor

Institutional Connectivity

- Asia Cargo Highway
- ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA) on disaster management.

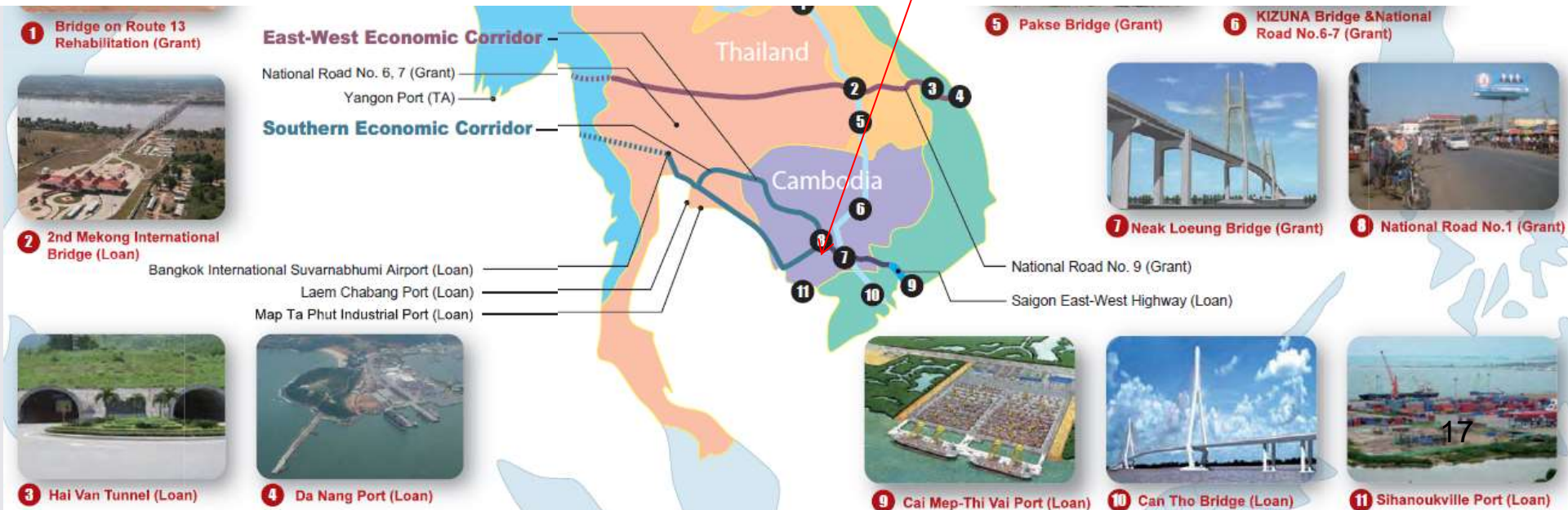
People to People Connectivity

- AUN/SEED-NET
- Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability
- Japan Centers

Physical connectivity: Formation of the Vital Artery for East-West and Southern Economic Corridors



Quality Infrastructure: Construction of Neak Loeung (Tsubasa) Bridge



Institutional Connectivity: JICA's cooperation on customs & trade facilitation

Asia Cargo Highway

- Single Window
- Authorized Economic Operator System
- Customs modernization

Introduction of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS) in Vietnam

People to People Connectivity: Network of 40 engineering universities in ASEAN and Japan

ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia
Engineering Education Development Network
(AUN/SEED-Net)



People to People Connectivity: Joint Research Project on Human Security in Practice: East Asian Experiences 2013-2016

Exploring the way to further operationalize the idea of human security by identifying good practices in ASEAN +3 countries

Phase 1: (Nov. 2013 – Mar. 2015)

Inquiring into various stakeholders' understanding of the concept of human security as well as their perceptions of threats to human security in each country and the region

Phase 2: (Apr. 2015 –)

Case studies to address 3 questions: (1) how to deal with national sovereignty when pressing needs arise, (2) how to provide comprehensive support, (3) how to promote bottom-up empowerment in addition to top-down protection

JICA's practice for Renewable Energy Geothermal Power Development



Ring of Fire : Indonesia, Philippines, Peru, Bolivia,
Nicaragua, Costa Rica

Great Rift Valley : Kenya, Ethiopia

Case in Small Island Developing States

Micro-Grid System in Tongatapu Island

