INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

Conference Report

The conference was organized under the auspices of the World Bank Groups Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) program, a partnership of the Government of Japan and the World Bank though the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice, to facilitate demand driven global knowledge exchange and implementation support of solutions to complex development challenges.
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>GoJ</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
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<td>IDB</td>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>JOIN</td>
<td>Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport &amp; Urban Development</td>
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<td>MDB</td>
<td>Multi-lateral Development Bank</td>
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<td>MLIT</td>
<td>Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism</td>
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<td>MMRDA</td>
<td>Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority</td>
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<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>MOFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>OBA</td>
<td>Output Based Aid</td>
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<td>QII</td>
<td>Quality Infrastructure Investment</td>
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<td>Regional Plan Association</td>
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<td>TDLC</td>
<td>Tokyo Development Learning Center</td>
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<td>TOD</td>
<td>Transit Oriented Development</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>VfM</td>
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Executive Summary

Over the course of the highly engaging and productive 1st Annual International Conference on Sustainable Development through Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII), a consensus of more than 150 experts and practitioners expressed the growing recognition that investments in infrastructure need to be environmentally friendly; technically suitable; promote efficient and equitable land use at the metropolitan, regional, and national scale; and, last but not least, provide good value for money.

The conference succeeded in meeting the following objectives: 1) establishing the value proposition of each element of quality infrastructure from the perspective of a developing country or beneficiary; 2) uncovering the practical application of each element of QII in the design and implementation of infrastructure projects; 3) developing greater shared understanding of the implications of each element of QII towards the realization of sustainable urban development and other long-term goals; 4) establishing a network of experts and practitioners from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), governments, academic organizations, think tanks and the private sector to pursue shared research and application on the efficient and effective application of the principals of quality infrastructure investment; and 5) demonstrating the abundant experience and expertise and lessons of quality infrastructure that Japan can offer the developing world.

“Quality” infrastructure can be seen as infrastructure which addresses five critical elements:

**Economic Efficiency:** achieving value for money over the full project lifecycle by supporting procurement process; adopting life-cycle costs as an evaluation cost; scenarios/options with rated criteria where non-price attributes are assessed with merit points and available to stakeholders; better management of infrastructure projects and service delivery; enhanced flexibility; design for multi-use purposes; better planning and coordination leading to economies of scale, proper mobilization channeling and management of PPPs.

**Resilience against Natural Disasters:** resilience against natural disasters through appropriate infrastructure design as well as adequate systems for disaster preparation and response.

**Safety:** physical and operational safety and durability through improved construction standards, use of
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

management information systems and smart design.

Environmental and Social Sustainability: minimize harmful environmental impacts; improved welfare for all groups in society, attention to needs of traditionally excluded groups; gender considerations; accessibility (particularly for elderly and disabled citizens); citizen engagement in planning; and robust risk-assessment framework.

Economic and Social Contribution: conducive to small and medium enterprise development; facilitates job creation and productivity growth through efficient trade logistics; supports enhanced competitiveness through technology transfer and human capital development.

The conference illustrated the fact that developing and emerging economies continue to grapple with planning infrastructure to deliver basic human needs, including water, sanitation, and electricity. Underlying these issues is the challenge of building infrastructure that is based on smarter decisions, better design and construction, innovative financing, and positioning the private sector as part of the solution. Given limits on available resources to finance investment and necessity for inclusive development in many developing countries, it is important the resources that are available get utilized for infrastructure investments that offer the greatest value for money and which incorporate smart planning and performance characteristics. Quality infrastructure, which takes into account not only the cost of construction but also the longevity, safety and cost to operate over the full-lifecycle of the investment and contributes to local human resource development, is an important part of such a process. Moreover, given the increasing climate change challenges we are facing it is important to maximize the green and resilient aspects of infrastructure, using the latest technologies that emit the least GHG emissions.
Opening Session

The opening session highlighted the emerging demand for Quality Infrastructure projects as a means to address social inclusion, resiliency, and sustainability.

To a Tokyo based audience of more than 150 government officials, infrastructure experts, development professionals, and private sector representatives Mr. Phil Karp, Lead Knowledge Management Officer, World Bank Group began the 1st Annual International Conference on Sustainable Development through Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) by introducing its sponsors: the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the World Bank Group.

Mr. Yasusuke Tsukagoshi, Special Representative, Japan, World Bank Group opened the conference by welcoming all delegated speakers and guests, highlighting the conference’s objectives to further the group's understanding of: (1) the relationship between the characteristics of QII and economic growth, (2) methodologies used to invest efficiently in quality infrastructure, (3) various international measures that promote QII, including those of Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA) in Japan, and (4) important elements of QII. He ended his speech by highlighting the new collaboration between TDLC, the Disaster Risk Management Hub, the Global Infrastructure Facilities, and the World Bank Tokyo Office and noted their ongoing efforts to support the delivery and investment in Quality Infrastructure to client nations.
Mr. Daikichi Momma, Director General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance (MOF), addressed the essence of QII and Japan’s initiative to globally promote quality infrastructure. Also, he indicated the expectation of developing the global activities of MDBs and discussion for QII.

Mr. Momma addressed the 5 essences of QII as follows: (1) Economic efficiency such as low life-cycle cost, (2) safety, (3) resilience against natural disaster, (4) consideration on environmental and social impact, and (5) contribution to the local society and economy including transfer of technology and human resources development. He also emphasized that it is essential to ensure alignment with economic and development strategies at the national and regional level, and to enhance effective resource mobilization including through PPP in order to promote QII.

Also, Mr. Momma has noted the four pillars which support the essence of QII: (1) Expansion and Acceleration of Assistance through JICA, (2) Collaboration with ADB, (3) Measures to Increase the supply of funding for projects with relatively high risk profiles through JBIC, etc. and (4) Promoting the Importance of QII globally in the process of developing relevant international standards.

Mr. Momma has noted that the discussion of QII is expected to deepen through the international fora such as G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016, and it is necessary to discuss how to develop QII in a practical manner.

Finally, Mr. Momma expressed the importance of promoting infrastructure development which partner countries will eventually value in 10 to 20 years, and the Government of
Japan will continue to provide opportunities for close communication with partner countries as well as private sectors.

**Mr. Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, World Bank Group** began his speech by explaining the restructuring of the WBG as well as the establishment of Phase III of TDLC in collaboration with MOF. He acknowledged MOF, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure Transport and Tourism (MLIT)'s engagement in co-sponsoring the conference. He stressed that QII is a crucial factor in realizing the twin goals of the WBG. Although difficult tradeoffs must be made in terms of technology and cost, he explained that investing in quality infrastructure today means a better tomorrow for future generations, especially the poor, as exemplified by ongoing QII in Columbia. Mr. Vasques concluded his speech by expressing his hopes that this conference will be a start of a continued dialogue, linking the QII aspect to the procurement of WBG under the new framework.
Keynote Session on Urban Development and Quality Infrastructure

Overview of global trends in urban development and infrastructure planning and linkages to sustainable growth.

Mr. Peter Calthorpe, Principal, Calthorpe Associates began his keynote speech by explaining that cities and infrastructure are complicated feedback loops, where one (cities) demands the other (infrastructure) and infrastructure choices in turn shape cities. He emphasized the need to envisage the types of cities we as societies want in terms of quality of life and measured impacts, and using that vision to identify infrastructure needs. Mr. Calthorpe then introduced an evolving methodology for helping societies and politicians come to a consensus on urban development decisions. This methodology involves 1) scenario planning that allows many debatable visions of urban development; and 2) analysis across multiple metrics (water and energy usage, carbon emissions, congestion, etc.) to enable decision makers to come to a consensus on a shared vision and infrastructure needs.

Mr. Calthorpe used the example of global carbon emissions and the effects of income inequalities in urban areas on carbon emissions to explain how choices in urban development are key to reducing carbon output per capita. For example, California has adopted building standards that will enable it to reduce carbon emissions per capita to half that of the United States of America (USA) average.

To illustrate the complexity of the decision making process around urban development Mr. Calthorpe introduced 3 general examples of urban sprawl: low-income sprawl (e.g. Mexico), high-density sprawl (e.g. China), and high-income sprawl (e.g. USA). Each type of sprawl has its own “urban footprint” with its own development challenges that can...
be analyzed across a variety of matrices to inform future infrastructure decisions. Scenario analysis across multiple variables was used to help decision makers in California envisage impacts of development choices across a range of matrices (transport congestion, energy consumption, carbon emissions, water usage, etc.). He gave detailed examples about such scenario planning can illustrate differences in outcomes as a result of choices of development models, such as land use, transport, environmental threats, etc., and help decision makers coalesce around a shared urban vision and the infrastructure choices needed to achieve that vision.

Mr. Calthorpe concluded his keynote speech by reiterating that a multi-sector matrix analysis can help to build consensus around a shared vision of smart, sustainable cities that in turn will inform future infrastructure investment decisions. When asked what principles guided his smart growth scenario analysis for the Los Angeles example he presented, Mr. Calthorpe outlined the following 10 principles: 1) Preserve (urban grown boundaries to preserve natural ecologies, agrarian landscapes and cultural heritage sites), 2) Transit Oriented Development (match density and mix to transit capacity in station areas), 3) Mix (create mixed-use neighborhoods and districts), 4) Connect (increase density of road network and limit block size), 5) Walk (design walkable streets and human scale neighborhoods), 6) Bike (prioritize bicycle networks and auto-free streets), 7) Transit (develop high quality transit and affordable BRT), 8) Shift mode (increase mobility by regulating parking and road use), 9) Green building (employ best practice in building conservation), and 10) Sustainable infrastructure (community systems should be based on conservation, renewables and recycling).
Perspectives on Quality Infrastructure Investment from International Organizations

Presentations on challenges and solutions of Quality Infrastructure from a regional perspective and from the perspective of international organizations.

Mr. Diego Margot, Economic Specialist of IDB, presented IDB’s work on mainstreaming Quality Infrastructure Investment, a new integrated vision that translates into a multi-sectoral approach to infrastructure investment. Mr. Margot stressed that this vision stresses delivery of services to end users that infrastructure provides, such as improved connectivity, increased systems reliability and decreases in power losses. It is hence important to plan, build, and maintain quality infrastructure that provides services of high quality to promote sustainable and inclusive growth. Mr. Margot also addressed the challenges for mainstreaming this new vision, since Latin America lags behind in infrastructure investment compared to advanced regions; its low quality roads lead to more fatal accidents, a big gap between urban and rural area for non-continuous services. Latin America is subject to severe natural disasters and resilient infrastructure is needed, however, the total investment amount for infrastructure in Latin America is decreasing compared to 1980s. Diego mentioned that it is important to bring in public and private investment together through PPP scheme.

KEY QUESTIONS

How does each MDB address “quality infrastructure” and what are the institutions in place that serve to ensure its delivery to client nations?

What are some of the main challenges to infrastructure development in each region of coverage; how are infrastructure financing gaps being addressed while giving adequate attention to quality?

What are some best practices wherein quality infrastructure investment has contributed to more sustainable outcomes of a project/program?
Mr. Jordan Schwartz, Director, Infrastructure & Urban Development Hub, Singapore, World Bank Group, mentioned that the MDBs are relatively small financiers of infrastructure in EMDEs, presenting figures showing the WBG average infrastructure commitments per year (USD 20 billion) and the portion of MDB and PPI financing represents (15-20%), stressing that the MDBs alone cannot make a significant impact. Mr. Schwartz also described the weight put on the various dimensions of quality differs for different stakeholders. These dimensions may be: Access, Reliability, and Affordability for Consumer perspective; Environmental/Resilience, Social, and Fiscal for Society perspective; Climate impacts and Technology transfer for Global Community perspective; Equilibrium (the cost of capital and the IRR) for Economic Regulator perspective; Debt performance, Risk adjusted returns, reputational risks for Investor perspective; and Efficiency and Continuity (Financial and Operational) for Service provider perspective. While some quality indicators are complementary across stakeholders, other quality indicators may require policy decisions to weigh trade-offs. Moreover, these dimensions of quality call for the need of a life-cycle perspective. There is also the issue of finding investors for long-term investment in countries with significant currency risks. Mr. Schwartz concluded by describing the challenge for ourselves and client countries going forward is to look at the Quality Investment over time, building in incentives, cost structures, and financial model approaches that will value these assets from a long-term perspective.

Mr. Bruno Dercon, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Asia & Pacific, introduced the “Quality” mentioned in the “State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015” report with a subtitle “Urban transformations shifting from quantity to quality.” “Quality of life” is mentioned in the publication which is addressed for emerging middle class with a new set of quality expectations coming forward. Issues of inclusion, community driven development by states, multilevel governance and resilience, better finance and so forth were set forth as a quality expectation in the report. Mr. Dercon explained how infrastructure was addressed in the Habitat 2 agenda and Habitat 3 agenda, SDG9 on infrastructure (innovation, efficiency, and technology) that can bring development and SDG11 on making cities resilient, safe, sustainable, inclusive, and so forth, which foremost captures spatial agglomeration among other SDGs to address better
urbanization towards the future. Mr. Dercon explained the movement and on-going discussion on urban infrastructure by the 10th policy units set up globally for Habitat 3 (including WB), putting infrastructure forward within the context of productive, efficient urban development, spatial configuration, compact cities, green cities, rethinking sprawls, linking that to urban finance, national urban policies, and mobility. Bruno introduced the UN Habitat publication “International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning” (2015), which had over 100,000 downloads worldwide showing the public eagerness towards urban planning including the idea of Transit-Oriented Development. Mr. Dercon concluded by introducing “Global Land Tool Network” (http://www.gltn.net/), which UN Habitat, together with 49 organizations, developed 50 tools to address persistent issue of tenure and security. He concluded that it is time such tools and networks could be put to use in the pursuit of sustainable urban planning for cities and to enable communities to reach out to planners to address issues surrounding compact cities, green urbanization, and spatial configurations.
Japanese Perspectives on Quality Infrastructure Investment

Overview of Japan’s Quality Infrastructure Investment Programs and Partnerships

Mr. Yutaka Hasegawa, Assistant Vice Minister, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) provided an explanation on the five important elements of QII, namely: economically efficient (low life cycle cost), inclusive (e.g. barrier-free), safe and resilient (e.g. disaster risk sensitive), sustainable (e.g. environment-friendly), and assuring convenience and amenity (e.g. user-friendly). Subsequently he introduced MLIT’s four main activities on QII, which are: (1) JOIN (Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development), (2) public-private conference for QII (held in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tanzania, Mozambique), (3) city-tours (over 70 countries participated) and company-tours (over 34 countries participated) for foreign embassies in Japan, and (4) strategic marketing of QII. JOIN is the first and only “hands-on” fund in Japan sponsored by government and private sector. JOIN specializes in overseas infrastructure investment, providing funds as well as Japanese expertise and high-end technology solutions to infrastructure projects worldwide. Some of the key strategic marketing tools introduced include, among others, the Quality Infrastructure Investment Casebook and promotion videos on MLIT-related infrastructure systems.

KEY QUESTIONS

What are the comparative advantages that Japan has over quality infrastructure delivery and investment?

What are some key strategies that Japan has in terms of sharing the benefits of the nation’s quality infrastructure delivery and investment with its international counterparts?

How can we mobilize resources including those from the private sector more effectively toward quality infrastructure investment and deliver tangible development outcomes?
Mr. Tatsuhiko Takesada, Corporate Officer, Managing Director for Project, Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN) supplemented Mr. Hasegawa’s speech by further explaining the detailed mandates of JOIN, mentioning that equity investment, technology transfer, and human resource development are its key mandates to spread safe and reliable infrastructure around the world. He gave three examples: investment for Thi Vai International Port’s terminal business in Vietnam jointly with Kyoei Steel Ltd. (an electric furnace company) & Tatsumi Shokai Co., Ltd. (a port terminal operator); high-speed railway development project in the State of Texas of the United States of America, jointly led by the U.S. private company Texas Central Partners, LLC (TCP); and investment of approximately JPY5.6 billion in the planning of four urban passenger railway projects in Brazil, carried out together with Mitsui & Co., Ltd, West Japan Railway Company, and one of the Brazilian leading conglomerate Odebrecht Group.

Mr. Naoki Ito, Vice-President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) explained that there are three dimensions of QII; the financial element (effective mobilization of financial resources through PPP, etc.); technology & engineering element (ensuring the quality of infrastructure through economic efficiency, inclusiveness, safety and resilience, sustainability, convenience and amenities); and the process & governance element (ensuring alignment with socioeconomic development and development strategies of developing countries/regions as well as comprehensive response to the needs, application of high-quality standards, and the contribution to the local society and economy).
Regional, Spatial and Jurisdictional Elements of Quality Infrastructure Session

This session examined global best practices in urban and infrastructure planning, taking into account how cities and regions (groups of adjacent metropolitan areas, states, or provinces) plan effectively for smart and sustainable growth.

Ms. Uma Adusumilli, Chief Planner, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) presented regional planning efforts in the Mumbai metropolitan region stressing how the creation of institutions, financing mechanisms, policy and regulatory instruments are all crucial to defining infrastructure needs. She explained the complexity of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) with its 17 municipalities and 1029 villages not to mention the existing issues such as slums, informal sector jobs, and inadequate public transportation to name a few. Mumbai also suffers from legislative and administrative/jurisdictional issues as regional plans in India are policy plans that require governance, regional policy, and finance and infrastructure frameworks, requiring accurate population and employment projections. Ms. Adusumilli mentioned the importance of establishing a reasonable information system, as well as continuous trend analysis. MMRDA undertakes land development and control regulations, regional institution building, regional coordination, designing and funding regional infrastructure projects (almost 200 projects, 1 billion dollars lending), and handles rehabilitation issues. A lot of goodwill is generated due to the financing of activities, which helps ensure regional infrastructure development is of the right kind and includes the right partnerships. She

KEY QUESTIONS

What are some innovative urban planning approaches that explore new analytical techniques and institutional reforms to achieve efficient and equitable urban as well as metropolitan infrastructure investment?

How can quality infrastructure investment contribute to efficient and equitable land use while fostering compact urban growth?

How have megacities in the world delivered infrastructure whilst coping with pressures of rapid population and economic growth, and what are the key lessons learned from
also touched on MMRDA’s recent development on regional information system that is funded by the WBG.

Mr. Guillermo Velasco Rodriguez, Program Director, Molina Center, Mexico City presented one of the successful cases of technology transfer from US to Mexico with the assistance of the WBG, exemplifying that tools for good urban planning meeting economic, environmental, and social objectives, could achieve quality infrastructure. Mr. Rodriguez addressed the challenges of scarcity of data in developing countries needed for proper analysis and the frequent need for short-term approaches. As exemplified in Merida, he presented the tools used in urban planning, including land consumption scenarios, projection plans, and urban carrying capacity (priority assessment). Mr. Rodriguez concluded that the investment in new urban projects can either increase or decrease the sustainability of a city. In addition he emphasized that urban planning tools should be transformed to match cases for a smaller scale cities by adopting rapid approaches that adequately assess and identify priorities and capacities, conduct deep analysis, take advantage of metropolitan approaches, and that result in actionable infrastructure and investment plans.

Mr. Julian Castro Agudelo, Coordinator, Sustainable and Competitive Cities, FINDETER presented the challenges for urban growth in emerging cities from the perspective of smaller scale cities in Latin America, Colombia in particular, and the Caribbean. Julian presented the example of city of Valledupar located across the border of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, an exceptional reserve in Colombia where over 30,000 inhabitants and four different indigenous communities coexist in close proximity to the urban. Thus, the need to approach the territory holistically not only by preserving traditional culture and its environment but growing smart. He emphasized the importance of taking a strategic approach to urban growth analysis taking into account both demographic growth and
spatial occupation over time. In addition weaknesses within the urban (strata segregation, urban voids, informal settlements) and strengths (open green spaces, density) were analyzed. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of having analytics, scenario planning, to influence a better decision making while securing sustainable investment.

Ms. Pierina Sanchez, New York Director, Regional Plan Association (RPA), New York presented the process of the formulation of the Fourth regional plan for New York metropolitan region, a vast region that includes 3 states (New Jersey, and Connecticut) with 31 counties governments and 23 million residence. Ms. Sanchez explained that immense social and economic change occurred at the time of release Third regional plan in 1996, and that there was a need to reinvest in transport system network and to create opportunities for increasingly diverse communities. RPA incorporated all these elements when it facilitated the Fourth regional plan (2012-2016) by investing in rigorous data analysis and robust public engagement process. She concluded that while scenario analysis was an integral part of the process, the key element of success was engagement with partners along every step of the process.

Discussants then provided tips for successful urban planning, such as establishing good will to help in achieving the right balance of quality and cost, providing adequate information for the stakeholders to encourage participation and make proper scenario choices, addressing urban growth by filling the urban voids before expanding the land, and extracting information by looking at the impact for individuals. Mr. Vergara concluded the session by reflecting how important it is to foster new ideas, try out new methodologies, and sometimes encouraging disruptive ways of thinking in urban development planning and creating recipes for the future now to tackle urban growth.
Closing Session for Day 1

This session served as the closing for Day 1 of the Conference. Reflections were made on Key Outcomes, Discussion Points and Next Steps.

Mr. Daniel Levine, Senior Officer of the Tokyo Development Center, World Bank Group, the session moderator, introduced the closing session of Day 1 of the International Conference on Sustainable Development through “Quality infrastructure Investment.

Mr. Hideaki Mizukoshi, Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced, thanked and congratulated the host of the conference the World Bank Tokyo Development Center for this extremely timely and important conference. International commitments to implement Quality Infrastructure have been repeatedly mentioned in major international agreements over the past few years such as the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Addis Ababa action agenda. On the one hand these are a testament to the challenge posed by the global demand/supply gap of infrastructure, which is a serious impediment to global economic growth. On the other hand these statements reinforce that it is not enough to only focus on resource mobilization but also to focus on the various stages of infrastructure development for the promotion of quality infrastructure. Filling the huge infrastructure gap in quantity is imperative but focusing solely on quantity is not sufficient. This conference has built on the momentum of the Workshop on “Quality Infrastructure Investment” co-organized last year by the World Bank, Government of Australia and Government of Japan. Building infrastructure related capacity to promote economic growth of the developing nations has been one of main pillars of Japan’s development policy for decades, it is no exaggeration to say that Japan's
development has been a history of overcoming poverty and developing with countries in the region by promoting quality infrastructure investment. Knowhow and lessons learned has allowed Japan to assist developing countries around the world in Quality Infrastructure. This year TICAD 6 will be held in Kenya and will serve as a springboard for Japan to promote quality infrastructure in Africa. This conference will be an invaluable opportunity for all to step up their respective efforts around the pursuit of Quality Infrastructure and to meet whatever challenges face them.

Mr. Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, World Bank Group brought together key discussion points from the sessions of the day. Mr. Momma challenged the group on the practical meaning of Quality Infrastructure facing to the realities of developing countries. He also reminded the group of Peter Calthorpe’s principal and Calthorpe Associates’ issues on urban infrastructure and the 10 important practical ways to define sustainability in the reality of rapid urbanization that are witnessed around the world. We learned from Diego Margot, Economist Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank, the transition his organization has made from simple infrastructure with basic economic analysis toward a complex analysis of quality infrastructure which considers regional development, safety of roads, lower maintenance costs, and the need to improve the capacity of staff to think about how to implement quality infrastructure projects in multidimensional ways. There was an issue raised by Jordan Z. Schwartz, Director, the Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub in Singapore, World Bank Group, that highlighted the negative economic consequences of not implementing quality infrastructure projects. What are the costs of not having water and resources, and not pursuing inclusive and sustainable infrastructure? Bruno Dercon, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific connected for us the ideals of quality infrastructure with the new urban agenda that will be discussed at the Habitat 3 conference which only occurs every 20 years.

Mr. Yutaka Hasegawa, Assistant Vice Minister, MLIT, Government of Japan introduced the spectrum of the various options from which developing countries can select the appropriate one.

Mr. Tatsuhiko Takesada, Corporate Officer, Managing Director for Project, Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN), explained very the notion that trade-offs are important, it is not simply low-quality
versus high cost but something in-between where every country need to make choices as they approach quality infrastructure.

*Mr. Naoki Ito, Vice-President, JICA* brought the perspective that JICA added elements to the definition of Quality Infrastructure. Of particular interest was to look at the broader scope of stakeholders with the beneficiaries of the services to ensure a deep understanding of the trade-offs and benefits of various approaches. Additionally, it was inspiring to see that JICA was learning and modifying approaches towards quality infrastructure to meet client needs.

Quality infrastructure is not just individual projects but is really the linkages to economic development, of communities, cities, metropolitan areas, and regions. It is very much about sustainable communities which are clean and efficient, inclusive bringing all elements of society, resilient to the disasters of today and tomorrow that will be made worse by climate change, and finally communities that are productive and competitive. All of these elements require infrastructure services that are high quality across a spectrum of options. Countries need to understand their capacity today and tomorrow to operate and maintain quality infrastructure. Decisions around infrastructure will have impacts not only on today but on future generations’ approaches and services.

When we look at options how do we look at improvements that are not too expensive but improve the quality and delivery of infrastructure services in a practical manner:

The closing session was followed by a reception to allow for networking and further discussion of the challenges and solutions raised during the first day of the conference.
Opening Session for Day 2

This opening session will highlight the emergent demand for Quality Infrastructure projects as a means to address social inclusion, resilience, and sustainability

Daniel Levine, Senior Officer of the Tokyo Development Learning Center, World Bank Group kicked off Day 2 of the International Conference on Sustainable Development through “Quality Infrastructure Investment” by welcoming the large audience of government officials, infrastructure experts, development professionals, and private sector representatives which had assembled at the Tokyo Development Learning Center. Mr. Levine went on to quick review some of the key discussion points of the previous day and introduce the technical nature of the 2nd day. He also introduced the “Davos Style” setup and modalities that would be utilized throughout the day to ensure deep engaging dialogues.

Mr. Ede Ijjes-Vasquez, Sr. Director of the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice of the World Bank Group began after a brief introduction, by extending his sincere appreciation to the co-organizers from the Government of Japan, Mr. Daikichi Momma and Mr. Masaaki Iizuka from Ministry of Finance, Mr. Yutaka Hasegawa and Mr. Takehiko Mori from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Mr. Hideaki Mizukoshi from Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also expressed gratitude to the speakers who are ready to share their experience in the field to add an extra value to this conference.

He went on to explain that Day 2 will dive deeper into each of the elements of Quality Infrastructure Investment at a practical level drawing on both Japanese and international experience, comparing and contrasting elements from both experiences. Each of the sessions will address one of the key elements of QII with the clear intent of 1) establishing the value proposition of each particular element from the perspective of a client country or beneficiary; 2) to uncover the practical application of each element of QII in the design and implementation of infrastructure projects; and 3) exploring the implications of each element of QII towards the realization of sustainable urban development and other long-term goals.
Session 2 will address economic efficiency through QII, looking into value for money over full project cycle and better management of infrastructure projects and service delivery. This session will explore the spectrum of choices such as design, cost, technology etc. that must be considered by public decision makers to ensure the QII chosen is best for the community and civil society. One key element to consider is choosing a design that is flexible enough to adapt over time with economic development.

Session 3 will look into the social inclusion dimension of QII with a special focus on universal design and its application to accessibility particularly for elderly and disabled citizens; improved welfare for all groups in society; attention to needs of traditionally excluded groups; gender considerations; pro-poor; and urban-rural balance and integration. True QII by definition excludes no segment of society in its design and operation. There are an estimated 900m people in the world with at least 1 disability and their needs must be considered when designing and operating QII.

Session 4 will focus on safety and resilience regarding QII. Countries that ensure the quality of their infrastructure through both deliberate design and appropriate use and maintenance consistently demonstrate greater resilience to the shocks and stresses that disaster and climate risk pose. QII must work well and be safe both during construction and operation. It must be designed to ensure end users are safe and feel safe. QII provides practical solutions that allow systems that are not only resilient to natural disasters but have reliable O&M designs that are adaptable to ensure continued safety.

Session 5 will address environmental sustainability through the development of QII. This session will review not only the impact of infrastructure on the environment, but also how QII should be designed to ensure natural resources are used efficiently. Indeed,
environment and economy go hand in hand, and the economic aspect which is an important factor defining the actual livability and convenience of the people should not be overlooked. In this session we will hear about an important new platform for sustainable cities that the World Bank is developing with support from the Global Environment Facility.

Session 6 will address convenience and comfort, livability and social urbanism aspect of QII. Particular focus will be on reliability; compatibility with local lifestyle and culture; and ease of operation and maintenance. QI must support the building of communities and encourage economic activity – these are cyclically reinforcing. Public transportation systems must be developed that are comfortable and convenient to ensure that the public moves away from expensive private solutions to public ones that are more efficient and better for the environment.

In our final session today we will look at addressing institutional capacity constraints in effective infrastructure planning, implementation and maintenance. The focal points for this session will be the capacity requirements for implementing QII; how we effectively develop the capacity of cities to design, implement and monitor quality infrastructure projects. Institutional capacity is critical to ensuring design of QII, collection of revenues for payback, and maintenance, otherwise benefits will not be realized.

Although each session as is look specifically at one element of QII to allow us to discuss practical application, it is important to recognize that quality infrastructure is by definition multifaceted in approach. At the end of the day we hope to use these case studies to continue the conversation around QII and to ensure we share our experiences in the future to support QI that continues to support our development goals.
Mr. Takehiko Mori from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism introduced the Government of Japan’s definition of QII. From their perspective QII has 5 elements: 1) Economic efficiency; 2) Inclusiveness; 3) Safety and resilience; 4) Sustainability; and 5) Convenience and amenities. Value for money necessitates that QII is economical in terms of both construction and during operation and maintenance, after brief introduction. At planning stage, QII must be designed to minimize land expropriation, reduce diseconomies, alleviate congestions, etc. Infrastructure must be considered over its lifetime to evaluate economic efficiency. Inclusiveness is another key element that must be sensitive to gender, barrier free, ensure a balance between urban and rural development, and improve the welfare and economy of residents, including poorest segments of the population. QII must also be resilient to natural disasters including backup planning and prompt recovery. It must also be safe both during the construction phase and during operation. For example, Japan’s Shinkansen system was developed and over its 50 years in operation there have been no fatalities. Sustainability has many facets including environmental sustainability, high performance and optimized operation, and sustainability of management. Convenience and amenities are necessary to ensure a high level of trustworthiness of services, high affinity with local culture and lifestyle, reduction of user’s burdens via highly integrated systems (e.g., TOD), and ease of operations and maintenance. Through a Japanese grant to Phnom Penh, in over 100 locations traffic lights have been improved and a traffic control center developed with the result being average speed increased by 14% and # of police required reduced by 20%. Finally any definition of QII must ensure that it contributes to the economic well-being of the community and society in general.
Addressing Economic Efficiency through Quality Infrastructure

Interactive panel discussion addressing the economic efficiency dimension of Quality Infrastructure with particular focus on: value for money over full project lifecycle; better management of infrastructure projects and service delivery; enhanced flexibility; design for multi-use purposes; better planning/coordination leading to economies of scale, SMART city solutions.

Masaaki Iizuka, Director for Development Issues, Multilateral Development Banks Division, International Bureau, and Ministry of Finance presented recent developments surrounding sustainable development (e.g. climate resilience in SDG9) and quality infrastructure both internationally and in Japan. During his discussion of Quality Infrastructure, he emphasized that it is critical to identify value but acknowledged the challenges of doing so since the notion of QII depends on value for whom (donors and recipient countries), for what (target range of projects or regions), and by when (initial cost vs life time cost and long term benefits). To address these challenges, Government of Japan has increased JICA loans together with ADB, revised laws to increase supply of funding for projects with higher risk through JBIC, has been hosting international conferences promoting the importance of Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII), and has compiled “QII Case book”. Mr. Iizuka touched on the Green Climate fund and recent decisions made in the last GCF board meeting, and on the new procurement framework being adopted by the WB and the ADB, which sets Value for Money (VfM) as a core principle for effective, efficient and economic use of resources.

KEY QUESTIONS

How does long-term planning and management of infrastructure projects affect QII delivery from a perspective of value for money over full project cycle?

In what ways are design for multi-use purposes and enhanced flexibility relative to QII delivery?

How should we take into consideration the suggestion of taking more time and costs by including climate and disaster considerations into the design of
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taking consideration non-price attributes and life-cycle costs on top of the price, all of which are supported by the Government.

Paul Kriss, Global Lead, Sustainable City Infrastructure and Services, World Bank Group, stated the importance of defining the parameters what QI constitutes of relaying that concept to clients. Japan is spearheading multi-use of assets, but when talking about its concept it is important to show that this is possible and value added. At the end of the day we must articulate that the overall investment cost of QII will be cheaper in the long run even if the initial cost is high.

The moderator then questioned the panelists on how to address aspects of additional cost in order to reap those long-term benefits from a private sector perspective, and Jordan Schwartz, Director of the Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub in Singapore, World Bank Group, explained that if infrastructures provides service where users are willing to pay, that revenue can be secured to finance investments (project and private sector); but if there is additional need for the society (environmental, social) it is important that the public cover those costs of investment. Mr. Schwartz further argued that elements of public goods are in every aspect of infrastructure; it's almost impossible to make an investment an entirely private good, and public good tends to be covered by tax payer and society as a whole.

A question was raised from the floor on how to manage interest of different stakeholders with different values, and Jordan responded that government is responsible in setting objectives of infrastructure and private sectors as developers/operators/financiers are tools of public sectors to achieve those objectives. Mr. Kriss and Mr. Iizuka reemphasized the importance of government's fundamental role in administering/coordinating other stakeholders.
Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, World Bank Group raised a question from the floor on how to design procurement for better life-cycle analysis and how to strengthen capacity for the infrastructure investment with complex bidding processes. Jordan emphasized the importance and recognition needed for long-term operations and maintenance, long-term contract/relationship between the projects and institutions, which will make life cycle costs lower in the end and to build appropriate capacity to monitor its outputs and outcomes. Mr. Kriss addressed the need for the stakeholders to live with uncertainty and the tolerance required of institutions and governments. There will be a need to provide adequate technical assistance on on-going project and ability to renegotiate to adapt to changes in society and people over time.

Carmen Nonay, Practice Manager, Global Partnerships & Resource Mobilization, World Bank Group commented by introducing Output-Based Aid (OBA) mechanism in infrastructure together with International Finance Corporation (IFC), which involves private sectors to reach out to the poor.

Joo Chye Young, Director, Engineering Development and Procurement Department, Public Utilities Board, Singapore National Water Agency shared an example of a long-term master plan that enabled Singapore to provide high quality infrastructure and at the same time achieve cost-effective public services. He emphasized the importance of systematic assessment for life-cycle cost, diversified approaches to make sure the products “spin off” (multiple use of the product through engineering solution). The final discussion explored how Singapore developed water supply pricing to match public satisfaction, and Mr. Young presented the marginal cost approach to structure tariff, water conservation tax, and government effort in bringing in stakeholders to maintain the tariff and meet public consent.
Addressing Social Inclusion through Quality Infrastructure

This interactive panel discussion addressed the sustainability dimension of Quality Infrastructure Investment with particular focus on the utilization of universal design as a methodology of social inclusion for infrastructure projects.

Carmen Nonay, Practice Manager, Global Partnerships & Resource Mobilization, World Bank Group introduced the Social Inclusion through Quality Infrastructure session as moderator and framed the importance of social inclusion as a fundamental component of Quality Infrastructure Investment.

Ms. Charlotte Vuyiswa McClain-Nhlapo, Lead Social Development Specialist, World Bank Group began her presentation by stressing the importance of Universal Design (UD) and its implications for the World Bank and our clients. Universal Design means design of products and environments that are used by all people without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Simply put it is design for everyone. Ms. McLain then identified four broad reasons for adopting UD: 1) Legal obligation within the international framework of The Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities; 2) Business case for UD and the demand from clients; 3) the fact that it’s good design that makes good sense; and 4) Linkage to the twin goals of the WB. By definition UD demands a participatory approach requiring the involvement of users and their perspectives. As such it is a trigger that promotes social inclusion, particularly of traditionally marginalized groups. Furthermore UD is 1) cost effective as retrofitting is exorbitantly expensive and 2) flexible in that it is cognizant of local situations, recognizes cultural appropriateness, takes into account population.
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demographics, etc. Concluding her remarks, Ms. McLain outlined five considerations for the implementation of UD: 1) Incorporation of UD from the outset is not only necessary and cost effective but promotes social conclusion; 2) Establish participatory mechanisms for consultations; 3) Educate designers; 4) Importance of inclusion of UD in procurement components; and 5) Recognition of regional/country accessibility standards.

Mr. Shigeyuki Taguchi, Managing Director, Tokyo International Air Terminal Corporation (TIAT) explained TIAT was chosen to operate the Haneda International Terminal thanks to their Universal Design embedded proposal. Haneda International Terminal was 100% financed by Private Finance Initiative (PFI), a competitive bidding process. TIAT included Universal Design in their proposed bid which was centered around: 1) Customer service satisfaction matrix; 2) Human services for humans; 3) Universal Design; and 4) Multilingualization. Universal Design has proved to be economically viable and TIAT has made consecutive net profits against increasing revenues. That profit is directly correlated to high customer service feedback.

Ms. Hiromi Kishida, Lecturer, Mirairo Ltd. and Nami Kishida, Mirairo Ltd. began their presentation by explaining how Japan had moved from the term Barrier Free, which focused specifically on the elderly and those with disabilities, to Universal Design the focus of which is universal. This represented a shift from barriers related to those disabilities in design, to the recognition of value in design that is universal. The combination of inclusive facilities based on Universal Design, and enhancement of peoples' assistance and information can complement the facility barriers. Mirairo currently develops free application which is associating with The Nippon Foundation on mobile phone to indicate how much of the Universal Design notion is taken into account in various shops and restaurants around cities. According to Ms. Hiromi Kishida, less than 2% of restaurants have Universal Designed lavatories, so people who is in need of Universal Design can rely on the information application and it is indeed a business opportunity as well.
Mr. P. R. K. Murthy, Head, Transport & Communication Division, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) confirmed that Mumbai Metro was also designed with physical infrastructure with Urban Design notion from the beginning. Good integration between stations and around facilities such as bus terminals, taxi ride and trains is one takeaway from Japanese cities.

Panelist agreed that poverty reduction and UD infrastructure are strongly correlated, especially when you consider that 80% of people with disabilities come from the extreme poverty. Universal Design enables the inclusion of those members of society who are often marginalized; UD schools ensure education to all children and UD transportation allows access to markets and increased job opportunities. Panelist also agreed on the economic benefit of UD compared to retrofitting, arguing UD could make infrastructure more competitive or even cheaper compared to other peer terminal construction.
Addressing Safety and Resilience through Quality Infrastructure

This session addressed the application of disaster safety and resilience measures and approaches in the context of infrastructure projects. Targeting opportunities within design, implementation as well as operations and maintenance.

James Newman, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Specialist, DRM Hub, Tokyo, World Bank Group introduced the session’s focus on approaches that enhance resilience and safety throughout the design, construction, and operation of infrastructure investments. He noted the growing investment of the World Bank in disaster resilience, reaching over US$5 billion per year in new development finance commitments in 2015. Finally, he pointed to the need for targeted technical assistance coupled with expert insights to make resilience and safety-enhancing approaches effective and sustainable for developing countries.

Ms. Jolanta Kryspin-Watson, Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist for the East Asia Pacific (EAP) Region and leader of the Urban Floods Community of Practice (UFCOP), World Bank Group presented several examples from the growing portfolio of World Bank projects including in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam and Jakarta in Indonesia, addressing urban upgrading and urban flood risk management. She advised on practical steps toward urban resilience emphasizing the importance of prioritization in investments for the resilience in critical infrastructure and the importance of sharing knowledge and experience through events such as this one and communities of practices.

KEY QUESTIONS

How can governments identify/prioritize resilience-enhancing opportunities in their current and future infrastructure needs?

How can governments and development partners promote the value in quality infrastructure that is resilient to the hazards faced?

How can governments ensure that risk-informed infrastructure (e.g., roads, buildings, etc.) and risk-reducing infrastructure (e.g., embankments, etc.) are operated and maintained to provide value and manage risks over time?
Mr. Hiroyuki Yoshimura, Director, Overseas Development Promotion Office, Japan

Urban Renaissance Agency explained how the development of Koshigaya Lake Town reduced the high flood risk of the surrounding area, by working with national and local authorities to deploy a combination of hard and soft measures, including drainage ditches and man-made retention ponds, which now serves as a biotope and recreation area for the community.

Ms. Pierina Sanchez, Director, Regional Plan Association (RPA), New York shared the multidisciplinary and participatory approach - "Rebuild by Design" - that RPA and partners took up following the destruction caused by Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Working with government and civil communities, teams of engineers, researchers, designers, and community members drafted proposals to enhance resilience, including the noted “Big U” project, which aims to reduce the risk of storm surge and make the waterfront more accessible.

Ms. Kyoko Gendatsu, Senior Producer, NHK shared a clip from her acclaimed documentary on "Flooding and Megacities", which showed how Tokyo’s impressive infrastructure, such as vast underground drainage and flood gates, help manage its flood risk. She called on the media, policymakers, and the public to rally around a greater understanding of disaster and climate risk, by highlighting the evidence and impacts of these risks and working to reduce them through risk assessment, targeted warnings, and ultimately investments in risk reduction.

Panelists agreed on the importance of a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, and inclusive approach to designing and operating quality infrastructure. It should be integrated to an informed understanding of disaster and climate risk to best tackle resilience challenges. Panelists agreed on value in communicating disaster risks accurately and effectively to policymakers and the public, as well as engaging communities, government, private sector, civil society and others actively to find the best solutions to manage these risks.

Both hard and soft skills are required, and must be managed to draw out the best of each and combine for financially and operationally sustainable solutions. Moreover, harnessing the political and social momentum after major disaster events can aid a resilient recovery. By combining appropriate physical investments in a variety of sectors with proper operational practices, countries can enhance their resilience to shocks and stresses, maximize the full life-cycle value of their investments.
This interactive panel discussion addressed the sustainability dimension of Quality Infrastructure Investment with particular focus on minimizing harmful environmental impacts and robust risk-assessment framework.

Ms. Xueman Wang, Program Manager for Sustainable Cities (Singapore), World Bank Group explained holistic and integrated approaches to foster coordination between central government and intra agencies, a strategy to attract more private sector investment to fill out infrastructure gap and shared indicators to measure co-benefit to translate the human centered new urbanization into reality.

Mr. Tomohiko Miyahara, General Manager, CRE Business Development Group, Panasonic Corporation cum President, Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town Management Company Ltd. emphasized the importance of strong collaboration among communities, citizens, cities, and business. The company spent years planning community development with the local governments and business alliances, organizing periodic forums with citizens to identify needed smart energy, security, mobility, and wellness infrastructure and community services.

KEY QUESTIONS

How can QII address the effects of climate change on cities?
What are the risks of not including climate change in the planning of infrastructure projects?
What are some good examples of addressing climate change through QII?
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Mr. Le Anh Tuan, Team Leader, Consultant, VICEN Co. Jsc, Can Tho, Vietnam introduced a risk based approach, emphasizing how geospatial risk visualization helped policy makers choose cost effective infrastructure for the Can Tho Urban Development and Resilience Project. The spatial data infrastructure is used in multiple ways including overall spatial planning, financial and social projection analysis instruments. It also allows multi government agencies to use the data as a single point for urban resilience information management.

Mr. Sumila Gulyani, Global Lead, urban Strategy and Analytics, World Bank Group summarized that integrated urban approaches helped identifying the needed size of urban development in smaller cores of a city. In the era of rapidly increasing urban footprint, policy makers can use scenario planning to envisage smaller, compact cities. For example, quantifying the amount of transportation can be integrated to the river embankment project. Restarting a new town is another approach applicable for rapidly urbanizing areas in China, India, Mexico City and Brazil in need of redevelopment of city cores. Finally, combination of hard and soft infrastructure are used by many cities including New York and Tokyo and the approach has been long adopted by Dutch.

Panelists agreed on the importance of making ecological service economically viable, as today some of the sustainable solutions, such as usage of rain water, are not fully implemented due to some remaining economic questions. In Singapore, choosing construction material with less footprint costs more compared to conventional construction material. Given the current carbon market price level and the price of the oil, the alternative energy usage has been more expensive so far, raising the issue of who will bear the cost of externalities. Both community of government comes up with scheme like eco-points to alternate energy source and to secure less carbon footage and revitalizing the carbon finance market could answer these questions.
This interactive panel discussion addressed the convenience and comfort dimension of Quality Infrastructure with particular focus on: reliability; compatibility with local lifestyle and culture; ease of operation and maintenance.

Ms. Fanny Quertamp, Co-director, PADDI (HCMC Urban Development Management Support Centre) presented the case example of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam and the linkage of public space and public transportation. She emphasized that the city is now facing the challenge of how to shift two-wheel usage to public transportation and the key is public space. There is a lack of coordination between transportation policy and urban design policy. She also pointed out that Vietnam’s social and cultural identity must be taken into account. She explained that street, pedestrian and public space is one of the key principles that can link public space policy to more integrated policy. She raised the question of how to design and link the streets, pedestrian and public spaces to the new public transportation systems. She cited three crucial points: 1) How to develop urban strategy; 2) How to link it with public transport strategy; and 3) How to link with public space strategy. She concluded by emphasizing the importance of sharing and defining a common city project, involving all stakeholders to the project, and communicating actions to attract developers and private investors.
Mr. Ming Zhang, Urban Practice Manager, South Asia Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice, World Bank Group pointed out that public space is a basic need for cities, especially for the poor because they usually have limited access. The importance of public space is now listed in the Sustainable Development Goals. Mr. Zhang explained that although World Bank urban sector projects have been often associated with basic services, it has shifted from simple street pavement improvements to more comprehensive and integrated urban planning approaches. Dr. Zhang emphasized that people-centered approaches are critical.

Mr. Satoshi Kubota, General Manager, Nippon Signal, Design Department of Traffic Information System explained the relationship between signal control and traffic jam by introducing both Japanese standards and advanced signal controls. He presented the case of traffic light control in Yangon City, Myanmar by using Japanese standard signal control. It proved to be a great success in resolving the traffic congestion and contributed to the prevention of accidents. He also emphasized the necessity of regular maintenance and spare parts of signals, reviewing of settings depending on the traffic condition, and making improvements to drivers’ manner in order to maintain traffic order.

Panelists agreed on the importance of public space and appropriate road planning, and further involvement of all stakeholders in order to maintain quality infrastructure.
Capacity Building for Quality Infrastructure

This interactive panel discussion addressed institutional capacity for effective infrastructure planning and for formulation and implementation of policies, regulations and standards associated with Quality Infrastructure.

Mr. Motohiko Nishibayashi, Manager, International Business and Cooperation Office, Engineering Department, Hanshin Expressway Co. Ltd. presented the importance of capacity building and maintenance in road management. Hanshin Expressway’s business is involved in all aspects of highway development from planning to maintenance (the total project management and maintenance) It has provided abundant assets, development capacity of applied technologies, and experience on road operation and maintenance. The company has accumulated developed its capacity in basic road maintenance cycle over the past 50 years. By introducing a new technology called “Ninja-tech,” Mr. Nishibayashi emphasized the importance of manual inspection and diagnosis; and by using accumulated data, quality infrastructure is maintained. Hanshin Expressway is now sharing its expertise with developing countries like Kenya, providing assistance on operations & maintenance. In the case of the JICA financed Mombasa Bypass project, Hanshin Expressway included maintenance aspects at the point of project design so that the O&M can be easily conducted in the future. Mr. Nishibayashi concluded his remarks by pointing out the needs of project management capacity building for the quality infrastructure. He also explained that it is not possible to make specific manuals to develop this expertise, rather, rather it needs to be transferred via training.

KEY QUESTIONS

What are the major capacity requirements for implementing quality infrastructure? How can cities address the capacity constraints which limit their ability to design, implement and monitor quality urban, metropolitan and regional infrastructure projects? What institutional structures, pedagogical approaches and incentive systems contribute to effective capacity building?
Dr. Laura Ruiz Perez, Dean of Education for Development, Monterrey Technological Institute explained that information and communication technologies are powerful tools for delivering training programs, however, by themselves cannot provide an effective learning experience. Pedagogical approaches and good learning virtual environments are required for effective capacity building and to enhance cooperation and collective construction of knowledge. She emphasized that distance learning capacity building programs are great means for social inclusion and development for subnational governments. They help to expand capacity opportunities, especially to isolated regions. She also insisted that developing and fostering a community of practitioners provides an environment for valuable exchanges of information and practices.

Mr. Victor Vergara, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank Group, ended the session by summing up the two previous presentations, stressing that capacity development takes a crucial role in transforming ideas into reality. He also stated that capacity for introducing new technologies and concepts, imagining and visioning the new, innovative solutions are two critical steps; and that those steps can be developed by peer to peer learning through communities of practice. He also mentioned that communities of practice such as Metropolitan Lab on Strategic Metro Planning can serve as platforms to build capacity, and that communities of practice can be effective in not only exchanging knowledge but also to innovate. Mr. Vergara concluded by emphasizing the importance of peer to peer learning and communities of practice as led by reflective practitioners.
Conference Closing and Summation

This session served as the Day 2 and conference closing. Reflections were made on key outcomes, discussion points and next steps.

Daniel Levine, Senior Officer of the Tokyo Development Learning Center, World Bank Group began the closing session by thanking the audience for a highly engaging and productive 1st Annual International Conference on Sustainable Development through “Quality Infrastructure Investment” Over the past few days we have many opportunities to learn and discuss about all of the elements of Quality Infrastructure. The conference succeeded in meeting the following objectives: 1) establishing a better understanding of the value proposition of each element of quality infrastructure from the perspective of a developing country or beneficiary; 2) uncovering the practical application of each element of QII in the design and implementation of infrastructure projects; 3) developing greater shared understanding of the implications of each element of QII towards the realization of sustainable urban development and other long-term goals; 4) establishing a network of experts and practitioners from MDBs, governments, academic organizations, think tanks and the private sector to pursue shared research and application on the efficient and effective application of the principals of quality infrastructure investment; and 5) demonstrating the abundant experience and expertise and lessons of quality infrastructure that Japan can offer the developing world. Some key points that resonated with many of us during the conference include:
Value for Money (VfM) coupled with better planning and inter-jurisdictional coordination can lead to economies of scale, offering cost advantages.

The application of Universal Design can be successfully utilized for building social inclusion into infrastructure projects allowing societies to change barriers into value.

By combining ambitious, but appropriate physical investments in a variety of sectors (e.g. water, flooding, transport, energy, other infra) at different environmental profiles (e.g. urban, rural, sub-urban, etc.) with improved operational practices (e.g. essential asset management, business continuity planning, etc.), countries can drive far-reaching development gains.

Environment and economy go hand in hand, and the economic aspect which is an important factor defining the actual livability and convenience of the people should not be overlooked.

Technical innovations are shaping the way government can interact with the stakeholders to produce better infrastructure investments, but it is important to remember to focus on the people the need public spaces especially the poor.

Capacity building at the institutional and personal level needs to be seen as a core and recurrent feature to achieve quality infrastructure.

Mr. Levine proceeded to thank the Government of Japan especially the MOFA, MOF and MLIT. The World Bank very much welcomes the attention the Government of Japan is giving to quality infrastructure investment. Japan is recognized for its clean, well-organized, and vibrant urban spaces, hosting a variety of classic examples that other countries can learn from.

Sharing experience from Japan on development topics and solutions is precisely the role of the World Bank Group’s Tokyo Development Learning Center.

Mr. Levine then proceeded to thank all of our speakers and panelists of the conference and all of the World Bank Staff that really made it possible to deliver this seminar. As special mention of gratitude was made to the NYU Urban Planning Capstone Students who assisted with the conference.
Bios of Moderators and Speakers

Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, World Bank Group

Ede Ijjasz-Vasquez is the Senior Director for the World Bank Group’s Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice.

In this position, Mr. Ijjasz-Vasquez leads a team of over 600 technical experts deployed across the world, leveraging global knowledge and collaborating with partners to help tackle the world’s most complex development challenges in: social inclusion and sustainability; mainstreaming resilience in all dimensions development; territorial and rural development; and urban planning, services and institutions.

Before this, he was Director for Sustainable Development of the Latin America and Caribbean Region since November 2011, covering infrastructure, environment and climate change, social development, agriculture and rural development, disaster risk management, and urban development with an active portfolio of about $17 billion.

From 2007 to 2011, he was based in Beijing, where he managed the Sustainable Development Unit for China and Mongolia. Earlier in his career, he managed the global trust-funded programs ESMAP and WSP in energy and water and sanitation, respectively.

Mr. Ijjasz has a Ph.D. and a M.Sc. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in civil and environmental engineering, with specialization in hydrology and water resources. He has been a lecturer at the Environmental Science and Policy Program at Johns Hopkins University, and at Tsinghua University. He is a Colombian and Hungarian national.
Yasusuke Tsukagoshi, Special Representative, Japan, World Bank Group

Yasusuke Tsukagoshi became Special Representative, Japan on August 1, 2013. Special Representative leads the institutional relationship with the Japanese Government, partners, and stakeholders and oversees the World Bank Tokyo office and has responsibility for coordinating and managing outreach and communications programs in Japan.

Mr. Tsukagoshi, a Japanese national, has had a long career in MoF. Most recently, he served as Director General of Tokyo Customs following senior positions in the Ministry’s Customs and Tariff Bureau.

Prior to the Customs’ positions, Mr. Tsukagoshi has had over 17 years’ experience in international finance and development. From 2008 to 2011 Mr. Tsukagoshi was Executive Director at the Inter-American Development Bank, representing Croatia, Japan, Korea, Portugal, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom; and from 1988 to 1991 he served as Executive Director at the African Development Bank, representing Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. He also worked on Japan-US finance and trade relations as Chief Representative of the Japan Center for International Finance in Washington, DC from 1994 to 1998. In addition, he represented the Government of Japan at a number of meetings of IMF (FSAP), OECD (Committee on Financial Markets), Financial Stability Forum, WTO (trade negotiations on financial services), and APEC (co-chairperson of WG on Electronic Financial Transactions System).
BIOS OF MODERATORS AND SPEAKERS

Daikichi Momma, Director General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance

Mr. Daikichi Momma has been Director-General of the International Bureau since July 2015. Mr. Momma received his BA in Economics from Tokyo University and MA in Economics from Cambridge University. Throughout his career Mr. Momma has held various positions at the Ministry of Finance in Japan. Before taking the position of Director-General of the International Bureau, Mr. Momma was the President of the Policy Research Institute at the Ministry of Finance. He was also Executive Director for Japan at the IMF, Councilor of the Cabinet Secretariat at headquarters for the Abduction Issues and Director of the Budget and Finance Division for the Defense Ministry. From 1997-1998, he was the First Secretary and Counselor of the Japanese delegation to the OECD and from 1988-1999, was Assistant and Advisor to the Executive Director at the World Bank.

Phil Karp, Lead Knowledge Management Officer, World Bank Group

Philip Karp is Lead Knowledge Management Officer in the World Bank’s Social, Urban, Rural Resiliency Global Practice where he is responsible for developing and supporting implementation of various components of the Practice’s knowledge, learning and innovation work, including South-South knowledge exchange, Communities of Practice, and knowledge networks and partnerships, along with associated training and capacity building for World Bank staff and clients. He has more than 20 years of experience in the fields of knowledge, learning, and advisory services, with particular emphasis on practitioner-to-practitioner and South South knowledge exchange. He was stationed for 4.5 years in the World Bank’s Office in Beijing where he led the World Bank’s engagement with China on South-South cooperation, most notably with African countries. Mr. Karp holds graduate degrees in economics and public policy from the University of California, Berkeley.
Peter Calthorpe, Principal, Calthorpe Associates

Peter Calthorpe is owner and founder of Calthorpe Associates, an award-winning firm devoted to sustainable urban design and planning globally. He has been named one of 25 “innovators on the cutting edge” by Newsweek for his work redefining the models of urban revitalization, suburban growth and regional planning in America. Calthorpe’s published work includes Sustainable Communities, The Regional City: Planning for the End of Sprawl and Urbanism in the Age of Climate Change. Calthorpe is globally recognized for first introducing the concept of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) in 1993 in his book, The Next American Metropolis: Ecology, Community, and the American Dream. In this work, he provided extensive guidelines and illustrations of their broad application, paving the way for a new age of planning practices that favor sustainable transit.

Diego Margot, Economic Specialist, Inter-American Development Bank

Diego Margot is an Economist Specialist in the Infrastructure and Environment Department at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Mr. Margot’s work focus on infrastructure financing and regulatory environments. Mr. Margot is currently leading IBD’s efforts to measure and strengthen public and private investments in infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean with particular emphasis on quality and sustainability. He also participated in the creation of the IBD’s Infrastructure Strategy for Sustainable Growth, which established the new definition of sustainability for IDB projects. Previously Mr. Margot worked in the Antitrust Authority of Argentina where he assisted the government to implement the plan to foster competition in local telecommunications and design the regulatory framework for mobile carriers. Mr. Margot holds a M.A. from Universidad Nacional de La Plata and a Ph.D. degree in Economics from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
BIOS OF MODERATORS AND SPEAKERS

Jordan Z. Schwartz, Director, Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub, Singapore, World Bank Group

Jordan Schwartz is the Director of the World Bank's Infrastructure and Urban Development Hub in Singapore as well as the Head of the Global Infrastructure Facility. He has worked in the field of economic development for 24 years, focusing on infrastructure economics and finance, PPPs, regulation, and regional integration. At the Bank, Jordan has led operations and advisory work in the energy, transport and water sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia, the Pacific Islands, Central Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. Jordan is an author and frequent speaker on a wide range of topics in economics, finance and regulation. He has published on PPPs, the stimulus effects of infrastructure investment, the role of logistics in competitiveness, utility regulation and post-conflict investment. Prior to his current position, Jordan served as World Bank Manager for Infrastructure Policy, and, previously, as the Lead Infrastructure Economist for the World Bank's Latin America and Caribbean Region and head of the Economics Unit of that region's Sustainable Development Department. Before joining the World Bank in 1998, Jordan worked at Booz Allen's Transport Strategy Consulting Group and later, as the Senior Manager for Utility & Infrastructure Consulting in the Emerging Markets Group of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

Bruno Dercon, Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Bruno Dercon is currently the Senior Human Settlements Officer within the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Fukuoka, Japan. In 2005, Mr. Dercon joined UN-Habitat as the housing policy adviser for the reconstruction in Aceh after the Tsunami. He is a senior staff officer now in UN-Habitat's Regional Office and has been overseeing programmes and technical cooperation in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. He is the focal point for the Asia Pacific preparation for Habitat III and the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Dercon also coordinated the publication of the (2nd) State of the Asian and Pacific Cities Report 2016 (unhabitat.org/books/the-state-of-
Mr. Dercon is specialized in planning and housing. He has master degrees with honours in architecture and engineering as well as business administration. He started off professionally in 1986 as a researcher in Belgium and Indonesia and was a programme officer for the "Housing in Development" programme of the University of Leuven (Belgium) and UN-Habitat in Asia between 1990 and 1992. Afterwards, he managed his own professional practice as architect and urban designer and thereafter also pursued urban and regional planning projects.

In the 1990’s, Mr. Dercon worked in the private land and housing development sector in Indonesia and obtained broad experience in urban development projects. From 2001 to 2004 he was the technical director of Townland Consultants Ltd, a planning services company based in Hong Kong. He oversaw urban and regional planning assignments in China and Southeast Asia.

Yutaka Hasegawa, Assistant Vice Minister, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Mr. Yutaka Hasegawa is an Assistant Vice Minister at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT).

After graduating from Keio University he joined the Ministry of Transportation (MOT) in 1986. Throughout his career Mr. Hasegawa has held various positions at MLIT in Japan and he was the First Secretary and Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in France from 2001-2004 and head of Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) In France from 2007-2010.

Not only was he involved in transportation infrastructure inside the Government of Japan, but from 2011-2013, he was in charge of corporate development as the director of Central Japan International Airport Co., Ltd.
Tatsuhiko Takesada, Corporate Officer, Managing Director for Project, Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN)

Education: March 1984 graduated from University of Tokyo Faculty of Law

Career History: EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF JAPAN (January 1995), General Manager of Cooperate Finance Department (December 2010), General Manager of Industrial Finance Department (July 2011); JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JBIC), Director General of Corporate Finance Department of Industry, Finance Group (April 2012), Executive Officer for Asia and Pacific (July 2013), Director General of Human Resources Management Office, Cooperate Group (September 2014); JAPAN OVERSEAS INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT CORPORATION FOR TRANSPORT & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (JOIN), Managing Director for Project (October 2014 - present)

Naoki Ito, Vice-President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Naoki Ito has been Vice-President of the JICA since October 2016. Prior to this appointment, he served as Deputy Director-General, Economic Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. During his diplomatic career, Mr. Ito was posted to the U.K, India, New York (Japanese Mission to the UN), and Myanmar. He also served as Director of Aid Policy and Management Division, Director of North East Asia (Korean Peninsula) Division, and Director of Second Southeast Asia Division. He holds B.A (Law) from University of Tokyo and Post Graduate Diploma (International Law) from University of Cambridge.
Victor Vergara, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank Group

With 27 years of experience in urban and regional development, Victor Vergara is a lead urban specialist with the Global Urban-Social Unit of the World Bank. Among other tasks, he manages the Metropolitan Lab for Strategic Planning and Management (Metro Lab) focusing on smart metropolitan growth. Mr. Vergara began his career in 1985 with the Government of Mexico as community and regional development specialist concentrating on lagging coastal regions. He joined the World Bank in 1991 contributing to lending operations and policy dialog on sustainable urban finance and spatial development. Starting in 1994, as an urban specialist for Latin America, he collaborated in the preparation of urban planning and management capacity building operations. Mr. Vergara joined the Economic Development Institute (EDI) in 1998 as senior urban specialist where he led global capacity building programs on Urban Development and Municipal Finance focusing on sustainable finance and land use. At EDI Mr. Vergara conceived and applied institutional and technological innovations to capacity building programs. In 2009, as urban practice leader for East Asia Pacific Region, he led urban lending operations as well as the quality assurance of the operational and analytical portfolio. Mr. Vergara holds Masters Degrees in City Planning (MIT) and Agriculture (Texas A&M).

Guillermo Velasco Rodriguez, Program Director, Molina Center, Mexico City

Guillermo Velasco Rodriguez is Program Director of Molina Center, Mexico City. He studied in Physics at Universidad Iberoamericana (IBERO), obtained Master degree in Public Policy from Harvard University. He was a Secretary of Environment of the State of Mexico, a deputy in the local Congress and participated in the Congress as Federal Deputy.
Julian Castro Agudelo, Coordinator/Sustainable and Competitive Cities, FINDETER

Architect from the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia with a MSc in City Design and Social Science from the London School of Economics. Julián has worked in both the UK and Colombia in territorial development that facilitates smart investment while providing high impact solutions. He has coordinated intermediate scale strategic projects such as master plans, zoning and partial plans. Julián joined FINDETER the major Finance Institution for Development in Colombia where he has performed as Coordinator of multidiscipline teams preparing the Action plans for various cities in Colombia. He has also facilitated decision and policy making for land use planning, community engagement and the strengthening of local institutions. Most recently, his work has been focused on the highly socially and spatially conflicted Colombian Pacific Region where he has led the preparation of urban technical assistance with the support of the IDB and the National Governments fund "Todos Somos PAZcífico".

Uma Adusumilli, Chief Planner, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

Ms. Uma Adusumilli is the Chief of Planning Division at the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority.

Since 2004, Uma Adusumilli has headed the Regional Planning division of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA), with a remit of regional planning & development, financing and co-ordination. She worked from 1989 to 2004 as an urban planner with the City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), a new town planning and development agency of the Govt. of Maharashtra.

Ms. Adusumilli represented India in the International Comparative Research projects supported by the British DFID and the Inter-American Development Bank between 1995 and 2004 on housing for the low income groups with emphasis on land supply, regulatory framework and partnerships. She has also published and presented papers at many urban development and management forums.

Ms. Adusumilli gained a Master of Science (M.Sc) in Urban Housing Management.
from the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Rotterdam, The Netherlands and the Lund University of Sweden, 2003, a Master of Planning (M.Planning) with specialisation in Housing from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India, 1987 and a Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch) from the College of Fine Arts & Architecture, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, India, 1985.

**Pierina Sanchez, Director, Regional Plan Association, New York**

Pierina is the New York Director at Regional Plan Association, working to advance the social, economic and environmental sustainability and growth of New York City in the NY-NJ-CT metro. She contributes to and authors research reports in housing, economic development and governance, represents RPA at public events, and liaises with grassroots organizations to ensure input from communities traditionally left out of planning processes.

Previously, Pierina served as a fellow in the Chicago Mayor’s Office, an intern at the White House, and a senior aide to a New York City council member where she served as the director of press, legislation, budget and constituent services. During her graduate studies, Pierina was part of a team that consulted for the U.S. State Department on violence reduction strategies in Central American cities including Tegucigalpa, HN. Active in her community, she has mentored first-generation college students, organized a public policy fellowship for youth of the Dominican-American National Roundtable, and served on the board of directors at a Bronx community health center.

A first generation Dominican-American raised in the Bronx, Pierina is most passionate about the power of public policy to uplift disadvantaged communities. Pierina holds a bachelor of arts in psychology from Harvard University and a master in public affairs from Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School.
BIOS OF MODERATORS AND SPEAKERS

Hideaki Mizukoshi, Deputy Director General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mizukoshi joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1985. He has extensive experience in multilateral negotiations, international cooperation on peacebuilding and counter-terrorism, and Asian affairs. He served as First Secretary of Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Korea (1996–1999), First Secretary of Embassy of Japan in France (1999–2001), Political Minister of Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Korea (2008-2011), and Minister of Embassy of Japan in the United States of America (2011–2014). He is currently responsible for international cooperation and global issues. He serves as GPEDC Steering Committee member of Japan since October, 2015.

Daniel Levine, Senior Officer, Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC), World Bank Group

Daniel Levine is the Senior Operations Officer / Team Lead of the Tokyo Development Learning Center program within the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice of the World Bank Group. In his position he manages the Tokyo based operations and staff of the program. He has over 12 years of experience with the World Bank and International Finance Corporation covering finance and private sector development, knowledge and portfolio management, jobs and growth, and most recently infrastructure and urban development. As a Wolcott Fellow, Dan obtained a MBA from the George Washington University and additionally holds BS in Political Science from Arizona State University.
Mr. Takehiko Mori is a Counsellor of Minister’s Secretariat at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT).

After graduating from Tokyo University he joined the Ministry of Construction (MOC) in 1989. After working at MOC, Cabinet Office and Japanese Embassy in London, in 2004 he became Director for Coordination of International Construction Market at Policy Bureau of MLIT. From 2012 he worked at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication and in July 2014 he returned to MLIT, taking the present post.

Since last July, in the past six months, his team has coordinated and held a Public-Private Conference on high Quality Infrastructure in six countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Mozambique and Tanzania. The conference aimed at disseminating importance of Quality Infrastructure and sharing practices and technologies of Quality Infrastructure in the world.

Mr. Iizuka is currently serving as Director for Development Issues in International Bureau, Ministry of Finance. His responsibility includes climate finance (representing Japan at several boards (Global Environment Facility, Climate Investment Fund, and Green Climate Fund) and sustainable development issues. He has held many positions in the Ministry including Director of Coordination Office (2013-15), Deputy Director of Foreign Exchange Markets Division (2012-13), Development Institutions Division (2010-12), and Research Division (2009-10), International Bureau.
Joo Chye Young, Director, Engineering Development and Procurement Department, Public Utilities Board, Singapore National Water Agency

Mr. Young Joo Chye is currently the Director of the Engineering Development and Procurement Department of PUB, the National Water Agency of Singapore.

Graduated from the University of Tokyo with an electrical engineering degree, he started his career in 1987 as an electrical engineer with the then Ministry of the Environment Sewerage Department (before it was merged with PUB in 2001), in charge of the operation and maintenance of power engineering equipment, instrumentation and control systems in the water reclamation plants. From 1992 till 1996, he led a team of M&E engineers in the construction supervision of sewerage installations.

Joo Chye had been a key officer in PUB in charge of the Phase I of the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System Project, a $3.4 billion mega infrastructural engineering project undertaken by PUB to meet Singapore’s long-term needs for used water collection, treatment, reclamation and disposal. Rising to the position of project director, he had led a multi-discipline project management team of engineers and consultants in the implementation of the Changi Water Reclamation Plant and Changi Outfall. He had been involved in the project since the early stage of feasibility study, conceptual and preliminary design in 1997/8, right through the detailed design, construction, testing and commissioning of the large Changi Water Reclamation Plant from 2000 to 2008. This project has won a number of engineering awards including the prestigious ASEAN Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award in 2005, International Water Association (IWA) Global Award for Project Innovation in 2008, and the Water Project of the Year under Global Water Awards 2009.
Paul Kriss, Global Lead, Sustainable City Infrastructure and Services, World Bank Group

As the Global Leader for Sustainable Infrastructure and Services at the World Bank Group, Paul hopes to be able to provide value and help cities deal with their enormous challenges by successfully integrating the planning, social, technical and financial aspects of urban development. Recent changes such as large migration and extreme weather events require new and innovative solutions in the urban space.

Paul has more than 20 years of experience in urban development and infrastructure projects in large, medium and small cities. He has identified, prepared and executed large-scale investment programs for the World Bank targeting urban and rural infrastructure all across the world. Over this time, he has demonstrated that providing attention to details can significantly improve results and deliver services to poor populations.

Carmen Nonay, Practice Manager, Global Partnerships & Resource Mobilization, World Bank Group

Carmen Nonay is the first Practice Manager for the Partnerships and Resource Mobilization unit, created within GPSURR in 2015. Carmen leads a global team whose task is to develop for GPSURR new external financial and knowledge partnerships – such as the TDLC -- while aligning these relationships with the corporate, regional and country strategies of the World Bank Group (WBG).

Carmen joined the WBG in 1997, has worked at the World Bank, IFC and MIGA, and is familiar with a whole range of WBG instruments for public and private sector in infrastructure, financial and social sectors, in Africa, East Asia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America. At the World Bank, Carmen was the Manager for the Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA) where she designed the strategy for this program’s transformation from a grant-providing, trust-funded partnership, into a Center of Expertise. At IFC, she led complex financial sector projects in Latin America. While at MIGA, she held several positions at headquarters as Senior Underwriter for a total of US$1 billion of guarantees in
energy, finance, oil, gas and mining and in the field as the first MIGA representative in Europe.

Prior to joining the WBG, Carmen worked in project finance in Nittetsu Shoji, the trading company of Nippon Steel, in both Japan and the US.

Charlotte Vuyiswa McClain-Nhlapo, Lead Social Development Specialist, World Bank Group

Ms. Charlotte V. McClain-Nhlapo is currently Disability Advisor in the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience (GP SURR) Global Practice of the World Bank Group. As Disability Advisor, Ms. McClain-Nhlapo focuses on working with and supporting operational teams across the institution to ensure that Bank policies, programs and projects take people with disabilities into consideration. Her responsibilities include: leading the production of analytical products; analyzing and articulating Bank policy on disability and development, and the role that the Bank should play; establishing criteria and an operational results framework for monitoring the outcomes of the Bank’s disability work.

As a well-respected human rights lawyer in disability and child rights, Ms. McClain-Nhlapo currently serves as USAID’s coordinator for disability and inclusive development, appointed by U.S. President Barak Obama in 2011 to lead the government’s efforts in disability inclusive development, from developing policies and country strategies to technical assistance for program implementation.

Prior to this, she worked as a senior operations officer at the Bank to integrate disability inclusive development into operations in the East Asia Pacific and Africa regions.

Earlier in her career, she was appointed by President Nelson Mandela to the South African Human Rights Commission focusing on social and economic rights, disability rights and child rights. From 1996 to 1998, she also served as a project officer on child protection for UNICEF.

She holds a Master's Degree in international law and administration from the University of Warsaw, Poland, and an LLM from Cornell Law School.
Shigeyuki Taguchi, Managing Director, Tokyo International Air Terminal Corporation (TIAT)

Mr. Shigeyuki Taguchi has worked with Japan Airlines Co., Ltd. since 1978, served for international airline business over 30 years. He also experienced launch of JAL’s consolidated company and engaged in its brand management from 2003 to 2008. In 2008, he promoted to General Manager in Fukuoka Airport (JAL) and President of JALSKY Kyushu Co., Ltd. covering all JAL operation in Kyushu area. He was assigned as Managing Director of Tokyo International Air Terminal Corporation in 2010 and made great efforts to open Haneda Airport International Passenger Terminal successfully. He keeps refining services sloganized with “More Convenience, More Friendly and More Attractive”. Haneda Airport is designated as 5-star Airport for 2 consecutive years from 2014.

Hiromi Kishida, Lecturer, Mirairo Ltd.

Hiromi Kishida is a Universal Manners Lecturer at Mirairo Co., Ltd.

Born in Osaka (Japan) in 1968. In 1987, she graduated from Senri Kinran Junior College. Her early experiences were as a housewife, giving birth to and raising her eldest son who had mental disabilities. In 2005 her husband died suddenly of a heart attack, and she collapsed herself in 2008 from aortic dissection. She survived surgery that had a survival rate of 20%, but the lower half of her body became paralyzed as an aftereffect of the surgery, and she began life in a wheelchair. After about a year and a half of rehabilitation, as a result of realizing the insecurity and inconvenience of going out in a wheelchair, she decided to convey her point of view and experiences to society.

After practicing her speech and learning psychology from her sick bed, she joined Mirairo Co., Ltd. in 2011. She provides advice on creating an environment that is comfortable for the elderly or disabled, and training in service manners. She produces a large range of lectures such as how to interact with children with disabilities, and workshops for junior high school and high school students. In 2014 she took to the stage after being
selected for the world famous speech event "TEDx". Along with a group of 15 others, including people with disabilities, she ventured to plan and lead a learning tour of Hawaii universal design. She carries out over 150 lectures a year.

**Nami Kishida, Chief of Public Relations, Mirairo Ltd.**

Nami Kishida is the Chief of public relations section at Mirairo Co., Ltd. Born in Hyogo Prefecture (Japan) in 1991. She graduated from Kansei Gakuin University in 2014. The eldest daughter of Hiromi Kishida. As a result of her mother becoming a wheelchair user in 2008, she entered a welfare related university. Influenced by her father, who was a businessman, she planned to open her own company. After meeting with Toshiya Kakiuchi, president and representative director of Mirairo Co., Ltd., and vice president Tamino, ten days after the company was established, she joined the company as a third founding member. After working on the design of "barrier free maps" for the elderly and wheelchair users, working as an facility examiner, and working as a lecturer, she has now taken up the position of chief of information. By writing papers and publishing works, etc., she is making efforts to spread widely the ideas of "barrier value". She also lectures alongside her mother, and in 2014 they featured as mother and daughter in Japan's biggest business newspaper "Nikkei Shinbun."

**P. R. K. Murthy, Chief of Transport and Communication division in Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority**

Mr. P. R. K. Murthy, B. Tech. (Civil), M. Tech (Transportation), FIE (C. Eng.) serves as Chief of Transport & Communications Division at MMRDA. Mr. Murthy serves as Director of Infrastructure & Commercial Development at Mumbai Railway Vikas Corp., Ltd. He has 25 years of experience in the field of engineering, administration and project implementation. He serves as a Director of Mumbai Metro One Pvt. Ltd and Mumbai Railway Vikas Corp., Ltd.
Jolanta Kryspin-Watson, Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank Group

Jolanta Kryspin-Watson is Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist and Regional DRM Coordinator for East Asia and the Pacific at the World Bank. She has over 18 years of experience working on advancing disaster risk reduction around the world, including in Turkey, Albania, Croatia, Romania, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Algeria. She has led large scale reconstruction and disaster mitigation investment projects, and analytical work and knowledge exchange initiatives in areas of: seismic retrofitting, emergency preparedness, climate adaptation, disaster risk financing and insurance, community-driven DRM, catastrophe risk assessment, flood protection, weather forecasting and early warning, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. Jolanta holds Master degrees in Public Administration (MPA) from the University of New York in Albany, and Business Administration (MBA) from University of Warsaw, Poland.

Dante Potante, Director, Bureau of Designs, Department of Public Works and Highways, the Philippines

Mr. Dante Barzaga Potante is the Director of the Bureau of Designs at the Philippines' Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). A civil engineer by training, Mr. Potante joined DPWH in 1976 and has worked and overseen various areas of the department, including bureaus of construction, design, and equipment, as well as special buildings project management, rural road network development projects, and procurement. He holds an undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering from the Technological Institute of the Philippines-Manila and his masters of Engineering (Major in Civil Engineering) at Virginia Tech in the United States.
Hiroyuki Yoshimura, Director, Overseas Development Promotion Office, Japan Urban Renaissance (UR) Agency

Mr. Hiroyuki Yoshimura is Director of Overseas Development Promotion Office at Urban Renaissance Agency (UR), which is formerly known as “Japan Housing Corporation” established in order to realize national housing and urban development Policies in 1955. Since joining the corporation in 1981, he has been in charge of a lot of urban development projects, which are not only new-town developments in suburban area but redevelopments in built-up area, and then prior to current position, he was Director of Housing Complex Regeneration Department. He so far played leading roles in notable projects such as Osaka station redevelopment and Toyoshikidai housing complex regeneration. He is also now acting Secretary General of Japan Conference on Overseas Development of Eco-Cities (J-code). He also has experiences to work for Malaysian and Thai governments as a JICA expert on transferring urban development methods.

Kyoko Gendatsu, Senior Producer, NHK

Gendatsu started her career as a director at NHK in 1988. She has made many large-scale documentaries; “The Lost Time – Sarajevo, Children in The War Fires” (1994, NHK Special), “Family Portraits: Bosnia – Escaping from Massacre Village and Rabin – A Legacy of Hope” (1997&1998, an award-winning NHK Special series), “Silk Road 2005” (NHK Special series, international co-production). 2006-2009, she was in charge of current affairs slots for NHK’s Satellite Broadcasting as executive producer; “The Proposals for The Future” which features in-depth interviews with key figures from the world such as Dr. R. K. Pachauri, the chair of IPCC; Dr. James Hansen, NASA; Lord Nicholas Stern; and Lester Brown of the Earth Policy Institute; Professor Jeffrey Sachs and Bangladeshi Nobel Prize holder Professor Muhammad Yunus. She is heading the launch of NHK Eco 2009 campaign aimed at appealing to the public for realization of low-carbon society to stop global warming which includes a special program called “SAVE THE FUTURE”. She made a new website “NHK Eco-Channel” which introduce video clips about sustainable issue. And recent years, she made many documentaries about climate change as executive producer: “Tackling Climate

James P. Newman, DRM Specialist, DRM Hub Tokyo, World Bank Group

James Newman is a Disaster Risk Management Specialist at the World Bank DRM Hub – Tokyo, where he leads the Hub’s Knowledge Program, as well as its engagements on urban resilience. Since joining the World Bank in 2013, Mr. Newman has worked at the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), serving as focal point for urban resilience and regional portfolios in South Asia and East Asia Pacific. He contributed to the development of the CityStrength Diagnostic and Medellin Collaboration on Urban Resilience, and has supported World Bank projects and technical assistance in India, Nepal, South Africa, and Vietnam. Prior to GFDRR, he worked for the City of Baltimore, contributing to the city’s 10-Year Financial Plan and its CitiStat performance management program, also serving as acting deputy procurement agent. As an adjunct professor at University of Baltimore’s Master’s in Public Administration (MPA) program, he has taught courses on statistics, urban management, and public policy. A United States national, Mr. Newman holds a Master’s degree in Applied Economics and Public Policy jointly from Georgetown University and Universidad Alberto Hurtado in Santiago, Chile, as well as a Bachelor’s degree in Economics and Spanish from Washington University in St. Louis.

Xueman Wang, Program Manager, Sustainable Cities (Singapore), World Bank Group

Xueman Wang is a Senior Carbon Finance Specialist at the World Bank and team leader for the Partnership for Market Readiness. Before joining the World Bank, she served at the United Nations Environment Programme’s Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal, Canada, where she worked on the Biosafety Protocol and trade and environment.

Xueman has also worked at the United Nations Climate Change Secretariat in Bonn, Germany, where she was responsible for negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol and its compliance regime, and at the Treaty and Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, as one of chief negotiators for the Climate Change Convention and other environmental treaties.
BIOS OF MODERATORS AND SPEAKERS

Her publications have covered the Kyoto Protocol as well as the intersection of international trade and environmental treaties. Xueman earned Master of Laws degrees at Wu Han University in China and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University in the United States.

**Tomohiko Miyahara, General Manager, CRE Business Development Group, Panasonic Corporation cum President, Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town Management Company Ltd.**

Tomohiro Miyahara is the president of Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town Management Company Ltd., and a manager of Panasonic CRE Business Development Group. Mr. Miyahara has been with Panasonic Co. since 1989, when he graduated from Waseda University with his BA. After assuming a group manager of Corporate Division Promoting System and Equipment Business, an audit and supervisory board member of Panasonic Cycle Technology Co., Ltd., and a board member of Panasonic Nursing Care Service Co., Ltd., he has started Fujisawa Sustainable Smart Town development project as a group manager since 2007.

**Le Anh Tuan, Team Leader, Consultant, VINCEN Co. Jsc, Can Tho, Vietnam**

Tuan is a senior engineer and consultant in the area of water resources and sanitation. He has more than 21 years of experiences in providing consulting services for development projects over Vietnam and Indochina. He is currently the Director of VICEN, which is a leading consulting firm in urban infrastructure development in Vietnam.

In the last 15 years, Tuan involved in a number of large scale urban development and resilience projects financed by international institutions including the WB, ADB, AFD, Danida, ... as team leader or short term consultant. Some of them are the Mekong region urban upgrading project, Medium city development project for Phu Ly, Lao Cai, & Vinh, Coastal city environmental project.

Tuan has got a Master of Professional Environment and Managements from AIT in 2011.
Sumila Gulyani, Global Lead, Urban Strategy and Analytics, World Bank Group

Ms. Sumila Gulyani is currently the Global Lead for Urban Development Strategy and Analytics at the World Bank. From 2012-2014, she served as Manager for Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation, and Disaster Risk Management in the Europe and Central Asia Region of the World Bank. The unit’s active portfolio included 38 projects totaling US$4 billion. From 2008-2011, she was based in Kenya as Sector Leader for Sustainable Development for 6 African countries. From 2005-2007, Ms. Gulyani was at Columbia University in New York where she held the position of Assistant Professor and also served as the founding Director of the Infrastructure and Poverty Action Lab (I-PAL). Prior to that, she has held several other positions at the World Bank. Ms. Gulyani received her Ph.D. in Economic Development and Urban Planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also holds a graduate degree in architecture. She is the author of the book innovating with Infrastructure and of several articles on urban development, water, electricity, transport, and slums.

Ming Zhang, Practice Manager, World Bank Group

Ming Zhang is sector manager for urban and water for the South Asia region of the World Bank. He has more than 15 years' experience with the Bank, covering urban development, infrastructure, local government, and decentralization. He has worked on many countries in several regions, including Latin America, where he was lead urban specialist, and East Asia, where he was infrastructure sector coordinator for the Philippines. His publications include "Growth and Competitiveness of Brazilian Cities" and "Meeting Infrastructure Challenges in the Philippines." He received his master’s degree in economics and doctorate in city and regional planning from the University of California, Berkeley.
Satoshi Kubota, General Manager, Nippon Signal, Design Department of Traffic Information System

Mr. Satoshi Kubota joined Nippon Signal Co., Ltd in 1986. From 1989 to 1992, he was in charge of the renewal project of Saitama prefectural police traffic control system and system renewal projects of Akita prefectural police and Yamanashi prefectural police.

In 2004 he was assigned to the traffic control system renewal project of the Akita prefectural police where he was responsible for the whole project as the section manager. Having experienced sales position in Osaka branch office as a General Manager in 2010 and IT department in 2011, he became General Manager of the Design Department of Traffic Information System in 2012. Mr. Kubota graduated from Saitama University’s Faculty of Engineering in 1986.

Fanny Quertamp, Co-director, PADDI (HCMC Urban Development Management Support Centre)

Fanny Quertamp is the Co-director of PADDI (HCMC Urban Development Management Support Centre). Working in Vietnam since 1996, she defends her Ph. D in Geography on The Periurbanisation Process of Hanoi: Analysis of the Vietnamese double transition in Vietnam in 2003. In partnership with IRD, her research then focuses on urban utilities (PRUD, 2006) and on the expropriated farmers’ professional mutation on Ho Chi Minh City’s fringes (FSP Social Sciences, 2009).

Within the framework of the decentralized cooperation between the Rhone-Alpes Region and HCMC, she is currently developing training courses, technical assistance and research activities in various urban fields (transport, urban planning, land and housing, governance, sustainable cities...).
Motohiko Nishibayashi, Manager, International Business and Cooperation Office, Engineering Department, Hanshin Expressway Co. Ltd.

In 1987, Mr. Nishibayashi joined Hanshin Expressway Public Corporation, which was privatized in 2005. After the numerous experiences on engineering fields of urban toll expressway network, he was assigned as a JICA long-term expert in Kenya between 2010 and 2013. His assignment is the system improvement and the associated capacity building on the management of road maintenance works which are outsourced from the public entities to private contractors. Upon the completion of this technical cooperation project, he received the distinguished services award from the Kenyan Government. From 2014, he is in charge of marketing, promotion and supervision of technical cooperation activities and consulting businesses of the company which are related to highway operation and management in the international arena mainly Asia and Africa. Mr. Nishibayashi graduated from Kyoto University, Department of Civil Engineering in 1984 and earned the master degree on engineering from Kyoto University in 1987 and on planning from University of Toronto in 1992.

Laura Ruiz Perez, Dean of Education for Development, Monterrey Technological Institute

Dr. Ruiz is a graduate of the Universidad Iberoamericana, where she obtained a BA in Political Sciences and Public Administration. She has a Master's Degree in Urban and Regional Planning from McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and attained her PhD in Educational Technology and Innovation, from the Tecnológico de Monterrey.

Dr. Ruiz has held several senior executive positions in the Mexican Government at federal and local levels, where she has been directly involved in the creation of local development plans, specifically in the states of Coahuila and Chiapas in her capacity as director of Social Development and director of the Institute for the Integral Development of the Family –DIF- in both of the aforementioned states.

She was also a consultant in the development of public policy development programs. In the academic field, she has held the position of Director of Academic Programs and Learning Environments, as well as dual roles as professor and researcher at two main Universities: Universidad Iberoamericana and Universidad Anáhuac.
At the Tecnológico de Monterrey, she has been in charge of the Educational and Innovation Center at the Eugenio Garza Sada campus and was dean of Educational Technology and Social Development at the Virtual University.

Currently she is leading the Tecnológico de Monterrey’s Education for Development Programs, focusing on guiding the development of educational technology that fosters inclusion, whilst enabling individuals to improve and develop themselves.
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