

2019/2020



TDLC FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020

Annual Report / Work Plan

The World Bank Group's Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) program is a partnership of the Government of Japan and the World Bank through the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice that facilitates demand-driven global knowledge exchange and implementation support of solutions to complex development challenges.

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Contents

ABBREVIATION LIST.....	1
HIGHLIGHTS OF TDLC FY19 PROGRAM.....	2
TDLC Impact Stories.....	2
ABOUT THE TDLC PROGRAM	8
Comparative Advantages of TDLC Program	8
Components of the TDLC Program	9
Modalities of Engagement.....	9
TDLC Thematic Areas of Focus.....	10
FY19 PROGRAM DELIVERY	11
Knowledge Networking and Outreach.....	11
Technical Deep Dives	11
TDD Benefits for Delegations.....	12
What Makes Technical Deep Dives Unique	12
TDDs Delivered in FY19.....	12
Other Knowledge Events Delivered in FY19:	20
City Partnership Program.....	32
City Partnership Program: Cities and Activities	33
Operational Support.....	41
Modalities of Operational Support.....	41
TDLC Operational Support Delivered/Ongoing in FY19: Key Examples	42
Structured Learning and Research	51
Global Publications:.....	51
Japan Case Studies	52
Japan Project Briefs	56
Panorama Solutions.....	58
Web-based Knowledge Apps and Portals	64
Conferencing and Media Services.....	66
Coordination across Tokyo World Bank Activities	68
Financials for FY19 Work Program	69
PROPOSED FY20 WORK PROGRAM	70
Knowledge Networking and Outreach.....	70
Technical Deep Dives (TDDs) planned for FY20	70
Non-TDD Knowledge Events Planned for FY20.....	73
Community of Practice Support	74
City Partnership Program.....	76
City of Kitakyushu – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities.....	76

City of Yokohama – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities	76
City of Toyama – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities	76
City of Kobe – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities	77
City of Kyoto – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities	77
City of Fukuoka – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities	78
Operational Support	79
Operational Support Activities Pipeline for FY20	79
Structured Learning and Research	81
Planned Structured Learning and Research Activities for FY 2020	81
Conferencing and Media Services	84
Proposed Financials for FY20 Work Program	85
ANNEXES	86
Annex I: The TDLC Team	87
Advisors / Senior Consultants	90
Annex II: TDLC In THE MEDIA	93
Newspaper Articles	93
Web Article	97
Magazine	98
Annex III: Collaboration with Tokyo DRM Hub	99
Annex IV: Collaboration with External Partners	100
JICA and TDLC Collaboration	102
Annex V Operational Support	103
Operational Support Provided	103
Ongoing Operational Support Activities	109
Planned Operational Support	109
Annex VI: World Bank Operations by Technical Deep Dive:	111
Solid Waste Management (SWM) Technical Deep Dive – Projects	111
State Property Management Technical Deep Dive – Projects	111
Unlocking City Spatial Plans through Transit-Oriented Development and Neighborhood Urbanscapes and Assets Technical Deep Dive – Projects	112
Urban Regeneration Technical Deep Dive – Projects	112
Integrated Urban Floods Risk Management Technical Deep Dive – Projects	113
Planning Safe and Inclusive Cities in FCV Context Technical Deep Dive – Projects	113
Affordable Housing Technical Deep Dive – Projects	114

Abbreviation List

ADB	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ADBi	Asian Development Bank Institute
AfDB	African Development Bank
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics
CoP	Community of Practice
CPP	City Partnership Program
GDLN	Global Development Learning Network
GoJ	Government of Japan
GP	Global Practice
GPCCC	Public-Private Partnership Cross-Cutting Solution Area
GSURR	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IUFRM	Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOIN	Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development
KSB	Knowledge Silo Breaker
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MLIT	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OBA	Output-Based Aid
QII	Quality Infrastructure Investment
RPA	Regional Plan Association
TA	technical assistance
TDLC	Tokyo Development Learning Center
TF	Trust Fund
TOD	transit-oriented development
TDD	Technical Deep Dive
UN	United Nations
VfM	Value for Money
WBG	World Bank Group

Highlights of TDLC FY19 Program

- Over the course of FY19, TDLC delivered 7 demand driven Technical Deep Dives, to **92 country delegations representing US\$12.68 billion in World Bank operations. 184 Client government officials from 51 counties and 98 World Bank TTLs** were influenced by the development solutions and expertise from Japan through experiencing the TDDs of FY19.
- In FY19, TDLC organized and participated in **24 additional knowledge exchange events that discussed the value of Japanese know-how and the strategic relevance of TDLC.** Key events hosted by TDLC included the G20 activities, Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Tokyo Conference on Quality Infrastructure, 12th Asia-Pacific City Summit, 7th Asia Smart City Conference, and Aging Cities Conference and Program Launch in Santiago, Chile. These events reached more than **3,837 participants** from the public sector, private sector, academia, and other development organizations.
- In FY19, TDLC produced **41 knowledge products, including 2 global publications, 10 Japan case studies, 5 Japan Project Briefs, 21 Panorama solutions, and 3 web-based applications** in response to demand from World Bank TTLs for in-depth knowledge and information on various aspects of Japan’s experience. Key outputs included: What-A-Waste 2.0, Municipal SWM Policy Guidebook, Citizen Engagement for City Planning in Japan, Case Study on Managing Urban Expansion in Tokyo, Case Study on Territorial Development in Japan, and Case Study on Tokyo Metropolitan Region.
- In FY19, TDLC **assisted 14 World Bank projects through operational support activities and 5 pipeline development activities were initiated.** Operations support was delivered to the following projects, among others: (i) Brasov, Constanta, and Sector 5 Urban Development, Romania (ii) Zanzibar Urban Services Project, Tanzania; (iii) National Urban Water Supply project, Indonesia; and (iv) Panama City Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience Program, Panama; (v) Tbilisi Urban Regeneration and Resilience, Georgia (vi) Station Redevelopment Work, India and (vii) Scaling Up Urban Upgrading Project, Vietnam. Additionally, just-in-time operational support was extended to many countries by sharing the knowledge products and research work with the clients, such as Papua New Guinea, China, and Azerbaijan.
- In FY19, TDLC also continued to be engaged with its CPP partners—Yokohama, Kitakyushu, Kobe, Toyama, Kyoto, and Fukuoka—in the delivery of its various activities, particularly TDDs. The relationship building has included direct engagement with key stakeholders in each city, including the mayors, international bureaus, private sector entities, and others.
- In FY19, at the request of the Cabinet Office, TDLC **facilitated the analytical work, “Rapid Assessment of Japan’s Start-up Ecosystem”** through the network and implementation capacity of the program. This work was carried out to support the ongoing dialogue on innovation and start-up ecosystems with partner cities.

TDLC Impact Stories

Chile Aging Cities Support

“Efforts of TDLC have paved the way for government of Chile in getting the support of Japanese experts on this critical issue of aging population” – SENAMA Official

Each day, more than 3 million elderly people (65 years +. in Chile face everyday life challenges, including access to public transport, health care, and social integration. With an increase in life expectancy especially in urban areas, Chile’s aging population has increased significantly from 5% in 1980 to 17.5% in 2015 and is expected to grow to 20% by 2025. Chile’s government is giving increasing attention to the issues of its aging population and is determined to take measures to make the country’s cities age-friendly aiming at– healthy, safe, and participative aging. To learn about international experiences on developing age-friendly cities, a delegation from Chile comprising representatives from Cabinet office, First Lady’s Executive Office, and Ministry of Social Development (SENAMA), attended a Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on “Aging Cities” organized by TDLC in May 2018. TDLC’s city partners, Toyama and Fukuoka, and Japanese officials from the private sector and academia shared their experience and knowledge on how Japanese cities are addressing the issue of rising elderly populations and what measures have been taken to make them age-friendly. During the TDD, the delegation prepared an “Action Plan” for Chilean cities. The actions proposed short, medium, and long-term measures starting with pilot cities and scaling up to all 340 municipalities eventually.



To assist the Government in advancing the aging cities agenda, TDLC organized a team from Japan to visit Chile in November 2018 to extend support on developing a design framework for age-friendly cities. The team included TDLC staff, the Mayor of Toyama, and officials from Fukuoka city and JICA. The delegation met with the First Lady, Cecilia Morel, a keen supporter of the aging agenda, and discussed about the way forward for Chile to address this growing challenge. The delegation also met with Japan’s Ambassador to Chile and officials of SENAMA to discuss the complexities and opportunities for addressing the aging problem referencing the expertise from Japan in this sector. Reinforcing the agenda, TDLC co-hosted a Seminar with SENAMA, World Health Organization (WHO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Chilean Security Association, and JICA to define the goal and strategy for making Chilean cities age inclusive. The forum was attended by over 80 Chilean cities, demonstrating the importance and need for age-friendly cities in the country.

TDLC has paved the way for the government of Chile in getting the support of Japanese experts on this critical issue of aging population. Given the demographic profile of Japan, which includes 26% aging population, the country has emerged a leader in making its cities inclusive. In doing so, Japan has been focusing its efforts towards reviewing the urban design, providing affordable housing in accessible environments, providing access to public amenities and transport, and reorienting urban functions to address the needs of the aging people in every sphere of life. Chile is looking to Japan for its vast experience and TDLC is supporting in connecting this experience and drafting a work plan. Chile now plans to develop and implement the first initiatives in pilot cities, which could provide lessons for other cities in Latin America and beyond. This initiative offers a good example of leveraging Japanese cities’ know-how and experience with support from the World Bank and other donor agencies.

Panama Citizen Engagement and Waterfront Development Support

“We’re finding out that a lot of what we want is also what they want, we have that confidence – this encouragement means a lot to us. It’s all about participatory planning.” – Panama City Official

Based on the experience and expertise of Japan, the task team from Panama requested TDLC’s support on the following topics: (i) Interplay of solid waste management and urban floods; (ii) Urban design guidelines and participatory planning processes for waterfront development. Addressing these requests, TDLC identified relevant knowledge and expertise from the cities of Kitakyushu and Yokohama, both of which are part of TDLC’s City Partnership Program partners.



In November 2018, TDLC led a mission to Panama accompanied by officials and experts from Kitakyushu city. The mission included a kick-off meeting with the Vice Mayor of Panama City, a series of discussions with local government agencies, and visits to Juan Diaz and Tocumen Rivers and the Panama Waste Treatment Plant. Lessons and experience from Japan were presented at a Workshop in November 2018, titled “Dialogue on the Yokohama and Kitakyushu Approaches in Urban Planning, Waste Management and Flood Risk: Challenges and Options for the City of Panama”. TDLC and consultants from International Environmental Strategies Division, Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu provided recommendations from the resident’s point of view, based on field visits, workshops, and discussions with wide range of stakeholders during the mission period. The team examined the current solid waste and flood situation in the project area and proposed citizens’ perspective on the same. Key suggestions were focused on – 1) Implementation of environmental measures by the government 2) Building public awareness, trust, and cooperation 3) Integration and collaboration with various stakeholders. Experiences from Japanese cities, including Kitakyushu and Yokohama, have been drawn, and further analysis has been conducted post mission.

Later, in April 2019, another mission from TDLC accompanied by experts from Yokohama supported the delivery of a participatory city planning workshop, using Yokohama’s Cityscape Sketchbook methodology developed by the city’s Urban Design Bureau. The methodology offers a tool to engage citizens and exchange ideas, grounded on the core principles of urban design. The workshop went extremely well with some unanticipated positive outcomes. The Acting Mayor of Panama opened the workshop and returned for the presentation of the completed sketches, which was a strong signal of buy-in from the city. A group of architects were identified from Florida State University’s (FSU) Urban Risk Center who did a tremendous job creating base sketches of the three neighborhoods, with guidance from the Japanese experts. In addition, FSU mobilized a group of students who not only assisted in translating participants’ design ideas into drawings, but also added a lot of dynamism and imaginative ideas themselves.

Between the team from FSU and the officials from the city planning office who were engaged throughout the process, TDLC created a good local capacity to apply the methodology to other neighborhoods in the city, which the clients are keen to do. An unexpected outcome was that the Japanese experts were very much enthused by the knowledge management and pedagogical approaches introduced, and which they took back to Japan. In addition, the team from FSU plans to develop a proposal aimed at incorporating the methodology into the University’s urban design curriculum. Overall eyeing future development, there is high potential for the engagement to develop into programmatic replication, adaptation and scale-up of a successful urban development solution from Japan.

Romania Programmatic Operational Support

“TDLC has been instrumental in consolidating and extending the Bank’s dialogue with city administrations in Romania.” Marcel Ionescu-Heroiu, Senior Urban Development Specialist, World Bank

Romanian cities are at the forefront of dealing with some of the world’s most pressing challenges. Providing a platform where these cities can learn from the experience of Japanese cities may lead to significant development impact. In keeping with its role of facilitating the exchange of best practices and lessons on sustainable urban development between city officials and specialists from Japan and other countries, TDLC regularly organizes Technical Deep Dives (TDDs) touching on various topics, such as urban regeneration, competitive cities, and inclusive development.



Between November 2017 and April 2018, city representatives from Romania – the municipalities of Constanta, Brasov, and Sector 5 of Bucharest – had the opportunity to learn from Japanese cities through participation in TDDs, impacting the development of the Romanian municipalities in at least three ways:

Strengthened capacity: The Competitive Cities TDD enabled the representatives from Constanta to learn in-depth from Yokohama and Kobe how to strategically use underused, abandoned, or new port infrastructure for new business activities. Similarly, during the Aging Cities TDD, the Municipality of Brasov learned from Toyama how to use strategic urban interventions as magnets for people in medium-sized cities, particularly in the context of declining populations and fiscal challenges. And the Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities TDD provided officials from Sector 5 of the Municipality of Bucharest with the opportunity to learn from the experience of Osaka’s Airin district what it takes to achieve inclusive development in areas with a high concentration of marginalized people.

Consolidating partnership: For the World Bank, the TDDs have afforded the opportunity to offer the Romanian representatives the chance to witness first-hand how Japan addresses urban challenges, similar to their own effectively, and to help them envisage progress and desired results for their own cities. This has helped build trust with the cities we work with and is essential for the later stages of the partnership.

Fostering innovation and a cascade effect: In addition to the TDDs, TDLC has also followed up with technical assistance, tailored to the needs of different cities. Four Japanese experts spent a week in Romania sharing their expertise on issues identified as critical for Romanian cities, such as: metropolitan spatial planning, quality urbanism, prioritization of projects, social inclusion programs for marginalized communities, compact city design in a context of demographic decline and aging, and innovative land management and development tools.

Moreover, TDLC has brought the exchange between Japanese and Romanian cities to a new level, with the assistance of Japan’s Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Tourism, the Embassy of Japan, and the World Bank Office in Romania. Through a Business Matching Session, 10 large Japanese companies, including Mitsubishi, Hitachi, Fujita, Takenana, IHI, and Maruubeni, were connected with Romania’s Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, as well as with 20 local Romanian administrations, private companies, consultancy companies, and business associations. A follow-up business-matching took place in Constanta, Romania in November 2018, with the help of the Japanese Embassy and the Japan External Trade Organization.

TDLC has not only served as a vehicle to help Romanian cities like Constanta, Brasov, and Sector 5 build bridges to cities in Japan, but also promoted “traffic” on these bridges – in the form of ideas, solutions, lessons, and potential investments.

Zanzibar Land Readjustment and Development Control Support

“This exploration of applying land readjustment schemes in Zanzibar is significant as land is becoming an increasingly scarce resource and there is a great deal of interests in on-site resettlement schemes which will also be beneficial for job security and community sustainability.”

TDLC has provided operational support on land readjustment (LR) and development control in the wider context of the implementation of the Zanzibar Urban Services Project (ZUSP) and the preparation of the Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z) project. This is a direct follow-up to the Urban Regeneration Technical Deep Dive (TDD) conducted in February 2018 with the extended relevance of the Solid Waste Management TDD in March 2017 and Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism TDD in June 2018 all of which included client delegations from Zanzibar.



Following an investigatory mission in September 2018, TDLC and the project team concluded that the application of land readjustment could be feasible in Zanzibar, under the following critical conditions: local leadership, appropriate site selection (high potential for land value increase), provision of credible land value tables (currently outdated or nonexistent in many urban areas of the City), and availability of public financing for infrastructure development (which can be partially borne by the WB project investments). Land ownership structure is unique in Zanzibar: all land is owned by the Government and cannot be sold to foreigners, hence utilization must be on a lease basis. This is a favorable condition for piloting land readjustment and ensuring cost recovery, as it enables a scenario wherein the local landowners co-own a piece of land and lease the land to foreign investors, which in turn generates land revenue that can be shared among local land owners.

Four potential sites were discussed in the submitted technical recommendation report based on rapid assessments conducted by the team. The Team also analyzed and highlighted in its report several development control measures to guide (incentivize) and regulate (disincentivize) development, contain urban sprawl and manage informal development. Options for development control from Japan were selectively introduced against Zanzibar’s needs assessed by the Team: zoning system, district planning system, and Business Improvement Districts (BID).

The cases from Japan introduced in this report were carefully selected. The Tsubokawa example sheds light on the importance of realizing that land readjustment is not a tool for rearranging and consolidating land – rather, it is a tool to enhance urban functions in a given project area. The Oroku-Kanagusuku example illustrates a model wherein landowners explored innovative cost-recovery mechanisms for LR projects by setting up a special purpose company to construct a large-scale commercial facility within the LR project area, with associated business revenue shared among the landowners. This contrasts with the normal LR model wherein the project seeks cost recovery through sales of reserve land to the private sector.

This exploration of applying land readjustment schemes in Zanzibar is significant as land is becoming an increasingly scarce resource and there is a great deal of interests in on-site resettlement schemes which will also be beneficial for job security and community sustainability. In June 2019 TDLC conducted a LR viability workshop with the Zanzibar clients and discuss the potential pilot sites, to be followed by in-depth discussions with the BIG-Z Task Team on recommendations for project financing under the urban redevelopment component.

Vietnam Universal Accessibility in Urban Upgrading Support

“The Japanese expert also gained perspective of the situation in Vietnam and recognized what he takes for granted – TDLC realizes that learning is always a two-way street.”

TDLC leveraged its knowledge sharing program and partnerships in Japan to bring best practice on design of universally accessible infrastructure to an Urban Upgrading project in Vietnam. Vietnam, and the Mekong Delta Region in particular, has a very high incidence of disabilities due to the inter-generational congenital transfer of Agent Orange years after the Vietnam War. Due to mobility challenges and lack of accessibility, many of the disabled remain illiterate, with very limited access to jobs or social services. They struggle to have their voices heard and their special needs reflected.



Takahisa Fujita, lives in Japan. He has been paralyzed from the waist down since childhood, but he is a well-educated, lives on his own, and works as an architect and infrastructure design consultant. During project preparation, the task team was struck by the visible presence of disability and the lack of adequate accessibility in the urban upgrading sites. In our discussions, the local governments expressed an interest in learning about regulations and technical standards for universally accessible infrastructure design. Their concerns also spanned the accessibility for rapidly aging populations in Vietnam. Through organizations working on disability design in Japan, given the country’s good experience with universal access for its huge cohort of aging population TDLC identified an architect and urban planner, who happens to be disabled, to work as a consultant for the urban upgrading project.

Together with a TDLC urban specialist, the expert visited Vietnam twice, joining the task team for consultations with local officials and national policy makers. The impact of the visits has been tremendous. Recommendations for strengthening the investment designs have been fully incorporated in the feasibility studies; six out of the seven participating cities have proposed studies to understand the wider city-level needs of elderly and disabled residents with respect to accessibility, and the National Government has requested that principles of universal accessibility be also considered in the planned Resettlement Sites. The tremendous impact of this collaboration between this Vietnam project and Japanese expertise was not through formal presentations or high-level discussions. Rather than a business as usual approach, we chose to embed rigorous hands-on engagement of the Japanese expert within the project preparation. The expert himself was a catalyst for change. By having him on mission, local officials and design consultants were confronted with the inaccessibility of the low-income neighborhoods and even of their own offices, as they had to carry him up and down the staircases. Seeing this expert, disabled himself, travel from Japan to Vietnam to help others in need was something unheard of for the people in Vietnam – it gave hope to the disabled in Mekong Delta Region. But the Japanese expert also gained perspective of the situation in Vietnam and recognized what he takes for granted – TDLC realizes that learning is always a two-way street.

TDLC brought together the clients, Bank Task Team and the disabled Japanese expert to discuss the urban upgrading approaches used in Japan and internationally and to demonstrate the economic and social benefits of universal design principals in infrastructure. However, there are many other examples of how TDLC functions as a knowledge hub. Whether it be by bringing groups of clients and TTLs to Japan for in-depth immersive knowledge exchanges or linking Japanese cities with clients to address challenges of sustainable urban development, or documenting and packaging lessons from Japan, TDLC is serving as an effective platform for knowledge and learning for development impact.

About the TDLC Program

TDLC supports and facilitates strategic collaboration by the WBG and client countries with select Japanese cities, agencies, private sector entities, and partners for joint research, knowledge exchange, and other activities that develop opportunities to link Japanese and global expertise with specific project-level engagements in developing countries to maximize development impact.

The Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) program is a partnership between Japan and the World Bank Group launched in June 2004. The program is managed by the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice (GSURR) under the oversight of a Steering Committee comprising representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Japan (MoF) and the World Bank. Day-to-day operations of the program are conducted by the TDLC team in Tokyo under the management of the Partnerships and Resource Mobilization unit of SURR with guidance by the World Bank's Special Representative, Japan, on partnerships and relationships with the Government of Japan.

The Program to Connect Knowledge, Expertise and Technology includes activities to link developing and middle-income countries with Japanese knowledge, expertise, and technology through (i) knowledge exchange and analytical work, (ii) capacity building, and (iii) outreach and networking activities with internal World Bank audiences, Japanese public and private sectors, academia, and civil society. It also works to identify and unpack innovations and development solutions from Japan of relevance to developing countries.

TDLC offers both internal and external stakeholders a “one-stop” window for identifying, accessing, and making effective use of knowledge and experience from Japan and other countries. With its mix of information and communication technology (ICT) facilities, connectivity, and expertise, coupled with a strong partner network, TDLC is well positioned for the global dissemination of just-in-time development solutions.

PROGRAM BASICS

Partnership between Government of Japan and the World Bank since 2004

Currently in its third five-year program

Global in focus

Mapped under the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice

Comparative Advantages of TDLC Program

- Demand driven
- Global in nature and mandate
- Innovative knowledge exchange approaches
- Multisectoral
- Global connectivity through Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) and other partner networks
- Full integration with technical communities
- Focus on tacit and “how-to” knowledge
- Strong support and engagement with public sector, private sector, and academia
- World-class platform for dissemination
- First-ever initiative for systematic World Bank engagement with subnational entities in Japan
- Coordination across World Bank Partnerships
- Highly dedicated and resourceful team

Components of the TDLC Program

The TDLC Program consists of five main components:

- **City Partnership Program.** TDLC engages with selected Japanese cities to share relevant development experiences and solutions, and to link Japanese expertise with specific opportunities for project-level engagement in developing countries.
- **Knowledge Networking.** By providing WBG clients and technical staff with access to global best practice and with solutions to development challenges, TDLC serves as a platform for GSURR and other Global Practices (GPs) for knowledge outreach, dissemination, and networking activities in selected thematic areas. TDLC organizes Technical Deep Dives, which bring groups of clients and WBG staff to Japan for week-long immersive programs of workshops, site visits, and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, as a flagship product under this component.
- **Operational Support.** TDLC supports and facilitates delivery of knowledge, capacity building, and advisory services to operational projects.
- **Structured Learning and Research.** TDLC offers structured learning programs as part of its overall package of services, drawing on thematic content from WBG GPs and external partners and taking special advantage of the World Bank’s Open Learning Campus as a delivery platform. The program supplements its corpus of development knowledge with new research initiatives focused on documenting experiences and solutions from Japan in sectors of high demand to WBG clients. Research is focused, in particular on municipal-level experience, an aspect of Japan’s experience for which documentation in English has not previously been available.
- **Technology, Conferencing, and Outreach Support.** TDLC provides event management and virtual conferencing (synchronous and asynchronous) services, supporting the World Bank’s engagements in Japan. TDLC also provides post-event production of videos and other media outputs.

Modalities of Engagement

Each component of the TDLC Program is designed to be delivered as part of a value- accretive cycle of engagement with clients and partners. This is done to provide the greatest opportunity for impact, scaling of solutions, operationalization of knowledge, business development, and network building.



TDLIC Thematic Areas of Focus

In late (FY) 2017 TDLIC undertook a demand survey, reaching out to Global Leads, Practice Managers and Program Leaders from GSURR and other Global Practices to identify possible areas of operational support within the thematic areas identified in this section. Thematic demand from WBG activities in approximately 200 cities was captured through these surveys. Based on these surveys and consultations, the following nine areas were selected:

- **Urban planning:** Compact city development, land readjustment, land use planning, public space management, transit-oriented development (ToD), urban mobility planning
 - **Urban service provision:** solid waste management, water supply management, sewage management, street lighting
 - **Urban management:** metropolitan planning, ICT for municipal management, municipal organization structures, legal frameworks for urban/municipal management, project planning and management
 - **Social development:** universal accessibility, aging population, inclusion, community-driven development, citizen engagement
 - **Land and geospatial:** land tenure, land governance, geospatial, territorial development, lagging regions
 - **Disaster risk management:** urban floods, seismic risk, resilient cultural heritage, social resilience
 - **City competitiveness:** local economic development, innovation, regional integration, value chains
 - **Sustainable Municipal Finance:** local taxation, borrowings, local financial and asset management systems, transfer instruments
 - **Disruptive technologies for development:** big data, AI, drones, GIS systems, robotics, VR/AR (virtual reality/augmented reality)
- * Local Economic Development (LED), Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) are overarching themes....

FY19 Program Delivery

KNOWLEDGE NETWORKING AND OUTREACH

A major focus of TDLC in FY19 was efficient and effective knowledge exchange through activities under its Knowledge Networking and Outreach component.

Technical Deep Dives

TDLC’s Technical Deep Dives offer firsthand knowledge-exchange opportunities for World Bank clients and staff, who can deepen their knowledge on specific themes through study tours and various peer learning opportunities. TDDs are an immersive approach for knowledge exchange that incorporates eLearning, peer-to-peer/city-to-city learning, site visits, action planning, and just-in-time technical assistance to provide participants the knowledge they need to effectively design and implement solutions to their most complex development challenges.

Client demand is identified through demand surveys and prioritized through direct engagement with Global Leads and Practice Managers. Once thematic areas are identified, programs are developed in direct collaboration with Technical Leads and thematic Communities of Practice (CoPs) to focus on specific client objectives and development challenges. TDLC works closely with advisors from various Japanese national government entities, including the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cabinet Office as well as with local governments to identify the appropriate Japanese experts. Study tours are at the heart of the Technical Deep Dives, and TDLC has begun to incorporate multiple knowledge instruments to enhance their value as well as structured learning before the tour. In addition to the ongoing support for and engagement with client cities, best practices are conveyed via learning offerings developed among the relevant CoPs and other experts.

TDDs typically last five days and include around 60 participants comprised of a mix of client representatives and World Bank experts from 10–12 different countries.

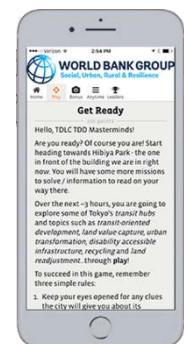
To make the TDDs more interesting and fun, TDLC has introduced Gamification via an app-based activity for the participants. The “GoGame.” GoGame is a scavenger hunt-type exploration activity that allows participants to experience and learn about particular locations/sites in an engaging fashion. It includes activities designed to expose participants to urban solutions in urban regeneration, transit-oriented development, urban space usage, and urban service management. Participants work in teams and experience the development and characteristics of the areas while walking or using public transportation. This game has been designed to have a lasting impact on participants’ memories of the areas they visited.

OBJECTIVES

Support knowledge outreach, dissemination, and networking activities of selected World Bank Global Practices.

Organize Technical Deep Dives—blended and peer-peer knowledge exchange and networking activities in selected locations in Japan.

Support communities of practice as an instrument for ongoing knowledge exchange among Bank staff, clients, and partners around the thematic development topic.



TDD Benefits for Delegations

Country/city delegations for TDDs are composed of one World Bank TTL and two to three clients of a pipeline or approved World Bank operation. There are cases where delegations may also be from JICA, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Asian Development Bank (ADB), or other partner agencies. Delegates attending the TDDs benefit from:

- Cutting-edge policy thinking as well as technical knowledge delivered through engaging learning sessions
- Peer learning and networking through experience exchange sessions
- Experiential knowledge exchanges through site visits
- Opportunities to engage directly with Japanese municipalities, ministries, transit agencies, private sector, and academia to learn innovative solutions and identify areas of further collaboration and knowledge exchange
- Access to follow-up operational support to assist in the successful application of knowledge gained through the TDD, provided through TDLC's operational support component

What Makes Technical Deep Dives Unique

- The programs are demand driven with a focus on problem solving.
- They are coupled with follow-up operational support, for selected projects, consisting of technical assistance, expert consultations, and expert visits to client nations.
- They deliver structured learning for clients and partners such as eLearning courses, and a package of selected Knowledge Exchange Instruments before, during, and after the Deep Dive study tour in Japan.
- The programs work with existing or new CoPs to develop case studies and best practice lessons and to diffuse to broader community and within the World Bank experts.
- The programs rely heavily on peer-to-peer learning, and the development of strong Communities of Practice among participants and practitioners.

TDDs Delivered in FY19

Over the course of FY19, TDLC delivered seven TDDs, combining expertise from Japan and from World Bank specialists. Through the delivery of these programs, **TDLC influenced US\$9.52 billion in World Bank operations for 50 projects in 41 countries globally**. Delegation representing 40 cities and 50 countries attended TDDs over the fiscal year, and 58 World Bank Task Team Leaders as well as 102 client representatives were exposed to solutions and expertise from Japan. In FY19 the following TDDs were delivered:

Solid Waste Management Technical Deep Dive, September 24–28, 2018

- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo, Kitakyushu
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Senegal, St. Lucia, Yemen, Zanzibar
- **Partners:** Ministry of Environment of Japan, CPP partner city of Kitakyushu, Government of Japan
- **Outputs:** *What a Waste 2.0* (World Bank 2018) and *Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Roadmap for Reform for Policy Makers* (World Bank 2018), Client Action Plans

By 2050, the world is expected to nearly double waste generation annually, to 3.76 billion tons from today's 2.10 billion tons. Key challenges that make sustainable waste management a complicated proposition, especially for low- to middle-income countries with rapid urbanization, include costly and complex waste operations, unavailable or inaccurate waste data, and inefficient management by local authorities, which usually have limited resources and capacities for planning, etc. The concept of a "circular economy" is increasingly being understood and adopted to manage municipal and industrial waste.

Practitioners and technical experts on solid waste management (SWM) from 14 countries joined the TDD with a focus on SWM laws and policies, institutional structure, regulatory and financial mechanisms, citizen and private sector engagement, and SWM technologies. Participants were exposed to Japan's SWM experience, which presented unique opportunities for collaborative learning and knowledge sharing. At the TDD, international experiences and trends in SWM, including in Singapore, the United States, and the United Kingdom, were shared to provide insights on the best practices followed in these countries. The TDD focused on the following aspects of SWM: (i) institutional setup within municipal administrations and enabling setup by central governments, including different policies, (ii) financing and cost recovery of SWM, and (iii) modalities used for citizen engagement and behavioral change in Japan.

Several sites were visited in Kitakyushu City to observe the entire SWM cycle process, including

the collection site, Hiagiri recycling center for waste cans and bottles, Hiagiri incineration, Hibikinada landfill, and Kitakyushu's Eco-Town Center. Delegations learned about the systems and technologies adopted by the city to recycle and manage solid waste with the aim of reducing it to zero.

Participants were exposed to various approaches and experiences from three Japanese cities that differed in their populations, solid waste challenges, and prioritization of actions to address their challenges. Participants learned from Kyoto's organic waste reduction strategy and efforts, Osaka's approach to SWM in city centers and residential areas (focusing on reduction and collection), and Fukuoka's final waste disposal treatment (known as the Fukuoka method). Overall, key lessons were on the Japanese experience in waste collection and recycling, institutional setup for solid waste management operations at the local level, financing and cost recovery, and citizen engagement.



State Property Management Technical Deep Dive, November 5–9, 2018

- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo, Yokohama
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Argentina, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Jordan, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey
- **Partners:** Land Thematic Group and Geospatial CoP, Governance in Sector CoP, GSURR, CPP partner city of Yokohama, Government of Japan, Mitsui Real Estate Co.
- **Outputs:** Yokohama State Property Management Guideline (Translation), Client Action Plans

Government land, buildings, and infrastructure constitute the lion's share in local public wealth on the government balance sheet. Their underutilization and inadequate profitability impact the urban economy and spatial shape negatively. Some of the main reasons for the unmet potential of state property are the lack of expertise, excessive state control/corruption, political pressure for short-term fixes versus long-term investments, and an inadequate legal and institutional framework. These problems are compounded by minimal integration of state property with city policies, plans, budgets, and priorities.

The TDD provided a platform for knowledge exchange and structured learning on key topics related to state property management. It also provided an opportunity for World Bank client country delegations to develop a deeper understanding of good practices from Japan and other countries for designing state property management strategies and implementing them at the national and local level. The TDD discussed experiences around developing effective and transparent systems for state property management with up-to-date and accessible information technology, the role of institutions in state property and asset inventory and management, real estate investment methods, and public-private partnerships (PPPs) as an engagement model.

The TDD delegation visited Tokyo Midtown, a former Self-Defense Forces site, and learned about state property investment through private

development and transfer of state land. At another site, Toko-Ichiba in Yokohama, participants learned about use of public land in peri-urban areas and integrated territorial development. Yokohama's prominent public property management cases, including Minato Mirai, were useful in explaining how cities can develop a financial strategy based on the assets and land they manage.

Japan's experience with public property asset management at the national and local levels—especially about local government financing, housing, and industrial/investment promotion—presented a significant opportunity for knowledge sharing and collaborative learning. Participants drew from different approaches and experiences discussed during the TDD, including state land management regulatory and executive frameworks, land value capture, and local government financing — from diagnostic/inventory to implementation.



Unlocking City Spatial Plans through Transit-Oriented Development and Neighborhood Urban Spaces and Assets Technical Deep Dive, January 21–25, 2019

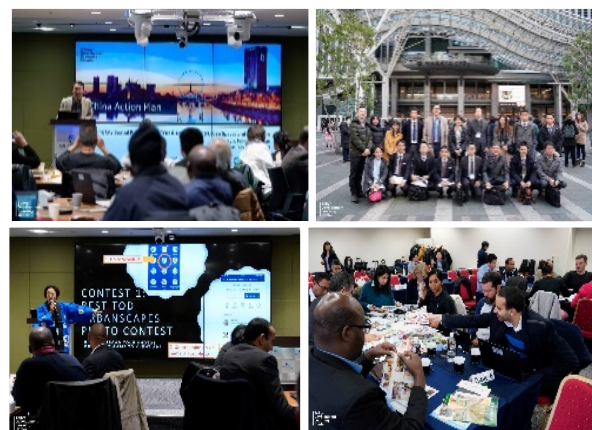
- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo, Fukuoka
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia
- **Partners:** MLIT, Urbanscapes Knowledge Silo Breaker (KSB), Transit-Oriented Development CoP
- **Outputs:** Japan Case Studies on Public Space Design for Rejuvenating Local Cities, World Bank Community Video Blog, Client Action Plans

Two underleveraged areas of development that have direct linkages to how we make cities more competitive, livable, and inclusive are neighborhood development and transit-oriented development. Their integration with cities' urban and social fabric can deliver better economic, social, and environmental benefits, and in turn enhance the livability and prosperity of communities, including the poor.

The TDD provided a platform for knowledge exchange and structured learning on key topics related to city planning and urban spaces that leverage TOD and people-centered design of public spaces, with a special focus on transit nodes and the surrounding development. The TDD focused on good practices in (i) city and neighborhood planning and urban design for livable urban spaces connected with transportation, (ii) planning of cities and their transport networks for accessibility and efficient, green, and safe mobility, (iii) identification of opportunities for city transformation that leverage city transit networks, (iv) the role of citizen participation in shaping the urban fabric, (v) the use of disruptive technology to help design and implement good urban places, and (vi) the role of public and private sector in creating livable and accessible places. Case studies, knowledge, and experience from Japan and other countries were highlighted, and participating countries also shared their experiences.

TDD participants visited Fukuoka's Tenjin area, a major transit and commercial node, to learn about Tenjin's long-term planning and programming for and management of evolving urban spaces, with a focus on overall city planning and neighborhood urban design. The site also

allowed participants to see how local government, shops, and railways could collaboratively promote TOD on a human scale. Another site visit took place to Hakata station in Fukuoka. The large extended station complex called Hakata City has been an example of regeneration planning and implementation since 2011, when it began offering Shinkansen service connecting Osaka and Kagoshima, linking the two cities in just under four hours. Rebuilding of the station, including the regeneration of the multipurpose public plaza area and taxi area, took place in 2011. Key takeaways from the TDD concerned public-private collaboration in Japan and Japan's approach to integrating transportation and modern spaces. An important lesson drawn by many participants was the need to create and share a future vision with citizens to garner their support and inputs. Many clients requested that the World Bank and TDLC organize follow-up workshops and consultations to promote TOD development projects in their cities and help city officers undertake public dialogues with private firms and citizens.



Urban Regeneration Technical Deep Dive, February 18–23, 2019

- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Serbia, South Africa, Uruguay, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza
- **Partners:** MLIT, Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS), Seoul Metropolitan Government
- **Outputs:** World Bank Community Video Blog, Client Action Plans

Almost every city has neighborhoods and sites that have become disinvested or otherwise underutilized. Such areas can contribute to blight, reduce a city's attractiveness and livability, detract from its economic base and competitiveness, and marginalize certain residents. A key challenge for city leaders is how to revitalize these underutilized areas—and in doing so unlock their latent value and contribute to the city's fiscal, social, and environmental sustainability.

This TDD on urban regeneration sought to enhance city decision makers' knowledge and technical capacity to implement urban revitalization initiatives, particularly by identifying viable business models that can also maximize the government's economic and policy goals. The program provided a conceptual and practical overview of (i) the real estate development process, including the effect of real estate market dynamics on the timing and feasibility of potential projects; (ii) incorporation of real estate market data into government decision making on land use planning and release of public sector land for development; and (iii) application of these concepts and skills to ongoing urban regeneration initiatives.

The program explored Japanese, Korean, and other global examples of government strategies to spur regeneration, including cases focused on urban regeneration catalyzed by development or relocation of government assets, construction of

new parks and/or civic space, and repurposing of former industrial sites.

Site visits to Kasumigaseki Common Gate, Skytree, and Toyosu in Tokyo provided lessons on how to revitalize public spaces and brownfields using public-private partnerships and citizen engagement schemes. Site visits in Seoul, including Seoulo 7017, Dandaemung Design Plaza, Seoul City Hall, World Cup Park, and Sangam DMC, showed participants how local governments can take leadership in urban regeneration projects.

The program was well received by clients as well as World Bank staff specializing in urban regeneration. Drawing on the TDD, some clients expressed their interest in introducing Japanese approaches (such as land readjustment and other land value capture methods) in their urban development project.



2nd Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management (IUFMR) Technical Deep Dive, April 22–26, 2019

- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Albania, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Jordan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Panama, Paraguay, Tanzania, Turkey, Vietnam
- **Partners:** MLIT, Urban Floods Community of Practice (UFCOP), Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub
- **Outputs:** Client Action Plans

Floods are the most frequent and damaging among natural hazards. Between 1980 and 2016, floods led to economic damages exceeding US\$1.6 trillion and to loss of more than 225,000 lives. Compounded by rapid urbanization and climate change, these losses will likely increase, especially in fast-growing countries. The World Bank is increasingly seeking to promote an integrated approach to flood risk management, with a balanced combination of engineered, green, and non-engineered measures, which together are robust to uncertainty and adaptive to different flooding scenarios under conditions of climate change.

This TDD on IUFMR is the second edition of a learning series that convened practitioners from around the world to learn from each other and from international and Japanese experiences. Through five days of interactive learning and exchange, the TDD participants gained a better understanding of IUFMR through exploring four key topics: (i) urban flood risk assessment and communication processes, (ii) the planning and prioritization of flood risk reduction investments, (iii) the implementation of these investments, and (iv) operation and maintenance of these investments with a view to sustainability.

In Tokyo, participants walked around in different neighborhoods to learn about various aspects of water and flood management. The neighborhoods, located in Sumida ward, included Hikifune (to learn about community-based rainwater harvesting), Tokyo Skytree neighborhood (private sector engagement for water-resilient commercial and community design), and Ryogoku neighborhood (city-led rainwater harvesting for public facilities and spaces). In Kobe, participants visited Nakatottei Pump Station, Port of Kobe Earthquake Memorial Park, and Coastal Levee and drew lessons on IUFMR, seismic resiliency, and the interrelationships between them. In Osaka, Matsubara Minami Balancing Reservoir/Wake Underground Reservoir was visited by the delegates to get an understanding of comprehensive flood control in Neyagawa district.



Planning Safe and Inclusive Cities in FCV Context Technical Deep Dive, May 13–17, 2019

- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo, Osaka
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Afghanistan, El Salvador, Guinea, Jamaica, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa
- **Partners:** Osaka City, Safe and Inclusive Cities CoP, Urban Poverty and Housing Global Solutions Group, Stability-Peace-Security Global Solutions Group
- **Outputs:** Inclusiveness in Mega Cities: The Case of Airin District, Osaka City, Client Action Plans

Fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) have emerged as pressing development challenges in recent years. Around 2 billion people in the world, including half of the world's extreme poor, live in countries affected by FCV. Natural disasters lead to similar unwanted outcomes—loss of life, displacement, loss of livelihoods, massive economic damage, etc.—and in turn create fragility. Increasingly, conflicts and disasters (both natural and man-made) are urbanizing, leading to large-scale forced displacement challenges in urban areas. Globally, approximately 60 percent of the estimated 68.5 million people classified as forcibly displaced (through conflict, natural disasters, and violence) are living in urban areas. There are several challenges facing cities in the FCV context face: spatial challenges (changes in urban footprint and pressure on urban services, infrastructure, and housing due to rapid and sudden population movements), social challenges (social tensions due to active conflicts or tensions between host communities and the forcibly displaced), and economic challenges (low levels of economic development, competition over limited jobs, and economic exclusion of certain segments of the population, such as the forcibly displaced, those with low incomes, and others).

The TDD provided an opportunity for knowledge exchange and structured learning focusing on tools and approaches that combine spatial planning, physical investments, and institutional interventions to promote better social and human development as well as better security and economic outcomes, particularly with respect to safety and inclusion in the FCV context. The TDD provided an opportunity for selected city delegations to develop a deeper understanding of the holistic approach required to plan safe and inclusive cities, particularly in the FCV context. It focused on the following topics: (i) enhancing inclusion and safety through investing in urban services and infrastructure; (ii) engaging with communities (both host and displaced) and building trust in local authorities through participatory approaches and tools; and (iii) ensuring economic inclusion of vulnerable groups.

Participants visited Nishinari district in Osaka to learn how the city offers housing, jobs, and social services and how it improves public space to foster economic, spatial, and social inclusion. The visit was intended to help clients learn about agile solutions.

Affordable Housing Technical Deep Dive, June 10–14, 2019

- **Japanese Cities Engaged:** Tokyo
- **Delegations (Clients + TTLs):** Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Bhutan, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Brazil, Mexico, Djibouti, Iraq, Kenya, South Africa, and Ethiopia
- **Partners:** Urban Renaissance Agency, Government of Japan,
- **Outputs:** Affordable housing reading materials, Client Action Plans

The challenge of achieving housing quality, safety, and affordability is both daunting and pervasive. The challenge is not limited to poor nations, where nearly a billion people live in urbans; it is also prevalent in the otherwise-thriving economic centers of advanced economies, where many “non-poor”, including middle-income households, struggle to find decent housing. The formal housing sector has been unable to produce new housing at the scale, pace, or price needed to respond to prevailing demand. As a result, housing choice is severely restricted for both low- and middle-income households, and a large part of the population is forced to find alternative informal or illegal housing solutions.

Client countries that face this issue are found in almost every part of the globe and perhaps didn't engage in systematic knowledge sharing. This TDD sought to deepen countries' knowledge about, and provide practical tools for, the design and implementation of interventions that bridge the affordability gap of formal housing provision, with a focus on addressing supply-side constraints. It highlighted knowledge of good practices, specifically the Bank's experience in this sector, as well as examples from Japan and other countries. It sought to begin laying out the backbone of a systematic supply-side training course.

Practitioners and experts from 13 countries participated in the TDD, which focused on four themes, based on the vast Japanese experience as well as experience of other countries: (i) making markets work, (ii) housing the bottom 40 percent, (iii) integrating housing into disaster resilience, and (iv) fostering technology and innovation.

Participants had a further opportunity to witness and learn from Japan's shift from a housing quantity focus to a housing quality focus by visiting two sites in Tokyo: First Tama New Town, Nagayama District (opened in 1971) and Tama New Town, Tsurumaki, Minamino, and Karakida Districts (developed in the early 1980s). The former site focused on the “quantity” of affordable housing, while the latter focused on the “quality” of affordable housing.

Other Knowledge Events Delivered in FY19:

In FY19, TDLC organized or made presentations at over two dozen additional knowledge exchange events that highlighted the value of Japanese know-how along with the added value of TDLC and World Bank activities. These presentations reached over nearly 4000 participants from the public sector, private sector, academia, and other development organizations.

Romania QII Conference, Bucharest, July 12, 2018

- **Organizer:** Japan Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Romania Japan Embassy, World Bank Romania Country Office, Tokyo Development Learning Center

Speakers: H.E. Mr. Kisaburo ISHII, Ambassador of Japan to Romania, the Embassy of Japan, Ms. Kazuko ISHIGAKI, Director, International Planning for Construction Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), GoJ, Ms. Mariana MOARCAS, Acting Country Manager for Romania, WBG, Ms. Yuko Okazawa, Urban Specialist, TDLC, WBG, Mr. Robert Dobre, Coordinator of the National Transport Masterplan, Ministry of Transport, Ms. Diana Țenea, General Director, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, Mr. Marcel Ionescu-Heroiu, Senior Urban Development Specialist, WBG, Ms. Kazuko ISHIGAKI, Director, International Planning for Construction Industry, MLIT, GoJ, Mr. Seiya ISHIKAWA, Director for International Strategy, Urban Renaissance Agency (UR), Mr. Katsutoshi TAKAO, General Manager, Business Promotion, Takenaka Europe GmbH, Mr. Manabu INOUE, Manager, Braila Project Group, Project Department, Overseas Project Division, IHI Infrastructure Systems Co., Ltd., Mr. Kiyoshi Watanabe, Deputy General Manager, International Business Branch, Fujita Corporation, Mr. Adrian Zoicas, Country Manager Romania, Hitachi Europe Ltd., Mr. Komei YAMAGUCHI, Deputy General Manager, Business Management Department, Japan Weather Association

- **Number of participants:** 100

TDLC hosted this event in collaboration with Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) to discuss QII and how the World Bank and Japan can support Romania through TDLC and other initiatives. The event was attended by approx. 100 participants inclusive of the Ambassador of Japan to Romania, State Secretaries and 20 Mayors from all around Romania, Yokohama City, Toyama City, Osaka City and 20 representatives from top-notch Japanese private sector firms.

MLIT Spatial Planning Platform Launch, Fukuoka, July 30-31, 2018

- **Organizer:** Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)
- **Speakers:** Barjor Mehta, World Bank; Tadashi Matsumoto, OECD; Shuntaro Kawahara, JICA; Naoki Omari, Urban Renaissance Agency; Yuzuru Kushiya, Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan, Bernhard Barth, UN-HABITAT; Kenichi Tsukahara, Kyusyu University, MLIT, and Country Representatives from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Philippines and Vietnam
- **Number of participants:** 60
- **Outputs:** Territorial Development – Case Study: Japan

Co-creation of a Japan Case Study on Territorial Development with MLIT - full review by the Territorial Development Global Solution Group of the Bank Supporting the MLIT Spatial Planning Platform event in Fukuoka, opened by Tsukasa Akimoto, State Minister of MLIT and co-hosted by UN-HABITA. Barjor Mehta, Lead Urban Specialist delivered a presentation on World Bank territorial development portfolio and on the Japan Case Study

[12th Asia-Pacific City Summit, Fukuoka, Japan, August 1–3, 2018](#)

- **Organizer:** Fukuoka City, United Nations Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
- **Speakers:** Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director, UN-Habitat; Toshio Arima, Chairman of the Board, GCNJ; Soichiro Takashima, Mayor of Fukuoka City; Masato Miyazaki, Special Representative, Japan/World Bank; Bambang Susantono, Vice President, Asian Development Bank (ADB); Hiroshi Kato, Senior Vice President, JICA, Takashima Soichiro, Mayor, Fukuoka; Mori Hiroyuki, Mayor, Kagoshima; m Umemoto Kazuhide, Deputy Mayor, Kitakyushu; Onishi Kazufumi, Mayor, Kumamoto, Harada Kenichiro, Vice Mayor, Miyazaki, Taue Tomihisa, Mayor, Nagasaki, Sato Kiichiro, Mayor, Oita, Hideshima Toshiyuki, Mayor, Saga.
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 700

Fukuoka City and UN-Habitat ROAP-Fukuoka cohosted the Asia-Pacific City Summit under the theme of “Sustainable Cities and Communities.” A total of 46 cities from 24 countries participated in the event. At the conference, participants were able to get the latest information from experts on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda. Participating mayors also made presentations on best practices in sustainable urban development. During the conference, TDLC was requested to moderate a session on municipal service provision.

Mayors and city representatives summarized the following key messages: An innovative spirit with strong city leadership is critical for tackling urbanization issues; continued exchanges of knowledge and skills between cities, with early successes, has been shown as a promising approach; strengthening integrated/co-benefit approaches, such as recycling, reusing, and reducing energy, is the key to maximizing solutions; strengthening citizen participation, city-to-city collaboration, and private sector participation are all critical to address urbanization challenges; developing know-how for urban solutions, including experiences in policy development for sustainable infrastructures (and in particular developing master plans and prioritizing initiatives), is important; urban regeneration and TOD are viable tools to address many challenges, such as affordable housing, energy sustainability, and avoidance of urban sprawl.

[Seminar on Quality Infrastructure Investment, Tokyo, Japan, September 12–13, 2018](#)

- **Organizer:** Ministry of Finance, Japan, World Bank Group, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- **Speakers:** André Laboul, Special Advisor to the OECD G20 Sherpa and Senior Counsellor, OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs; Jordan Schwartz, Director Infrastructure, PPPs and Guarantees, World Bank Group; Lotte Schou-Zibell, Director, Capital Markets, ADB; Haruko

Kamei, Senior Director, South Asia Division 3, South Asia Department, JICA; Mark Moseley, Chief Operating Officer, Global Infrastructure Hub; Katharina Schneider-Roos, CEO, Global Infrastructure Basel; Frederic Blanc-Brude, Director, EDHEC Asia Pacific & EDHEC infrastructure Institute; Eugene Zhuchenko, Executive Director, Long-term Infrastructure Investors' Association; Teiko Kudo, Managing Executive Officer and Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit and Financial Solution Unit, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; Kumar V. Pratap, Head of the Indian Delegation at G20 IWG, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, India; Mitchell Silk, Deputy Assistant Secretary, United States Department of the Treasury; Fumio Suzuki, Director General, New Energy and Power Finance Department; Naoyuki Yoshino, Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute; Andrew Davies, Senior Counsellor, OECD Governance Directorate; Michel Mason, CEO, Infrastructure Victoria; Sergio Forte Gomez, Deputy CEO of Infrastructure Promotion, BANOBRAS; Gerd Schwartz, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, IMF

- **Number of participants:** Approximately 200

The conference sought to deepen discussions on Quality Infrastructure Investment in cooperation with multilateral development banks and other related international organizations. As a follow-up to the last conference, held in Tokyo in 2017, it also sought to contribute to capacity building among officials in charge of infrastructure.

[Yokohama: Reinventing the Future of a City, Washington, DC, October 4, 2018](#)

- **Organizer:** TDLC, Competitive Cities KSB
- **Speakers:** Toru Hashimoto, Senior Director, International Bureau, City of Yokohama; Federico Fernandez Sasso, former Undersecretary of the National Ministry of Production, Argentina; Carlos Carrillo, Jujuy City, Argentina
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 45

TDLC has substantively led the documentation of the Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook, which was delivered in direct response to high demand from clients and TTLs following the May 2017 Transit-Oriented Development Technical Deep Dive. Participants learned about Yokohama City's six strategic projects at this event but were keen to learn more about the institutional side and the enabling environment, which puts citizens in the driver's seat of development while combating issues of rapid urbanization and managing growth (an approach that some refer to as the "secret sauce" of Yokohama's success).

Thus, TDLC in collaboration with Competitive Cities KSB organized Yokohama "Brown Bag Lunch (BBL)" in Washington, DC. This event highlighted the institutions and strategies that successful cities have relied on to spur economic development, the conditions that allow such success to occur, and the lessons from this experience that might be applicable to decision makers in other cities. Offering a great opportunity for participants to learn about what makes cities competitive, the event captured the unique development experience of Japan for broad dissemination to development practitioners and government officials.

4th High-Level Meeting on Country-Led Knowledge Sharing, Bali October 15-16, 2018

- **Organizer:** World Bank, the Gov. of Indonesia, USAID, GIZ and JICA
- **Speakers:** Ir. Slamet Soedarsono, MPP, QIA, CRMP, CGAP, Deputy Minister for Politics, Law, Defence, and Security Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia; Ede Jorge Iljjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, Global Practice for Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience (GSURR); Prof. Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, Minister of National Development Planning/ Head of Bappenas
- **Number of participants:** About 350 participants from over 40 countries

The 4th High-Level Meeting on Country-Led Knowledge Sharing (HLM4) showcased institutional approaches for more effective knowledge sharing from across the world. Several World Bank projects with exemplary knowledge sharing activities, including TDLC's Technical Deep Dives (TDDs), were showcased in panel and parallel sessions. TDLC also distributed several knowledge products, such as Yokohama Development Knowledge Sourcebook and Competitive Cities Knowledge Base booklets at the interactive knowledge market place.

Metro Cebu Urban Development Forum, Philippines, October 29–31, 2018

- **Organizer:** Metro Cebu Development and Coordinating Board (MCDCB), Yokohama City
- **Speakers:** Hon. Luigi Quisumbing, Mayor, Mandaue City/Co-Chair, MCDCB; Roxy Alejandria, Manager, Corp. Social Responsibility and Community Relations; Roland Lastimoso, MCDCB; Jefferson Benedicto, MCWB; Shalimar Hofer Tamano, Regional Director, DOT7; Neil V. Rosal, Safety Officer/Pollution Control Officer, Jpark Island Resort; Engr. Saul S. Gonzales, OIC Director, Department of Energy; Anton Perdices, COO, Visayan Electric Company; Takayuki Tomihara, JICA Philippines Office; Albert Altarejos Magalang, Head Climate Change Office, EMB-Department of Environment and Natural Resources (JCM Secretariat)
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 100

At the direct request of Metro Cebu Development and Coordinating Board (MCDCB) to learn more about Yokohama City's past urban development experiences from an urban management perspective, a delegation led by TDLC participated in the forum. The focus was on enabling mechanisms and institutional arrangements, which was also documented in the *Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook*, which TDLC delivered under its City Partnership Program. At the invitation of Yokohama City and MCDCB, TDLC also made a presentation on the Sourcebook during this forum.

7th Asia Smart City Conference, Yokohama, Japan, November 13–15, 2018

- **Organizer:** City of Yokohama, World Bank TDLC, Asian Development Bank Institute.
- **Speakers:** Ken Akaoka, Director General, International Affairs Bureau, City of Yokohama; Daniel Levine, Senior Officer, TDLC, World Bank; Chul Ju Kim, Deputy Dean, Asian Development Bank Institute; Yukihiisa Tokunaga, Deputy Director-General for Engineering Affairs, City Bureau, MLIT; Fumihiko Nakamura, Executive Director, Vice President, Yokohama National University;

Nobuharu Suzuki, Professor, Yokohama City University; Lena Ng, AMATA Corporation PCL; Christine Leong, Accenture Digital; Takashi Kai, General Manager, Government and Public Planning Division, Hitachi, Ltd.; Tony Thomas, Corporate Vice President, Chief Information Officer, Nissan Motor Corporation; Hisakazu Okamura, Professor, Asia University; Fumiko Hayashi, Mayor, City of Yokohama; Hideo Suzuki, Director-General/Assistant Minister, Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan; Takaaki Katsumata, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Japan; Francis Ghesquiere, Practice Manager, East Asia Pacific, Urban and Disaster Risk Management, World Bank; Manoj Sharma, Chief, Urban Sector Group, Sector Advisory Service Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ADB; Eriko Yakushiji, Director General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama; Evelyn Nacario Castro, Director, MDCDCB, Province of Cebu

- **Number of participants:** Approximately 500

At the direct request of Yokohama City, TDLC co-organized the Asia Smart City Conference, which is an international conference that brings together city leaders in Asia and representatives from international organizations, academic institutions, and private companies with the goal of establishing a knowledge hub for smart cities. At this conference, city leaders share their vision for growth as well as their current challenges and needs; private companies and academic institutions propose innovative solutions; and international organizations offer programs to support efforts by cities and private companies. Various best practices around the world are also shared.

The overall objective of this conference was to foster a marketplace for innovation. It focused on challenges for creating smart-city projects and game-changing technologies. The thematic sessions were planned to match decision makers from developing countries with solution providers. The topics covered under the sessions included water and waste, transportation and mobility, energy efficiency, disaster resilience, exponential technologies, citizen engagement, use of big data/open data for land development, and urban infrastructure provision for smart cities.

[Chile International Seminar on Age-Friendly Cities, Chile, November 19–20, 2018](#)

- **Organizer:** Ministry of Social Development (SENAMA), Government of Chile, World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Asociación Chilena de Seguridad (Chilean Security Association), World Bank TDLC, JICA.
- **Speakers:** Cecilia Morel, First Lady, Chile; Alfredo Moreno, Minister of Social Development, Chile; Emilio Santelices, Minister of Health, Chile; María del Carmen Orte Socas, National Director, Institute for the Elderly and Social Services, Spain; Silvia Gascón, Director, Center of Aging, Universidad Isalud, Global Ambassador of Help Age International; Takuya Nakamura, Director, Policy Planning Department Public Health & Welfare Bureau, Fukuoka City Hall; Masashi Mori, Mayor of Toyama, Japan; Alexander Kalache, President, International Center of Longevity – Brazil; Donna Corrado, Commissioner, Department for the Aging, New York; Guillermo Peñalosa, Executive Director, 880 Cities; Jake Maguire, Community Solutions, Vanguard Cities (Estrategia de superación de situación de calle); Janet Dean, Chair, York Dementia Action Alliance; Richard Donovan, Return on Disability; Octavio Vergara, Director, SENAMA
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 700

On request of the Government of Chile, TDLC co-organized and participated in an international seminar by SENAMA. This was organized at a large scale and attended by 700 participants, including 60 Chilean mayors and numerous nongovernmental organizations, academics, and local government practitioners. First Lady Cecilia Morel opened the seminar, which also featured the minister of social development and the minister of health. Participation by the delegation from Japan further deepened the knowledge exchange on initiatives for aging societies. The Government of Chile was keen to learn about Toyama City's comprehensive urban and transport planning, which was designed to include an aging population, as well as Fukuoka's initiatives on sustainably meeting health and longevity goals. The presentations by both Japanese cities were well received by participants, including government representatives.

[Tanzania–Japan 2nd High-Quality Infrastructure Conference, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, January 8, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** MLIT, Japan-Africa Infrastructure Development Association (JAIDA)
- **Speakers:** Hon. Eng. Isack Aloyce Kamwelwe, Minister of Works, Transport and Communications, Tanzania; Hon. Takashi Otsuka, MLIT; Yoichi Miyamoto, Chairman, JAIDA; Tomohisa Kitamura, Deputy Minister, MLIT; Toshio Nagase, Chief Representative, Tanzania Office, JICA; Tsuyoshi Tsuchida, FUJITA Corporation; Yuji Tanaka, Sakai Heavy Industries; Aya Sasano, Nippon Signal; Soshi Murakawa, Director, MLIT; Dr. Hante, PORALG; Marie Hellen Melchior Minja, African Development Bank; Naoki Omori, Urban Renaissance Agency; Katsuo Ochi, Shimizu Corporation; Hideyuki Oiwa, Toyota Tusho; Tomohisa Kitamura, Deputy Minister for Construction, Engineering and Real Estate Industry, MLIT; Dr. Leonard M. Chamuriho, Permanent Secretary, transport sector, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications; Uğur Öztürk, Director General for Free Zones, Overseas Investment and Services, Ministry of Trade, Turkey
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 200

On MLIT's request, TDLC participated in this conference organized by MLIT and JAIDA. TDLC's participation was requested by Mr. Kazuo Ozawa, Counsellor for Global Strategies, Minister's Secretariat. This event was conceived as a follow-up to the Japan-Africa Public-Private Infrastructure conference held in the margin of the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in August 2016, which aimed to jointly promote quality infrastructure investments in African countries. Approximately 70 delegates (including 50 private sector participants) from Japan joined the event, confirming the importance of promoting quality infrastructure in African countries.

[G20 1st Meeting of the Climate Sustainability Working Group, Tokyo February 14-16, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** MoFA; G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group
- **Speakers:** Hideo Suzuki, Ambassador, Assistant Minister for Global Issues/Director-General for Global Issues, MOFA; Toshiko Abe, State Minister MoFA; Ambassador, Kenichi Suganuma, Representative of the GoJ for Climate Change; H.E. Alan Claudio BERAUD, Ambassador, Embassy of the Argentine Republic in Japan; Fareed Alasaly, Head of Delegation for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia CSWG & ETWG; Kaoru Magosaki, Director, Climate Change Division, MoFA;

- **Participants:** Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Union, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, etc. (more than 100 for total)

At the direct request of MoFA, TDLC participated in the 1st meeting of G20 activities on climate change. In the G20 framework, the Energy Sustainability Working Group (ESWG) was established in 2013 to cover the all energy-related issues. In 2017, considering that energy policy and climate change issues were closely linked each other, the Climate Sustainability Working Group (CSWG) was newly established under the Sustainability Working Group (SWG). In 2018, under the Argentine presidency, CSWG was separated from ESWG and became one of the Working Groups in the Sherpa process.

At the direct request of the MoFA, TDLC moderated and presented at Session 7 “Finding New Solution through Building Smart Cities” of the CSWG meeting. Panelist included representatives from United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) and Daiwa House Industry.

[1st Public-Private Platform for Urban Development between Cambodia and Japan, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, February 26–27, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), Cambodia
- **Speakers:** Hon. Bessho Kenichi , Minister, Embassy of Japan in Cambodia; Hon. Fumihiko Yuki, Vice Minister, MLIT; H. E. Sophara Chea, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of MLMUPC, Cambodia; Naoki Omori, Director General, International Business Office, Urban Renaissance Agency, Japan; Tatsuhiro Urda, Director, International Affairs Office, Japan Sewage Works Agency
- **Number of participants:** 250

TDLC’s participation was requested by Mr. Ozawa, Counsellor for Global Strategies, Minister’s Secretariat. The platform was chaired by the Secretary of State, MLMUPC, Cambodia; and Fumihiko Yuki, the Vice Minister of MLIT. This event was conceived as the first step in planning and implementing the Japan-Cambodia Smart City Development project to achieve Society 5.0, or a human-centered society that achieves economic growth while meeting social challenges with better use of public space and IoT (Internet of Things). Japan is promoting this effort under the ASEAN Smart Cities Network.

The two governments agreed to prioritize topics for future collaboration, including improvement of solid waste management, water and sewage systems, affordable housing, pedestrian road management, urban bus networks, and introduction of transport sensors.

[G20 Urban Sherpa Meeting in Support of TMG, Milan Italy, March 5-6, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG); United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, Inc.;

- **Speakers:** U20 Chair - Mr. Tsuyoshi YAMAMOTO, Special Advisor to the TMG Governor on International Affairs; Erena NIWA, Senior Director for International Affairs, TMG; Vittoria BERIA, Director of International Relations (Milan); David Miller, Director of International Diplomacy, C40; Francisco RESNICOFF, Undersecretary of International & Institutional Relations (Buenos Aires); Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, UCLG; Emmanuelle PAVILLON-GROSSER, Deputy Head of the International Affairs Department, Paris Metropolitan Government; U20 City Representatives (Paris, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, Durban, Mexico City, São Paulo, Rome, Milan, Seoul, Sydney, Tokyo, Tshwane, Rio de Janeiro, Montréal, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Berlin, Los Angeles, Houston)
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 40

At the request of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG), TDLC attended the Milan, Italy G20 Sherpa Meeting from March 4-7, 2019, to participate and assist TMG in the Urban 20 (U20) Sherpa Meeting. The WB has been designated as a Supporting Partner with the U20 and has drafted the initial Communiqué on behalf of TMG. The objectives of the meeting were to 1) Present the impact of U20 in its inaugural year, 2) Collect feedback and expectations on the U20 process and U20 Summit for 2019, 3) Complete an entire round of revisions on the draft Communiqué, 4) Review and assess the U20 governance model and 5) begin to discuss the U20 2020 cycle.

[Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation \(APEC\) Tokyo Conference on Quality Infrastructure, Japan, March 14, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** MLIT
- **Speakers:** Hiroto Izumi, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister, Japan; Norihiro Sakane, Assistant Vice Minister, Minister's Secretariat, MLIT; Francisco Lopez, Chief of Staff, Ministry of Public Works, Chile; Masahiro Nakajima, President, Urban Renaissance Agency; Joseph Lo Kwok Kuen, Chief Assistant Secretary, Development Bureau, Hong Kong SAR, China; Yos Harmen, Deputy Director of Energy and Water, National Investment Coordinating Board of Indonesia; Dato' Abdul Razak Jaafar, Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Works, Malaysia; George Valverde Caman, Investment Specialist, ProInversión Investment Promotion Agency of Peru; Dr. Maria Catalina E. Cabral, Under Secretary, Department of Public Works and Highways, the Philippines; Apichai Issariyanukula, Senior Civil Engineer/Policy Analyst, Department of Highways, Ministry of Transport, Thailand; Tuan Anh Pham, Director General, Transport Infrastructure Department, Ministry of Transport.
- **Number of participants:** 118 (representing 20 APEC and two non-APEC countries)

MLIT invited Daniel Levine, Senior Operations Officer, World Bank (Tokyo office) to moderate the discussion on Quality Infrastructure Investment, based on his in-depth understanding of Japan's approach to this topic and his many previous collaborations with MLIT through the TDLC Program.

The aim of the conference was to deepen discussions on Quality Infrastructure Investment in cooperation with multilateral development banks and other related international organizations. Following up of the last conference, which was held in Tokyo, Japan, in 2017, the conference also sought to contribute to capacity building among officials in charge of infrastructure.

[Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Symposium, Kobe, Japan, March 24, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Kobe City, Kansai SDGs Platform
- **Speakers:** Mr. Tsuyoshi Inoue, Director of International Affairs, Mayor Hisamoto, Kobe City, Ms. Junko Murano, Crisis management Division, Co-creation Strategy office, Mr. Naoki Fukushima, General Manager, Public Policy Department, Mr. Akira Masaki, Certified Weather Forecaster/Disaster Prevention assistant, and Mr. Junichi Hibino, Director, FM Waiwai Nonprofit Corporation, Mr. Keishin Inaba Professor from University of Osaka, Graduate School of Human Sciences / Symbiotic Studies and concurrent Social Solution Initiative (SSI)
- **Number of participants:** Approximately 300

At the direct request of JICA Kansai and Kobe City, delivered two presentations at this event. The event addressed the goal of substantially increasing the number of cities and human settlements that adopt and implement integrated policies and plans for including, mitigating, and adapting to climate change—and more broadly for increasing resilience to disasters—by 2020. This goal is in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, which calls for holistic disaster risk management at all levels. TDLC participated in the event with a presentation on the World Bank’s work on SDGs and the Japan–World Bank support for the SDGs.

[U20 \(Urban 20\) Side Event: International Symposium–Visionary Cities, Inclusive Cities, Japan, May 20, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** TDLC, Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG)
- **Speakers:** Vice Governor, TMG; Senior Officials from GSURR, WBG; Mayors from two U20 cities; Associate Dean for Research and International Programs, UN Commission Chair; Member of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, the Philippines; Professor, Osaka City University; Official from Medellin, Colombia.
- **Number of participants:** 100

At the request of TMG, the WBG collaborated with TMG in hosting the U20 side event as a forum for countries to learn from each other and from Japan about how to solve complex problems of social exclusion. The conference highlighted the social inclusion scenario globally and in Japan, focusing on how cities can be the frontier of the social inclusion agenda by enabling citizens, and on what role the government can play in this agenda.

[U20 \(Urban 20\) Mayors Summit , Japan, May 20-22, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** TDLC, TMG, UNU, OECD, UN-Habitat Fukuoka office
- **Speakers:** Governor Koike, Dr. David M. Malone, UNU Rector, Dr. Riyanti Djalante, UNU, Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, UN-Habitat, Ms. Maitrey Bordia Das, World Bank, Mr. Jeff Meritt, WEF, Ms. Kae Ishikawa, Un Women, Norichika Kanie, Keio University, 30-40 participating Mayors.
- **Number of participants:** 150

At the direct request of TMG, TDLC is co-organizing the U20 Mayors Summit in Tokyo as it was done in Buenos Aires last year. Organizers invited 30 to 40 Mayors around the world and held closed-door

mayoral sessions (each session composed of 5+ mayors) on three main broad themes –sustainability, social inclusion, and integration. Keen interest was shown on topics of i) climate change in context of circular economy, and ii) social integration and inclusion issue. Additionally, TDLC and the WB U20 team assisted TMG in the initial communique of the Summit.

[G20 Side Event: Fukuoka’s Finance Minister’s Meeting- University of Kyushu, Fukuoka, May 29, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** University of Kyushu
- **Speakers:** Daniel Levine, TDLC Senior Officer; University Professors
- **Number of participants:** 100

Requested by Fukuoka City G20 team which hope to enhance the awareness of local youth on G-20 and global affairs, Dan Levine from TDLC will give lecture at University of Kyushu in Fukuoka City on May 29, 2019. The team will introduce the history of the WB-Japan relationship, the development of the City Partnership Program (including current Technical Deep Dive and Operation Support initiatives), and the value of Japanese know-how to promote international development.

[G20 Side Event: Fukuoka’s Finance Minister’s Meeting – Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, May 29, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Seinan Gakuin University
- **Speakers:** Daniel Levine, TDLC Senior Officer; University Professors
- **Number of participants:** 200

Requested by Fukuoka City G20 team which hope to enhance the awareness of local youth on G-20 and global affairs, Dan Levine from TDLC will give lecture at Seinan Gakuin University in Fukuoka City on May 29, 2019. The team will introduce the history of the WB-Japan relationship, the development of the City Partnership Program (including current Technical Deep Dive and Operation Support initiatives), and the value of Japanese know-how to promote international development.

[G20 Side Event: Fukuoka’s Finance Minister’s Meeting – Fukuoka University, Fukuoka, May 29, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Fukuoka University
- **Speakers:** Haruka Imoto, TDLC Knowledge Management Analyst
- **Number of participants:** 200

Requested by Fukuoka City G20 team which hope to enhance the awareness of local youth on G-20 and global affairs, Haruka Imoto from TDLC will give lecture at Fukuoka University in Fukuoka City on May 29, 2019. The team will introduce the history of the WB-Japan relationship, the development of the City Partnership Program (including current Technical Deep Dive and Operation Support initiatives), and the value of Japanese know-how to promote international development.

[G20 Side Event: Fukuoka's Finance Minister's Meeting – Kyushu Sangyo University, Fukuoka, May 29, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Fukuoka University
- **Speakers:** Haruka Imoto, TDLC Knowledge Management Analyst
- **Number of participants:** 570

Requested by Fukuoka City G20 team which hope to enhance the awareness of local youth on G-20 and global affairs, Haruka Imoto from TDLC will give lecture at Kyushu Sangyo University in Fukuoka City on May 29, 2019. The team will introduce the history of the WB-Japan relationship, the development of the City Partnership Program (including current Technical Deep Dive and Operation Support initiatives), and the value of Japanese know-how to promote international development.

[G20 Side Event: Fukuoka's Finance Minister's Meeting – Population Aging and City Management, Japan, June 6, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** TDLC, Fukuoka City, UN-Habitat Fukuoka Office
- **Speakers:** Takuya Nakamura, Director, Policy Planning Department Public Health & Welfare Bureau, Fukuoka City Hall
- **Number of participants:** 200

At the direct request of TMG, TDLC is co-organizing the G20 side event on aging population and city management. Japan is focused on addressing the issue of an aging society and has made this a critical element in its 2019 G20 Presidency. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the World Bank Group TDLC organized the Age-Friendly City Development side event with UN-Habitat Fukuoka and Fukuoka City. This event follows up on TDLC's May 2018 Aging Cities Technical Deep Dive (in collaboration with the World Bank's Urban and Social Development teams) and on a November 2018 meeting in Santiago, Chile, where a Japanese delegation discussed aging cities.

[Japan-Estonia Digital Governance Forum, Tokyo, June 12, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Nikkei Inc.; Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd.;
- **Speakers:** Takuya Hirai, Minister of IT and Science Technology; Akihisa Miwa, Director, Cabinet Secretariat Information and Communication Technology (IT) Strategic Office; Satoshi Murabayashi, President, Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd.; Japanese Mayors; Japanese Private Companies;
- **Number of participants:** 600

At the direct request of Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co. Ltd., TDLC is participating in this forum. The government of Japan declared, in its Basic Policies for Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform ("Honebuto no Houshin") in June 2018, that it will start making efforts to digitalize administrative procedures and submit a draft of the Digital First Act to the Diet by the end of the fiscal year 2018. It plans to help enhance the convenience of the citizens and improve productivity of private enterprises and central / local governments, by promoting the principles of "digital first," "one stop" and "once only."

To realize the “Digital Government” that covers local areas and private sectors, it is imperative to build partnerships among central governments, local governments, private enterprises, academic institutions and citizens, in various areas such as data, technologies and services. As such, Nikkei will, in collaboration with Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting (MURC), organize the “Japan-Estonia Digital Government Forum” in Tokyo on 12 June 2019, where we review the governments’ strategies and visions as well as local governments’ and private enterprises’ initiatives. Throughout the Forum, challenges and possibilities for establishing the “Digital Government” will be discussed in keynote speeches, breakout sessions and workshops, for the following purposes: 1. To raise awareness of the “Digital Government”; 2. To present cases of initiatives of the central governments, local governments and private enterprises towards the “Digital Government”; and 3. To develop a community to promote the “Digital Government”.

TDLC has been requested to serve as an advisor to a newly created Digital Government association for the digitization of municipal functions in Japan through the CPP and other activities.

[Super City / Smart City Forum 2019 – The Innovative Life Solution for SDGs driven by the 4th Industrial Revolution](#)

- **Organizer:** Government of Japan, World Economic Forum, Japan Business Federation, Japan Association of Corporate Executives, The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Japan Association of New Economy, Council on Competitiveness-Nippon, Nikkei Inc., United Nations Information Centre
- **Speakers:** Heizo Takenaka, Chairman of the round-table conference for the realization of the “Super City”, Initiative, Keio University Emeritus, Toyo University Professor, Li Tie, Chief Economist, China Center for Urban Development, Stefan Kramer, First Counsellor, Science, Innovation, Digital, and other EU Policies, Delegation of the European Union to Japan, Murat Sönmez, Managing Director, Head of C4IR Global Network, World Economic Forum, Daniel Levine, Senior Operations Officer of the Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) program, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience (GSURR) Global Practice, World Bank Group, Ken Sakamura, Dean of Faculty of Information Networking for Innovation and Design, Toyo University, committee member of the round-table conference for the realization of the “Super City” Initiative, Satsuki Katayama, Minister of State for Regional Revitalization, Regulatory Reform, Gender Equality
- **Number of participants:** 1128

The event was organized as an official side event for G20. The Government of Japan is organizing Smart City Projects to trigger Society 5.0 driven by the fourth Industrial Revolution including usage of AI and Big-data. World Bank TDLC attended the meeting to provide a presentation how world bank frames smart city and is striving to operationalize the theme.

[GSURR 30 minutes on Thursdays Operational Knowledge Exchange Series](#)

As part of its knowledge and learning activities, TDLC collaborates with relevant technical teams in the World Bank to organize the 30 Minutes on Thursday’s series. On selected Thursdays, country

office-based World Bank operational colleagues connect through TDLC to exchange operational lessons learned and discuss potential solutions across regions and countries. The purpose of these sessions is to allow for practical, operationally focused knowledge exchange between field staff. On average, 25 country offices from five regions connect to each session to share good practices and initiatives and exchange views. TDLC helps to coordinate these sessions and arranges the connectivity and post-production. The sessions below were part of the 30 Minutes on Thursdays series in FY19:

- **June 20, 2018: "Disruptive Technology—Empowering Urban Analytics: Understanding Transit-Oriented Development through Bike-Sharing Big Data."** Presenter: Wanli Fang, Urban Economist, Beijing; Chair: Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director, GSURR
- **October 25, 2018: "Megacities: Growth, Challenges and Policy Responses."** Presenter: Dr. Chengri Ding, Professor, Urban Studies and Planning Program and National Center for Smart Growth, University of Maryland; Chair: Francis Ghesquiere, Practice Manager, Urban and Disaster Risk Management
- **December 13, 2018: "PforR for a Large City? Yes, It's Been Done: Performance-Based Support to Metropolitan Development in Casablanca, Morocco."** Presenter: Augustin Maria, Senior Urban Specialist; Chair: Francis Ghesquiere, Practice Manager, Urban and Disaster Risk Management

OBJECTIVES

Collaborate with selected cities in Japan to document experiences and lessons on various development challenges and solutions through joint research, knowledge delivery, and learning activities.

Capture and document practical, "how-to" experiences from relevant agencies and knowledge institutions in selected Japanese cities to produce outputs such as knowledge notes, toolkits, good practice guides, videos, etc.

CITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

The role of cities as an engine of economic development has become more important as the world becomes increasingly urbanized. The complexity of challenges and lack of one-size-fits-all solutions for cities requires peer-to-peer exchanges as a mechanism for knowledge transfer. Japan is home to a number of cities that offer world-class and often unique "best-practice" approaches derived from their experiences with development challenges and solutions.

Building on the experience of GSURR's Flagship Metro Labs program, TDLC has developed a City Partnership Program (CPP) to support and facilitate strategic collaboration with selected cities in Japan. The collaboration focuses on joint research to identify and document best practice and seeks both to identify and build on opportunities to link Japanese expertise with specific project-level engagements in developing countries.

The CPP is a critical link between Japanese cities and WBG operations and programs; it also links to other networks such as Metro Labs and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Cities. The CPP provides a mechanism through which Japanese cities and their constituents can engage with WBG

Communities of Practice, including the Transit-Oriented Development KSB, Urban Floods KSB, and Smart Cities KSB.

Cities selected as CPP partners are integrated into the overall TDLC work program in a systematic manner. Interactions between partner city officials and TDLC happen frequently and allow for the development of rich long-term partnerships between the World Bank and Japanese city partners.

City Partnership Program: Cities and Activities

The first batch of CPP cities—Kitakyushu, Kobe, Toyama, and Yokohama—were selected in July 2016 by a committee of development professionals, and Fukuoka as well as Kyoto City were also selected as CPP partners in 2018.

City of Kitakyushu

Kitakyushu has faced serious environmental damage in the past, including high levels of pollution, mainly because of its status as a manufacturing hub since 1901.

In the 1960s, Kitakyushu started implementing measures ahead of other municipalities to combat the city's increasing pollution. This effort was supported by partnerships between the city's residents, businesses, research institutions, and local government and led to significant improvement. Today, Kitakyushu is promoting international cooperation in the environmental field by dispatching experts to developing countries, mostly in Asia, where industrial and other pollution is a cause of concern.



Kitakyushu has been recognized internationally for its successful efforts to overcome environmental problems while at the same time supporting economic growth. In 2011, the OECD selected Kitakyushu, a modern industrial city pursuing green growth, as the first "Green Growth City" in Asia to be assessed under its Green Growth Cities Program (other assessed cities included Paris, Chicago, and Stockholm).

TDLC recognizes the achievements of Kitakyushu and has partnered with the city to learn from its experience and disseminate its knowledge to client countries.

Thematic Areas for Knowledge Sharing:

1. Promoting the concept of a "circular economy"
2. Managing solid waste—through waste collection, transportation, recycling, treatment, and scientific disposal.
3. Managing other environmental challenges, such as industrial pollution

FY19 Collaborative Activities with Kitakyushu City:

- TDLC partnered with Kitakyushu City in delivering the **Technical Deep Dive on Solid Waste Management** in September 2018.

- Kitakyushu City is engaged by TDLC to support the **Panama City Waterfront Development and Resilience Program with knowledge on the interplay between solid waste management and urban floods**. In November 2018, accompanied by officials and experts from Kitakyushu City, TDLC led the mission to Panama, where lessons and experience from Japan were presented in a workshop on solid waste management and flood management. Consultants from the International Environmental Strategies Division of Kitakyushu's Environment Bureau provided recommendations from the residents' point of view, based on field visits, workshops, and discussions with a wide range of stakeholders during the mission period.
- To support the Azerbaijan National Solid Waste Management Project, the **Task Team in Azerbaijan requested rapid research from TDLC focusing on laws, regulations, and guidelines for solid waste management in Japan**. TDLC's knowledge support was based on the experiences and lessons from Kitakyushu City.
- The World Bank issued two publications based on Kitakyushu's collaboration on the solid waste management TDD: ***What a Waste 2.0*** (2018), which presents data on waste generation and composition and identifies typical approaches for waste management in Asia, Latin America, OECD countries, and others; and ***Municipal Solid Waste Management A Roadmap for Reform for Policy Makers*** (2018).
- TDLC collaborated with the Kitakyushu City to develop a **roster of experts by thematic area** from the city's public and private sector as well as academia. This roster comes handy when experts need to be dispatched to provide operational support to World Bank teams and clients.

City of Yokohama

Yokohama City experienced significant urban issues in the past due to strong economic growth coupled with a dramatic population increase. In response, Yokohama introduced various development projects and regulative measures (designed to be integrated with one another); it sought to implement projects consistently and over the long term; and it encouraged the active participation of citizens and the private sector in meeting urban challenges. As a result, Yokohama has transformed itself from a decaying suburban residential town into an eco-friendly, livable city with a strong economic base.



The city has accumulated substantial experiences in solid waste reduction through citizen participation, sludge treatment, and other means.

Thematic Areas for Knowledge Sharing:

1. Compact and smart urban area development
2. Transit-oriented development, mobility planning
3. Comprehensive urban environment planning (source segregation for disposal and integration of solid waste and wastewater treatment, etc.)

4. Area development of Minato Mirai 21, Kohoku New Town, and Kanazawa Reclamation Development

FY19 Collaborative Activities with Yokohama City:

- TDLC partnered with Yokohama for the **7th Asia Smart Cities Conference**.
- TDLC partnered with Yokohama on **advising and supporting the World Bank’s Urban Development Program in Romanian Cities—Brasov, Constanta, and Bucharest Sector 5**. City officials accompanied the TDLC team on missions to all three municipalities. As a part of the project, Yokohama City has been advising Constanta on how to strategically use underused, abandoned, or new port infrastructure for improved urban form and stimulation of new business activities.
- Yokohama City is engaged by TDLC to support the **Panama City Waterfront Development and Resilience Program with knowledge on urban design guidelines and participatory planning processes for waterfront development**. In April 2019, experts from Yokohama accompanied TDLC on a mission to Panama, where they supported the delivery of a participatory city planning workshop, using Yokohama’s Cityscape Sketchbook methodology, which was developed by the Urban Design Bureau.
- The Barranquilla Urban Development Program’s Task Team showed interest in learning from Japan’s **experience with city center development and urban regeneration**, specifically from **Yokohama’s experience with Minato Mirai 21 and the waterfront development in the area**. TDLC dispatched an expert/speaker from Yokohama City to deliver presentations and share experiences at the Cityscape Sketchbook Workshop in Barranquilla in FY19.
- TDLC partnered with Yokohama City in delivering the **Technical Deep Dive on State Property Management** in November 2018.
- Yokohama City officials presented a paper on their city entitled **“Reinventing the Future of a City”** at a Washington, DC, event organized by TDLC.
- **At the Metro Cebu Urban Development Forum, Yokohama City officials presented their experience with urban development and management** and delivered a report on the *Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook*.
- TDLC collaborated with the city to develop a **roster of experts by thematic area** from the city’s public and private sector as well as academia. The city will also indicate which experts can be dispatched to provide operational support to World Bank teams and clients.

City of Toyama

Toyama City is the home of Japan’s high-tech, robotics, banking, and pharmaceutical industries, and it is also a major producer of hydroelectric power.

In 2008, the Government of Japan designated Toyama an “Environmental Model City”; in 2011, the government designated it an “Environmental Future City.” In 2012, the OECD recognized Toyama (along with Melbourne, Vancouver, Paris, and Portland) for its advanced “compact city” policies. In 2014 it was selected by the United Nations as the only



Japanese city for the new Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) global partnership, and it also became the first Japanese city selected to join the Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities initiative.

Thematic Areas for Knowledge Sharing:

1. Compact cities
2. Disaster risk management, including flood control
3. Aging and accessibility
4. Waste management

FY19 Collaborative Activities with Toyama City:

- Toyama City officials presented their **experiences on age-friendly cities at a conference organized by the Chilean Ministry of Social Development** as part TDLC support for the Chile Aging Cities Support project.
- TDLC partnered with Toyama City on advising and supporting the **World Bank’s Urban Development Program in Romanian Cities—Brasov, Constanta, and Bucharest Sector 5**. City officials accompanied the TDLC team on missions to all three municipalities. As a part of the project, Toyama city officials have been advising Brasov on how to use strategic urban interventions as magnets for people in medium-sized cities, particularly in the context of declining population and fiscal challenges.
- TDLC collaborated with the city to **develop a roster of experts by thematic area from the city’s public and private sector as well as academia**. The city will also indicate which experts can be dispatched to provide operational support to World Bank teams and clients.

City of Kobe

Following the opening of its international seaport in 1868, Kobe developed around the port to become one of Japan’s foremost cities and an economic and cultural gateway. Because industrial development in Kobe focused on the seaport, the city’s economy was initially driven by shipbuilding and steel, and later by manufacture of rolling stock, large-scale power generation, and related fields.

In January 1995, Kobe was struck by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Both the city and major traditional heavy industries suffered significant damage from this disaster. In the process of rebuilding after the disaster, Kobe started the Biomedical Innovation Cluster project to revitalize its economy and create a new growth industry. This is a national project, and the central government is lending its proactive support. Currently, the city boasts around 300 research facilities, venture businesses, and hospitals and clinics, and it has become one of the largest biomedical clusters in Japan.

The city is also home to the Kobe Institute of Computing, a higher education institution that offers master’s degree programs. This institute has its roots in a long-established computer science vocational school founded in 1958. It actively welcomes students from African nations in accordance



with the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative) advanced by the Government of Japan.

Thematic Areas for Knowledge Sharing:

1. Disaster risk management
2. ICT education

FY19 Collaborative Activities with Kobe City:

- As part of TDLC's support for the World Bank's work on SDGs, TDLC participated in and presented at the Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia as well as the SDG event organized by Kobe City called "**Building Disaster Resilient Society and City.**"
- TDLC partnered with Kobe City in delivering the **Technical Deep Dive on Integrated Urban Flood Management** in April 2019.
- TDLC collaborated with the city to develop a **roster of experts by thematic area** from the city's public and private sector as well as academia. The city will also indicate which experts can be dispatched to provide operational support to World Bank teams and clients.
- TDLC worked with the city to conduct **the rapid assessment of Japan's start-up ecosystem**, using the underlying methodology of the start-up ecosystem measurement activity. This work was carried out to support the ongoing dialogue on innovation and start-up ecosystems with partner cities and at the request of the Cabinet Office.

City of Kyoto

Kyoto City recently became a CPP partner city, meaning that its expertise—in cultural heritage and sustainability measures, including community participation—can be shared with World Bank projects in other countries. Often called "Japan's heartland," the city has preserved Japanese traditions, culture, and history for over 12,00 years, in particular since Japan moved the capital to Kyoto in 794. Over the course of its history, it has come to be considered the mother of culture within Japan.

Kyoto City has designed a comprehensive system (urban planning system, policy and legal framework, and financial systems) for sustainable development of households and businesses, along with the enabling conditions for this system. The city helps households incrementally renovate their own houses and preserve historic buildings by providing specialist traditional carpenters and experts. It also supports lower-income households with urban regeneration funds, encourages selected banks to extend credit to households interested in starting new micro-enterprises, and helps utility companies rehabilitate infrastructure. Importantly, these measure help ensure that the city's cultural heritage legacy—or "Kyoto-ness"—is preserved, that the city is more resilient to gentrification, and that capitalization does not take over. While the restoration efforts are small in scale and incremental, they serve the important function of preserving traditional craftsmanship for future generations.

Kyoto has long provided education opportunities for citizens to learn more about their history, culture, and traditions, thus increasing residents' sense of pride and responsibility. The civil society, consisting of community groups, religious associations, cultural groups, and others, keeps a careful

eye on the development vision of the city and the associated policy interventions, thus holding the government accountable for planning and ensuring comprehensive development that boosts the local economy without encroaching on livelihoods.

Thematic Areas for Knowledge Sharing:

1. Cultural heritage and tourism
2. Community participation and citizen engagement in planning and development processes

FY19 Collaborative Activities with Kyoto City:

- TDLC supported the Papua New Guinea Tourism Sector Development project and the Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection project through research and knowledge **based on Kyoto’s experience and expertise in cultural heritage, tourism, and sustainable development.**
- With the help of Kyoto officials, TDLC developed a project brief entitled “Innovative Financing Mechanism for Preserving Traditional Housing (Machiya),” which documented Kyoto’s experiences and lessons learned.
- TDLC collaborated with the city to develop a **roster of experts by thematic area** from the city’s public and private sector as well as academia. The city will also indicate which experts can be dispatched to provide operational support to World Bank teams and clients.
- TDLC worked with the city to conduct **the rapid assessment of Japan’s start-up ecosystem**, using the underlying methodology of the start-up ecosystem measurement activity. This work was carried out to support the ongoing dialogue on innovation and start-up ecosystems with partner cities and at the request of the Cabinet Office.

City of Fukuoka

Since ancient times, the city of Fukuoka has offered a connection with the Asian continent, and over time it has developed into a focal point for exchange. As a gateway to Asia, the city boasts one of Japan’s best transportation systems, including Fukuoka Airport, Hakata Port, and Hakata Station. The system is supported by good connectivity between the airport and city. Partly due to the concentration of universities and colleges in Fukuoka, the city’s share of 20- to 30-year-olds is considerably higher than the Japanese average. This youthful population is enhancing the city’s growth.

Innovative, academic, smart, and advanced are adjectives that have been applied to Fukuoka. With its focus on the future as well as the historical legacy and heritage of Hakata, Fukuoka is a leader in both industry and academia and an ideal place for business start-ups.

The 2015 issue of Monocle magazine ranked Fukuoka as the 12th most livable city in the world and the 2nd most livable city in Asia. Fukuoka has often appeared on ratings released by international magazines as one of the top cities in Asia: by Asiaweek in 1997, 1999, and 2000, and by Newsweek in 2006 (when it was chosen as one of the world’s “10 Hottest Cities” along with Las Vegas, Munich, and London). Beautiful landscapes replete with water and greenery dot Fukuoka, attracting tourists to its natural beauty, despite being highly urbanized.

Fukuoka's competitiveness and economic growth, urban and transport development, strong international relationships, conducive and thriving political situation, and favorable demographics are its key strengths. The ways in which the city has strived, overcome challenges, and leveraged its strengths provide key takeaways for other cities and administrators.

Thematic Areas for Knowledge Sharing:

1. Competitiveness and economic growth, including support for start-ups with business development
2. Innovations and success in environmental management, including the "Fukuoka Method", (an innovative landfilling system), and measures to conserve water resources and ensure continuous water supply in the city
3. Urban and transport development

FY19 Collaborative Activities with Fukuoka City:

- TDLC supported Fukuoka City and the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in hosting the **12th Asia-Pacific City Summit in Fukuoka** in August 2018 under the theme of "Sustainable Cities and Communities." A total 46 cities from 24 countries participated in the event.
- TDLC conducted a Fukuoka City CPP Planning Workshop, Fukuoka, September 14, 2018.
- TDLC prepared a case study titled "**Public Space Design for Rejuvenating Local Cities,**" which focuses on lessons and experiences of Fukuoka City, specifically using the case of Kego Park.
- Fukuoka City's innovative approach to supporting new companies was documented in a brief note, "**Developing a Startup Ecosystem for Innovative Economic Growth.**"
- Fukuoka's waste landfilling method was documented by TDLC in "**Solving Waste Disposal Problems through the Fukuoka Method.**"
- In consultation with Fukuoka officials, TDLC prepared "**Supporting Urban Growth through the Creation of a Water-Conscious City,**" which documented the city's approach to managing severe water shortages.
- TDLC partnered with Fukuoka City in delivering the **Technical Deep Dive on Transit-Oriented Development and Urbanscapes** in January 2019.
- **An official from Fukuoka was dispatched to Chile in November 2018** to participate in the conference on aging populations organized by the Chilean Ministry of Social Development.
- **A G20 side event on aging populations and city management** was organized in Fukuoka by TDLC in cooperation with Fukuoka and UN-Habitat.
- TDLC collaborated with the city to develop a **roster of experts by thematic area** from the city's public and private sector as well as academia. The city will also indicate which experts can be dispatched to provide operational support to World Bank teams and clients.
- TDLC worked with the city to conduct **the rapid assessment of Japan's start-up ecosystem**, using the underlying methodology of the start-up ecosystem measurement activity. This work was carried out to support the ongoing dialogue on innovation and start-up ecosystems with partner cities and at the request of the Cabinet Office.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

TDLC supports operational projects and facilitates delivery of knowledge via capacity building and advisory services, particularly on a just-in-time basis, for the World Bank. TDLC's networking and connectivity capacity is used to transform traditional (and often "one-off") modes of technical assistance and advisory services into more programmatic and sustained approaches, particularly regarding expertise from Japan.

The World Bank makes use of operational linkages both at the upstream stage and at the project design and implementation stages, using TDLC programs to help identify new business opportunities for the World Bank, Government of Japan, and Japanese private sector. The TDDs are designed to develop operational engagement opportunities through Client Action Plans developed as part of each Deep Dive.

Required Japanese expertise is mobilized through the CPP and partners such as CSOs, centers of higher learning, and bilateral agencies such as JICA. Potential Japanese partners and experts are identified in consultation with World Bank Group External and Corporate Relations, Japan (IAOJP), and the Japanese Ministry of Finance. Operations are undertaken in most regions of the world, with the greatest focus on East Asia and Pacific (EAP), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and South Asia (SAR).

To ensure that operational teams are aware of TDLC's capabilities and availability to provide operational support, TDLC develops informational materials to be shared with Global Leads, Practice Managers, and other relevant technical staff. It is important to note that TDLC operational support does seek to supplement operational budgets but is utilized to remove barriers limiting the use of Japanese expertise on operational projects.

Modalities of Operational Support

TDLC engages with operational projects through several modalities based on the needs articulated by operational teams and clients. In general, the following modalities of operational support are offered:

- **Upstream design:** Technical assistance is important for formulating city development master plans and relevant sectoral master plans that set out the development vision, strategy, and actions for a specific spatial area (national, regional, or city level). These plans frame the city's overall direction for development. Upstream design can also entail the design of any WBG operation.

OBJECTIVES

Deploy Japanese expertise to Bank operational projects and assist in removing barriers that prevent clients from utilizing Japanese expertise.

Support and facilitate delivery of knowledge, capacity building, and advisory services, particularly on a just-in-time basis, in conjunction with Bank operational projects.

Identify operational linkages and opportunities both at the upstream stage and at the project implementation stage.

- **Feasibility studies:** For large-scale infrastructure projects, the conduct of feasibility studies is important, and Japanese expertise at this stage is often warranted and desired. This activity is done primarily through Quality Infrastructure Investment Trust Fund (QII TF) grants.
- **Implementation support:** While planning is important, client countries struggle in the implementation stages due to administrative, bureaucratic, cultural, and legislative difficulties. Assistance with removing bottlenecks can help countries put plans into action.
- **Case studies:** Case studies are conducted either in Japan or client countries, and many of them go into the eLearning courses of the WBG. Case studies are only developed based on great demand or strategic priorities.
- **Impact evaluations:** Client countries often lack the resources to perform needed impact evaluations; sporadic and political approaches to selecting priority projects for implementation may be the result. Client countries can be assisted in identifying and possibly supplementing objective assessments using simple econometrics and validation skills.
- **Briefing notes:** Client countries often face the challenge of persuading key decision makers to adopt a particular alternative approach. Briefing notes on key approaches to solving urban development problems can serve as a tool to facilitate this process. Multi-briefing notes are often appropriate, as they provide decision makers with a set of options and trade-offs for particular development approaches.
- **Secondment:** For some client countries wishing to undergo on-the-job training in certain areas, technical experts from Japan may be dispatched to client countries, or vice versa. While the impacted population is limited, deeper technical skills can be acquired through this approach in the long term.
- **Expert visits:** Both at upstream and downstream stages, visits to client countries by Japanese experts offer an effective and high-impact modality for just-in-time support. Experts are drawn from governments of CPP cities, national ministries and agencies, and consulting firms. Depending on the circumstances, they may be accompanied by TDLC technical staff.

TDLC Operational Support Delivered/Ongoing in FY19: Key Examples

The primary objectives of TDLC operational support are these:

- Deploy Japanese expertise to Bank operational projects and assist in removing barriers that prevent clients from utilizing Japanese expertise.
- Support and facilitate delivery of knowledge, capacity building, and advisory services, particularly on a just-in-time basis, in conjunction with Bank operational projects.
- Identify operational linkages and opportunities both at the upstream stage and at the project implementation stage.

Operational support delivery has expanded significantly, with **93 deliverables to date (of which 40 were completed, ongoing, or committed this fiscal year) for 39 unique projects (under**

preparation/ongoing) and an additional 10 portfolio development opportunities. One of the key successes in addition to the volume of delivery is a better **regional distribution for FY19 deliverables** compared to previous years: 13 percent were for Africa (AFR), 16 percent for EAP, 18 percent for Europe and Central Asia (ECA), 34 percent for LAC, 8 percent for Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and 11 percent for SAR. A wide spectrum of modalities was used to provide TA support for Task Teams and clients, namely case studies (26 percent), speaker dispatch (18 percent), technical advisory notes (15 percent), project design (14 percent), rapid research (12 percent), and implementation support (4 percent), among others.

Japanese partners involved in operational support delivery include the following:

- **National:** MLIT, Japan Embassy for Romania; Japan Embassy for Chile;
- **Subnational:** Fukuoka City, Kitakyushu City, Kyoto City, Nagoya City, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Toyama City, Osaka City, Takamatsu City, Yokohama City
- **Academia:** Fukuoka University, Gakushuin University, Kanto Gakuin University, Meisei University, Nihon University, Shibaura University, Tokyo University, Toyo University, Waseda University
- **Research institutions and associations:** Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), JICA, Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE), Nippon Foundation, Urban Renaissance
- **Private sector:** ALMEC Corporation, EXIDEA, Fujita Corporation, Hitachi Ltd. (Hitachi Europe Ltd.), IHI Infrastructure Systems Co. Ltd., ITOCHU Corporation, Japan Weather Association, JR East, JR East Mechatronics CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Consultants, Marubeni Corporation, Mitsubishi Corporation, Mirairo Inc., Odakyu Electric Railway, PADECO Co. Ltd., PASMO, Shimizu Corporation, Tamono Consultants Co. Ltd., Takenaka Corporation (Takenaka Europe GmbH)

Various models for scale-up were explored during this fiscal year. TDLC initiated a **programmatic operational support engagement**, bundling Action Plan follow-up from several TDDs in which delegations from the same country were participating. This model was tested in Romania, Zanzibar, and Panama, yielding very successful results and client impact. A **Scope of Works template** was developed to standardize TA requests from Task Teams and to better monitor the progress of each support effort. Notable select cases are introduced below.

[Brasov Urban Development, Constanta Urban Development, Bucharest Sector 5 Urban Development, Romania](#)

This effort represents TDLC's first attempt at a programmatic operational support engagement that bundled Action Plan follow-up from several TDDs in which delegations from Romania were participating. TDLC's support was requested in project design through inputs for the spatial plan update of Brasov City, Constanta City, and Bucharest City Sector 5.

The mission delegates included City Partnership Program partners and those who had taken part in TDDs either as a resource expert or a peer city participant, along with others with technical expertise from Japan. It included two practitioners from local governments, an academic, and an urban planner consultant: Tsuneo Noda (Urban Designer, Urban Design Division, Yokohama City), Yasuhiro Funada (Deputy Director General, Vibrant City Development Department, Toyama City), Seiji Terakawa (Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Kindai University, Osaka City), and Hiroshi Nishimaki (Senior Urban Planner Consultant, EXIDEA).

The mission included visits to all three municipalities (Constanta City, Brasov City, Bucharest City Sector 5), which were attended by the respective mayors and city officials with a wide range of expertise. Constanța City learned from Yokohama City how to strategically use underused, abandoned, or new port infrastructure for improved urban form and stimulation of new business activities. Brasov City learned from Toyama City how to use strategic urban interventions as magnets for people in medium-size cities, particularly in the context of declining populations and fiscal challenges. Bucharest City Sector 5 learned from Osaka City how to achieve lasting results in areas with a high concentration of marginalized people. Given that the four Japanese experts had visited all three municipalities, the mission acknowledged a spectrum of cross-learning for each visit.

With the assistance of MLIT, the Embassy of Japan, and the World Bank Office in Romania, TDLC brought the relationship with the local clients to a new level through an Investment Promotion Seminar. The seminar was led by the Ambassador of Japan to Romania and the Acting World Bank Country Manager for Romania, with 20-plus participants from top-notch Japanese companies present (e.g., Mitsubishi, Hitachi, Fujita, Takenana, IHI, Marubeni) and with the involvement of the Romanian Ministry of Transport, the Romanian Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, 20 local administrations in Romania, other private companies in Romania, consultancy companies, and business associations. Overall, the event was attended by around 100 people, and several connections were developed in the process. A follow-up event has already been planned in Constanța City by the Japanese Embassy and JETRO.

Results of major pre-work conducted by TDLC and the Romania Country Task Team were shared with Romanian clients and Japanese partners during this mission. The deliverables done as preparatory work to inform this mission include the following:

1. Brief note for Japanese experts on local conditions in Romania (information on Constanța, Brasov, Bucharest Sector 5, World Bank project context) (TDLC)
2. Analysis note on Japanese foreign direct investment in Romania, which was translated into Romanian and put in brochure form (TDLC + Country Task Team)
3. Note on initial analysis of spatial plan advisory (TDLC)
4. Information note on ongoing and pipeline projects in Romania (Country Task Team)
5. Brochures for potential investors in Constanța, Brasov, and Bucharest Sector 5 (Country Task Team)

6. Presentation packages from four technical experts from Japan (with consultation, verification, and translation into Romanian by Country Task Team) (TDLC + Country Task Team)
7. *Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook* and *Toyama Development Story* analytical pieces (TDLC)
8. Company profiles of Japanese companies present at seminar (MLIT + private sector firms)

The support was featured in the World Bank Sustainable Cities Blog: [Building bridges: cities helping cities achieve more – a Romanian-Japanese partnership](#)

Zanzibar Urban Services Project, Tanzania

TDLC continues to provide operational support on land readjustment and development control in the wider context of implementation support for the Zanzibar Urban Services Project and for the Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar project preparation mission. This support is a direct follow-up to the Urban Regeneration Technical Deep Dive conducted in February 2018 and has extended relevance to the Solid Waste Management TDD in March 2017, Safe and Inclusive Cities TDD in April 2018, and Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism TDD in June 2018—all of which clients from Zanzibar took part in.

During a mission in September 2018, the Team conducted intensive discussions with clients, including the Project Management Team, the three departments of the Commission for Lands (urban planning, land administration/ registration, land survey), Department of Urban and Rural Planning, Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority, Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority, Chief Land Valuator, Municipal Council, and Development Control Unit. These discussions took place over the course of nine meetings, along with site surveys on the Green Corridor, Fumba, Nungwi, and other developments at the peripheries.

A preliminary conclusion was that the application of land readjustment is feasible in Zanzibar, provided the following critical conditions are met: there is local leadership, appropriate site selection (high potential for land value increase), provision of credible land value tables (currently outdated or nonexistent in many urban areas of the city), and availability of public financing for infrastructure development (which can be partially borne by World Bank investments). Land ownership structure is unique in Zanzibar: all land is owned by the government and can only be leased to foreigners. This is assessed as a favorable condition for piloting land readjustment, given the ease of sharing land revenues among land owners that it creates.

Four potential sites are discussed in the submitted technical recommendation report with rapid assessments conducted: Shaurimoyo, an informal settlement that is part of a World Bank sewerage project; Jang'ombe, a site that could be developed in combination with a World Bank sewerage project; Nungwi, a site where tourism development and urbanization could be harmonized; and the existing Zanzibar Port, which the government of Zanzibar would like to replace with a new port.

Nungwi scores the highest, given its potential to be combined with tourism development and other local economic functions.

The Team also analyzed development control measures to guide (incentivize) and regulate (disincentivize) development, contain urban sprawl, and manage informal development. Three options for development control from Japan were selectively assessed by the Team against Zanzibar’s needs: a zoning system, a district planning system, and Business Improvement Districts.

The cases from Japan detailed in the technical recommendation report were carefully selected. The Tsubokawa example shows that land readjustment is not a tool for rearranging and consolidating land—rather, it is a tool to enhance urban functions in the project area as a whole. The Oroku-Kanagusuku example features an innovative cost-recovery mechanism for land readjustment projects: landowners set up within the project area a special purpose company to construct a large-scale commercial facility and then share the business revenue among themselves. This is in contrast to the normal land readjustment model, wherein the project seeks for cost recovery through sales of reserve land to the private sector.

This exploration of land readjustment schemes in Zanzibar is significant in an era when land is increasingly becoming a scarce resource and the merits of on-site resettlement schemes, which include job security and community sustainability, are being investigated. In the mission carried out in final quarter of FY19, TDLC conducted a land readjustment viability workshop with the Zanzibar clients, discussed the potential pilot sites, and had in-depth discussions with the Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar Task Team on recommendations for project design of the urban redevelopment component.

This engagement was also showcased during the Land Technical Group “Follow the Sun” event in October 2018, with an emphasis on the application of land readjustment in the context of Zanzibar along with other presentations from West and East Africa Teams.

[National Urban Water Supply \(NUWAS\) Project, Indonesia](#)

Upon the request of the Task Team, TDLC assisted in preparatory activities for the National Workshop on Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) in Jakarta (a follow-up to TDLC’s IUWM TDD in September 2018). TDLC has facilitated continuous dialogue between the Bank’s NUWAS project (P156125, US\$647.6 million) and JICA’s five-year TA program on land subsidence, both entering their first year of implementation. In addition, TDLC has completed a land subsidence case study note under the supervision of Professor Masaru Morita, who is on the JICA advisory committee of the TA program mentioned above. He presented at a session on land subsidence in the IUWM workshop held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The case study note spans various issues pre-agreed as focus areas with the relevant TTLs: regulatory restrictions on groundwater extraction, expansion of piped water supply from surface water, identification of alternative raw water supply, behavioral changes in

willingness to pay for water, exploration of financing methods, etc. The note also describes how various countries and cities have optimally balanced these considerations, and how the lessons learned in the Indonesian context can be applied locally. During the Bank's country workshop, central ministries and cities (Jakarta, Kota Bogor, Kota Tangerang, Kota Semarang, Kota Balikpapan, Kota Surabaya, Kota Banjarmasin, and Kota Palembang/Makassar) visited the JICA project pilot sites (hosted by JICA consultants) and held a joint discussion. JICA has also formally extended an invitation to the Bank's NUWAS Team to join JICA's Joint Coordination Committee (the highest-level decision-making platform for the TA), which allows clients and JICA to meet periodically, in anticipation of potential downstream cooperation with NUWAS and its TA program. The invitation has also been extended to the wider Bank Water Team to facilitate dialogue and information sharing.

Panama City Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience Program, Panama

The project was launched with several development objectives: to promote a more sustainable and inclusive urban layout, to build greater resilience to climate and disaster risks, and to strengthen institutional capacity to mobilize different sources of infrastructure financing in Panama City. Specific objectives included (i) introducing urban infrastructure improvements to improve resilience and create continuous multi-modal access along the waterfront; (ii) promoting mitigation of existing and future risks of flooding of urban settlements; and (iii) strengthening Panama City's institutional capacity to mobilize different sources of infrastructure financing.

The Task Team from Panama requested TDLC's support in the following areas: (i) interplay of solid waste management and urban floods; and (ii) urban design guidelines and participatory planning processes for waterfront development. To address these requests, TDLC identified relevant knowledge and expertise from the cities of Kitakyushu and Yokohama, both of which are part of TDLC's City Partnership Program.

In November 2018, TDLC led the mission to Panama accompanied by officials and experts from Kitakyushu City. The mission included a kick-off meeting with the Vice Mayor of Panama City, a series of discussions with local government agencies, and visits to Juan Diaz and Tocumen Rivers and the Panama Waste Treatment Plant. Lessons and experience from Japan were presented at a workshop in November 2018, titled "Dialogue on the Yokohama and Kitakyushu Approaches in Urban Planning, Waste Management and Flood Risk: Challenges and Options for the City of Panama." TDLC and consultants from the International Environmental Strategies Division of the Kitakyushu Environment Bureau provided recommendations from the resident's point of view, based on field visits, workshops, and discussions with a wide range of stakeholders during the mission period. The team examined the current solid waste and flood situation in the project area and proposed the citizen perspective on them. Key suggestions were focused on (i) implementation of environmental measures by the government; (ii) building of public awareness, trust, and cooperation, (iii) and integration and collaboration with various stakeholders. Lessons were drawn from the experiences

of Japanese cities, including Kitakyushu and Yokohama, and further analysis was conducted post-mission.

In April 2019, another mission from TDLC, accompanied by experts from Yokohama, supported the delivery of a participatory city planning workshop using Yokohama's Cityscape Sketchbook methodology developed by the Urban Design Bureau. The methodology offers a powerful tool to engage citizens and exchange ideas and is grounded on the core principles of urban design. The workshop went extremely well, with some unanticipated positive outcomes. The Acting Mayor of Panama opened the workshop and returned for the presentation of the completed sketches, which was a strong signal of buy-in from the city. A group of architects from the Florida State University (FSU) Urban Risk Center did an excellent job creating base sketches of the three neighborhoods, with guidance from the Japanese experts. In addition, FSU mobilized a group of students who assisted in translating participants' design ideas into drawings, and also added a lot of dynamism and imaginative ideas themselves. Between the team from FSU and the officials from the city planning office who were engaged throughout the process, TDLC has created good local capacity to apply the methodology to other neighborhoods in the city, which the clients seem keen to do. An unexpected outcome was that the Japanese experts were very enthusiastic about the knowledge management and pedagogical approaches introduced, and plan to take them back to Japan. An After-Action Review was organized the day after the workshop to capture lessons, which are to be included in a report and set of guidelines for applying the methodology elsewhere. In the next engagement, TDLC will involve the Urbanscapes KSB for the next application in view of possibly incorporating other participatory design approaches. In addition, the team from FSU plans to develop a proposal aimed at incorporating the methodology into the university's urban design curriculum. In sum, there is high potential for the engagement to develop into a nice example of programmatic replication, adaptation, and scale-up of a successful urban development solution from Japan.

[Tbilisi Urban Regeneration and Resilience, Georgia](#)

This project has benefited from TDLC's knowledge of land value capture mechanisms, a topic on which the Task Team requested a technical advisory note. TDLC coordinated and facilitated the Japanese subject matter expert's assessment of the trends and current real estate scenario in Tbilisi, including the regulatory, legal, and institutional structure. The expert identified potential opportunities/sites within the city boundaries where land value capture tools could be utilized to unlock value.

[Station Redevelopment Work, India](#)

TDLC mobilized a private sector expert from Japan to participate in and speak at the World Conference on Transport Research Society, which was held in Mumbai in May 2019. The expert presented on Japan's railway station redevelopment, with a focus on attracting private sector

investments. During that visit, the World Bank team and the Japanese expert also met with the local branch of Indian Railways in Mumbai, and then traveled to Delhi, the company's headquarters, for a meeting with management.

Scaling Up Urban Upgrading Project, Vietnam

Focusing on seven cities in the early stages of urbanization (Bac Lieu, Ben Tre, Long Xuyen, Soc Trang, Tan An, Vi Thanh, and Vinh Long), the Vietnam Scaling Up Urban Upgrading Project (SUUP) is the third-generation urban upgrading project in Vietnam. Its objective is to strengthen the integrated, risk-informed planning capacity of the project cities, improve connectivity of priority infrastructure in the urban core, and upgrade selected low-income areas. The selection of infrastructure subprojects has been prioritized to ensure (i) benefits to the urban poor; (ii) alignment to long-term sustainable urban development goals and attention to urban resilience; (iii) adherence to key principles of compact urban design and universal accessibility; and (iv) technical and economic soundness.

In April 2018, this project received funding from the QII TF grant with the aim of strengthening the capacity of participating cities to develop high-quality, sustainable urban infrastructure by implementing designs that incorporate appropriate resilience and accessibility design measures. Experiences from Japan show that enhancing universal accessibility in infrastructure design is cheaper than retrofitting such elements post-construction. This activity is part of continued operational support that was sponsored by TDLC during the project preparation stage in FY17. Japan is a frontrunner of universally accessible infrastructure design, and the operational support enabled the mobilization of design consultants with extensive experience. TDLC and two infrastructure design consultants, one physically disabled himself, provided recommendations for the Vietnam clients and the Project Task Team for strengthening investment designs proposed within the pre-feasibility study, with a focus on enhancing universal accessibility and mobility. The team was able to discuss the urban upgrading approaches used in Japan and internationally that demonstrate the economic and social benefits of early design inclusion over retrofitting. Direct technical assistance was offered through joint workshops, consultation meetings, and pre-feasibility study technical design reviews. While basic recommendations for feasibility study design were provided through TDLC funding during preparation, the potential benefits of these inputs can be best explored when sufficient and early implementation support follows—which is precisely the aim of this activity. The SUUP cities have demonstrated openness to universal accessibility designs by articulating their inclusion in the feasibility studies. In addition, during the SUUP preparation missions, the cities requested support for green design of infrastructure investments related to drainage and canals; this is meant to address the seasonal challenges of flooding and salinity intrusion faced by cities in the Mekong Delta region.

With the QII TF grant, the project has structured support for the construction phase and field tests for infrastructure design refinement in response to the demand articulated directly by the clients. Activities under the project include the following: Activity 1: Detailed design and implementation support for the incorporation of universally accessible infrastructure design; Activity 2: Detailed design and implementation support for resilient integrated planning and the incorporation of green infrastructure design; and Activity 3: Two workshops to disseminate key concepts and learning beyond project cities to other Vietnamese cities undertaking urban upgrading through the Ministry of Construction (including dissemination materials). TDLC has recently conducted a case study on universal accessibility for the project, to be scaled up in FY20 from the lens of aging and inclusive cities.

Other

In addition to the operational support engagements involving missions or other face-to-face interventions, TDLC extended remote assistance by sharing its knowledge products and research work with clients in Papua New Guinea, China, and Azerbaijan. Kyoto City's case study on Kyomachiya innovative financing was shared with Task Teams working on the Papua New Guinea Tourism Sector Development project and the Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection project. For the Task Team in Azerbaijan, TDLC conducted rapid research focusing on laws, regulations, and guidelines for solid waste management in Japan to support the National Solid Waste Management Project.

STRUCTURED LEARNING AND RESEARCH

TDLC offers structured learning programs as part of its overall package of services, drawing on thematic content from WBG GPs and external partners. TDLC supplements its corpus of development knowledge with new research initiatives with high demand. It also has a mandate to identify opportunities to include Japanese knowledge in existing World Bank knowledge products, such as eLearning courses, and the team is actively identifying cases and materials from Japan that can bolster the offerings of WBG knowledge products.

Structured learning is a powerful tool for enhancing in-depth knowledge and understanding, with mass and global outreach conducted in an efficient and effective manner. TDLC selectively delivers structured learning programs, making full use of its world-class technological facilities and unique experience in pedagogical approaches of the region. It utilizes several modalities, including eLearning and structured learning programs, fitted to purpose through integrated knowledge solutions.

The following knowledge products were delivered in FY19 by TDLC in collaboration with Japanese and global partners as well as relevant Global Solution Groups, KSBs, and other World Bank Global Practices. These products document Japanese development approaches in specific thematic areas with the goal of applying them to Bank operations in developing countries. The following knowledge outputs were produced in FY19:

Global Publications:

TDLC supports the teams across the World Bank Group in their research activities and publications that accounts Japanese experiences and expertise. In FY19, following publications were developed in cooperation with TDLC.

[What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050](#)

Building on a previous World Bank publication entitled *What a Waste, A Global Review of Solid Waste Management* (Hoorweg and Bhada-Tata 2012), this flagship publication presents data on waste generation and composition and identifies typical approaches to waste management for Asia, Latin America, OECD countries, and others. Trends in waste management in the last five years are reported. High-income countries have increased recycling and waste prevention and moved away from incineration (waste-to-energy). A significant

OBJECTIVES

Develop research to support QII and other topics of high demand (such as TOD, compact cities, and SWM), leveraging the experience of projects in Japan.



number of lower-income countries now aim to avoid sanitary landfilling as much as possible, mainly because land is unavailable in mega-cities; they are instead trying to leapfrog from open dumping to high recycling rates and more advanced treatment technologies, preferably financed by the private sector. The research includes case studies from Japan; the Osaka Environmental Bureau cooperated as a peer reviewer.

The report was one of the most viewed and downloaded World Bank publication in FY19.

[Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Roadmap for Reform for Policy Makers](#)

This research provides a roadmap based on analyses of the experiences with waste management in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Japan, Romania, and the European Union. The experiences of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Russia also informed the document. The study indicates how the “sound material-cycle society” policy principle adopted by Japan (2000) and the “waste hierarchy” policy principle adopted by the EU (2008) have established an overarching vision for the waste sector, where the society consumes fewer natural resources and causes less environmental impact. These policies promote waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery, in this order, over waste disposal. The research concludes that Japan and the EU should enact regulations to foster a new sector environment, to guide the development of market conditions in support of the new waste policies, and to make these policies implementable.

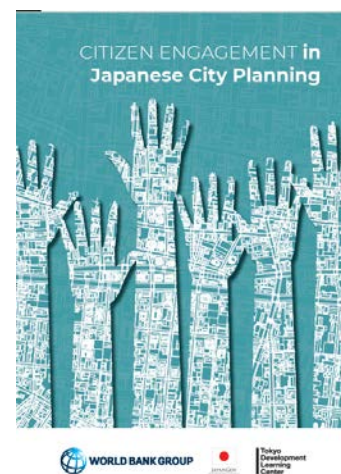


Japan Case Studies

TDLC team researches and documents the cases from Japan on topics that are requested by clients and other World Bank teams and develop detailed studies. These notes also feed into or are an output of the TDDs organized by TDLC. In FY19, 11 such publications were developed by TDLC team members.

[Citizen Engagement–City Planning](#)

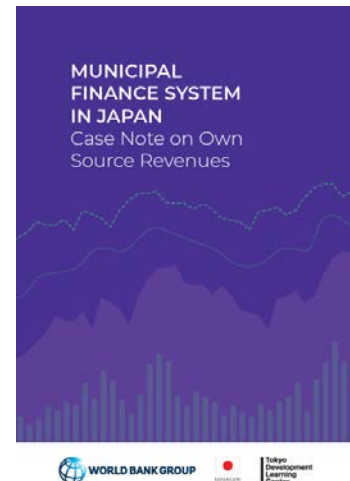
Japan has a unique ecosystem of citizen engagement in city planning, and World Bank clients and TTLs consistently seek information on learning about this process in an urban development context. TDLC developed this case study in order to comprehensively showcase Japan’s mechanism of citizen engagement in city planning so that practitioners in developing



countries can make systemic comparisons against their own city planning systems and plan their way forward. This knowledge product covers both the statutory and non-statutory mechanisms and practices that enable citizen engagement in integrated urban planning, and it describes their application to development projects' implementation phases. Case studies and underlying articles from the City Planning Law are also documented to complement the main content and allow for more accurate analysis and deeper insights.

Municipal Finance System in Japan: Case Note on Own Source Revenues

Japan is a unitary country, but self-governance and independent finance at the local level are constitutional rights and obligations. This arrangement makes the municipal finance system of Japan, worth studying and researching. This case note delves into the municipal finance system in Japan by focusing on the three main own-source revenues of local governments: local taxes, user fees/charges, and local bonds. It also covers historical and current trends of each financing method and relevant evolving issues now gaining attention in Japan. This case note presents analysis on case studies that are based on recent real-life examples.



Green Infrastructure and Key Factors for Implementation

Green infrastructure is an approach to water management that protects, restores, or mimics the natural water cycle. Green infrastructure is effective and economical, and it enhances community safety and quality of life. This approach involves planting trees and restoring wetlands, rather than building costly new water treatment plants. The Government of Japan has actively promoted this design principle in recent years, as seen in MLIT's introduction of it at the national policy level in 2015. While there is empirical evidence about good practices, there remain challenges to mainstreaming this new design principle in infrastructure. This case study documenting Japan's recent experience with green infrastructure should prove valuable to the many clients who are keen to gain knowledge on this topic.

Universally Accessible Infrastructure Design

A universal design approach—one catering for the broadest range of users from the outset—results in buildings and places that can be used and enjoyed by a widely diverse population, including the elderly, disabled, and injured as well as pregnant women. The aim of universal design is to create a more inclusive world. Exclusion increases costs, and early adoption of universal design principles has cost benefits over retrofitting in the longer term. The case study covers the definition, concept, and principles of universally accessible design and offers examples from across the globe, including Japan.

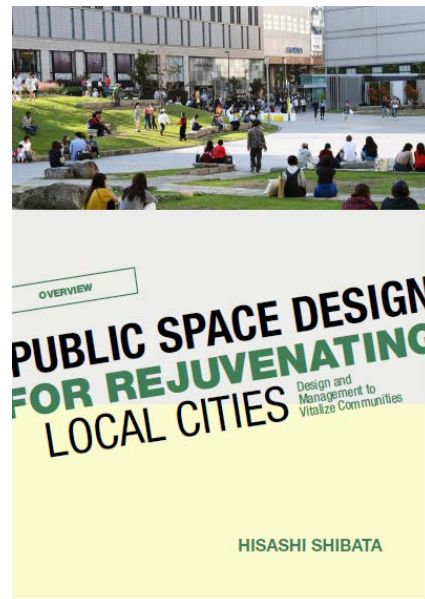
In Japan, the responsibility to include the aging and the disabled population is well recognized and has been acted on by authorities. With the population aging rate at 27.3 percent (and expected to

exceed 30 percent in 2025), it is imperative to provide citizens with universally accessible infrastructure. This has been the aim of the Japanese government in the past, and the progress it has made in this area is worth learning from. Japan believes in a barrier-free environment for all its citizens. The case study highlights the laws and policies that support creation of a barrier-free environment and the universal accessibility measures adopted in road systems, buildings, and area development.

Public Space Design for Rejuvenating Local Cities

Consensus building, the process for consolidating diverse ideas and opinions, is the key to improving public spaces and revitalizing cities. Instead of relying on a top-down approach driven by an administrative office, Japan has widely adopted a participatory approach to decisions on the principles of community development, including the directions of facility or public space improvement in an urban master plan.

This paper discusses methodologies that facilitate collaboration and consensus building among people representing various organizations and with diverse attributes, including administrative offices, residents, private entities, etc. It presents the case study of Kego Park, which was transformed through redevelopment from an area known for breeding crime into a core public space in Fukuoka City. The paper describes the design process for this restoration project, which has led to improved safety and security and the revitalization of Kego Park.



Reconstruction after Crisis – Case Study: Tokyo

The case study is a part of the World Bank–UNESCO White Paper that analyzes the impact of conflicts on the urban fabric and social structure, and explains how cultural, social, economic, and legal conditions have affected the post-WWII urban reconstruction process. The White Paper comprises several case studies, including one on Tokyo, that assess the post-war redevelopment process. For the case of Tokyo, two areas where culture was one of the bases of urban reconstruction were selected for detailed investigation: Kabukichō (Shinjuku Ward) and Asakusa (Taitō Ward). Asakusa was an area with strong pre-war community bonds, and culture unquestionably played a critical role in inclusive recovery, helping to preserve the communities’ cultural identities, strengthen social cohesion, and reestablish trust among groups. In Kabukichō, cultural elements were added as part of the reconstruction process, through theatres and cultural event venues (including for traditional performing arts). Lessons learned from the study may provide operational guidance to Task Teams and practitioners during the planning, financing, and implementation of post-disaster, post-conflict, post-distress city reconstruction and recovery programs.

[Affordable Housing – Case of Japan Post-WWII](#)

Japan moved from a severe post-WWII housing shortage to a housing surplus in less than two decades. It achieved this commendable feat through its policies, regulations, and governance. TDLC has documented the conditions that made this transformation possible, including legal and institutional framework, housing characteristics, resiliency in housing, and housing finance, in a case study that aims to understand how Japan achieved success in this sector. Japan's housing policies have changed over the years, varying according to housing demand, economic situation, role of suppliers, and affordability of housing. The housing policy focus shifted from quantity to quality in the 1980s, and from direct public provision to market-led development in the 2000s. Currently, Japan is facing dynamic changes driven by demography and social needs and that needs restructuring and realignment of the housing policies.

[Managing Urban Expansion— Case Study: Tokyo](#)

This paper was researched on to serve as a basis for the Metro Labs TDD in December 2017. In FY 19, the paper was finally drafted for clients and internal WB staff to understand about an important aspect of urban development – urban expansion, about Tokyo. It explores such topics as growth management, transport, land use planning, and new townships and sheds light on the institutional setup, legislative requirements, and governance arrangements that have supported these developments. Looking in detail at the policy alternatives available during an era of high population and economic growth in Japan, it analyzes key policy interventions taken to manage growth. It also shows how the private sector took the lead in railway-based land development, providing residents with transport accessibility and access to affordable housing. The paper concludes by highlighting the costs of urban sprawl, the lessons learned from the Tokyo case, and the implications of urban expansion for an aging society today.

[Territorial Development—Case Study: Japan](#)

Spatial or territorial development is critical to national economic transformation. It is supported by and simultaneously impacts economic, social, demographic, institutional, and administrative reforms. In cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, TDLC conducted a case study on Japan's territorial development. This important reference document reflects Japan's spatial strategies and future priorities, which other countries can learn from and emulate. In addition to presenting information on spatial planning, it analyzes Japan's effort to address the income disparities between leading and lagging regions.

[Metropolitan Area Development—Case Study on Tokyo Metropolitan Region, Japan](#)

Tokyo is one of three main metropolitan regions in Japan where the concentration of population, industries, and other functions has been dynamic and intense at the same time. This study looks at how the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Area has been planned and managed by the central and local governments aiming at well-balanced growth. The investigation specifically considered (i) unitary management and coordination by national intervention backed by finance; (ii) incentives and

mandated interventions at the subnational level; (iii) spontaneous local adjustments to the national framework; and (iv) integrated plans and cross-jurisdictional organizations with clear mandates. One of the key takeaways from the study was that systematic planning and controlled development of peri-urban areas is critical for metro area development.

Japan Project Briefs

For topics of immediate interest and those for quick dissemination, TDLC team develops short notes on Japanese experiences, called Japan Project Briefs. These are 4-6 pager narratives for easy read and dissemination and are produced rather quickly documenting success stories of Japan. In FY19, 5 such briefs were developed by TDLC team members.

[Inclusiveness in Mega Cities: The Case of Airin District, Osaka City](#)

This brief note was developed to highlight inclusiveness in large cities, as a case example for the Safe and Inclusive Cities TDD. Airin District had the largest number of day laborers without permanent address since the 1950s and was regarded as a urban area, where job seekers gathered to look for jobs and hotels were cheap. The district was long neglected and plagued by poverty, discrimination, crime, garbage, and other problems; between 1961 and 1968, 21 riots occurred in the area. In the 1960s, the city government changed the area's official name from Kamagasaki to Airin District (meaning "beloved neighborhood") to improve the area's negative image. To address Airin District's challenges and make it safe, inclusive, and resilient, the prefectural and local government took measures around the three key objectives of social, economic, and spatial inclusion. The note presents some key projects that were delivered in the Nishinari Ward, spearheaded by Mayor Toru Hashimoto, elected in 2011. It also describes the government's approach to making Airin District a safe, inclusive, and resilient town development with engaged citizens, as well as its efforts to build citizens' trust in the local authorities.

[Developing a Start-up Ecosystem for Innovative Economic Growth – Fukuoka](#)

To secure employment for its citizens in the future, Fukuoka City in recent years has been focusing on supporting start-ups—new companies that could establish head offices in the city. In 2012, the city proclaimed itself the "Start-up City Fukuoka," and in 2014 it was designated by the government as a "National Strategic Special Zone for Global Start-ups and Job Creation." TDLC has documented this special innovative approach in a project brief that can be shared with interested cities.

In collaboration with the private sector, the city developed a platform to encourage start-ups and provide comprehensive support depending on their level of growth. In this way, Fukuoka is taking on the challenge of furthering the development of a start-up ecosystem and is also fostering employment and innovation. Fukuoka's practice can serve as a model for cities wishing to build a sustainable start-up ecosystem that attracts global start-ups and talent and enhances city competitiveness for future growth.



[Solving Waste Disposal Problems through the Fukuoka Method](#)

Waste management is a universal issue, and solutions for the treatment of waste and final disposal by landfilling are limited. In collaboration with Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City initiated an experiment to improve a landfill site in the city in 1973 based on the principle that a semi-aerobic structure maintains an aerobic environment and promotes natural purification of waste. This idea was successfully put into practice in 1975 as a new landfill method, which came to be known as the “Fukuoka Method.” TDLC has researched and documented this method, including through interviews with city officials, so that clients looking for efficient landfilling solutions can understand it and adapt it to their context. The innovative technology invented by Fukuoka for waste landfills is now widely employed, both in Japan and overseas, as a sustainable method for waste management, one that contributes to resolution of the global waste problem and creation of sustainable cities.

[Supporting Urban Growth through the Creation of a Water-Conscious City](#)

Fukuoka City has been a water-deficient city facing occasional severe shortages for several reasons, including absence of any major river and low rainfall. In the past, the city government had taken measures to supply water judiciously, both by limiting the time of supply and capping the quantity supplied. This approach proved inconvenient and even disruptive, especially during the summer. In response, Fukuoka's public and private sectors began to work toward using water efficiently and implementing water-saving measures to create a water-conscious city. Some of the policy measures adopted include prevention of water leakage, use of reclaimed water, and activities to provide information and promote awareness among citizens. The unique measures, water resource management technology, and leakage countermeasure technology cultivated through such policies are now being shared with countries experiencing rapid growth in demand for water, due either to their burgeoning growth or scarce water resources.

[Innovative Financing Mechanism for Preserving Traditional Housing \(Machiya\)—Case of Kyoto City](#)

“Machiya” is a general term referring to traditional low-rise workplace-cum-dwelling townhouses across Japan, more common in Kyoto than other cities. Machiya are disappearing, and so is the truly traditional townscape of Kyoto. The total number of machiya in Kyoto is approximately 40,000, but every year, the city loses 700 to 800. To preserve this traditional culture and pass it on to the next

generation, Kyoto City and its partners recently set up several initiatives utilizing innovative financing mechanisms. TDLC developed a project brief showcasing how the various financing schemes are helping to preserve machiya. Among the mechanisms are a dedicated fund (the Machiya Development Fund), special loan products for machiya, the Kyoto Machiya Matching Project (MATCH-YA), and machiya crowdfunding. Stakeholders' involvement, the dissemination of knowledge, and preservation of craftsmanship have made it possible to implement such initiatives.

Panorama Solutions

This partnership initiative documents and promotes examples of inspiring replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics. It also helps development practitioners and the general public search for relevant learning cases and solutions using keywords and classifications. TDLC, in collaboration with the Tokyo DRM Hub, has already featured 32 cases in Japan that provide not only an overview, but also fundamental building blocks and lesson learned.

[Inclusiveness in Mega Cities](#)

Airin District, Osaka, Japan, gathers the largest number of day laborers without permanent address since the 1950s. Locals regarded the district as the unofficial Japanese version of urban area, where job seekers gather to look for jobs and cheap hoteling options. To address the challenges and make Airin district a safe, inclusive, and resilient district, the prefectural and local government took measures around the three key objectives: a) **Social Inclusion**: to improve the involvement of stakeholders in planning and development processes and make them equal partners. b) **Economic Inclusion**: to open economic opportunities to the under-served social groups. c) **Spatial Inclusion**: to provide affordable necessities such as housing, water and sanitation, safe and easy access to the public spaces, and restructuring of the area by avoiding gentrification.

[Energy-efficient Street Lighting for Safety and Urban Design](#)

Hirosaki City and Aomori City in Tohoku, Japan, faced challenges to improve security and energy-efficiency on streets. They have been proactively replacing conventional streetlights with LEDs since 2010. Due to the limited budget, the cities adopted an Energy Service Company (ESCO) model for installing, maintaining, and financing the LED street lighting service. This model allows local governments to benefit by commissioning the energy service to private business operators through an energy saving performance contract. Two major factors among others pushed the governments to initiate the ESCO projects: 1) electric power companies lowered electricity charge of LEDs, 2) management companies and LED manufacturers innovatively retrofitted LED lights to meet the regional needs.

[Addressing Solid Waste Management through the 3R Approach](#)

A long-term plan called "Yokohama G30 Plan" was proposed in January 2003 to address increasing amount of waste generated in the city. The aim of the plan was to reduce waste by 30% by fiscal year 2010, compared to a baseline amount of 1.6 million tons in 2001. The G30 plan succeeded in achieving the goal five years prior to the target year, as well as in reducing the amount of garbage

by 42.2 %. This success led to the development of the 3R Dream Plan, which aspires to further reduce and recycle garbage to improve the environment and thus the future of the city. The plan promotes not only 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) but also proper disposal management by ensuring safe and secure processing and disposal of garbage. This Solution presents successful attempts of the City of Yokohama to implement waste management through the two plans, which made the city widely known as an “eco-friendly city” at a global scale. The city succeeded in achieving the goals of G30 Plan by defining the roles of stakeholders based on principles of “polluter pays” and “extended producer responsibility.”

Empowering Local Authorities through Intergovernmental Collaborations

Kansai is in the southern-central part of Japan's main island and forms the second largest economic center of the country. The Union of Kansai Governments (UKG), an intergovernmental or regional government body, was established to enhance the regional autonomy, seeking ways to reform the existing local government system and propel administrative decentralization in the region. UKG, comprised of eight prefectural governments and four ordinance-designated city governments, forms the country's largest agglomeration in terms of population, territorial size, and gross domestic product. The entire area of Kansai constitutes one of the largest economic units in the world. To accelerate growth as a mega-regional economic body that also brings provision of better public services, local governments have been taking progressive approaches to expand their autonomy and increase their regional competitiveness. UKG challenged this by two approaches of i) intergovernmental collaboration for issues beyond administrative boundaries, and ii) institutional autonomy for effective and efficient administration.

Restoring the War-Devastated City

Home to 2.30 million people, the city of Nagoya is the third largest in Japan excluding Tokyo. The city is unique in that it has developed a variety of urban settings for global competitiveness, such as transportation networks, high-rise business districts, and hubs of value added industries. These urban elements are well-organized with vast green spaces and arterial roads that enable smooth traffic circulation in the central business district. During the World War II, however, the city was devastated. Immediately after the war ended, the City of Nagoya started its fast-track restoration programs that subsequently established the city as it is today under the strong initiative of the city government. To guide rapid urbanization properly during a post-disaster or post-conflict restoration period, local governments need to immediately take development initiatives and implement the restoration plans in a timely manner. Their quick and strong responses enable to control unsystematic urbanization and accelerate successive large-scale urban and economic growth in the long run. Among various restoration policies the city of Nagoya adopted, proactive land readjustment programs contributed re-definition of the border of land plots, increased the ratio of the city's public assets, and supported quick reconstruction of the city.

Promoting Grade-A Office Districts with an Upgraded Railway Hub for Global Business Competitiveness

The districts of Otemachi-Marunouchi-Yurakucho (OMY) are progressively forming into the global business, financial and economic center of the nation. The area is encompassing the oldest and largest railway hub in Japan, similar to Grand Central Station in New York and King's Cross Square Station in London. Although the area once lost its competitive position, it revived through various redevelopment practices by private entities. The OMY districts were designated under a special law as a Urban Renaissance Urgent Development Area wherein land use regulations are relaxed. Fiscal advantages are also rewarded for private landlords and developers to propose urban redevelopment plans more flexibly and actively in the district. Thanks to a variety of incentives given for private stakeholders by this law, more efficient and profitable redevelopment projects were successfully delivered in the OMY districts.

Developing the Waterfront District as a High-Amenity Business and Commercial Center

Minato Mirai 21 is internationally known as a high-amenity business, residential, and historical waterfront district between Yokohama's major railway terminal and traditional downtown districts. The large site was originally used as part of Yokohama Port's backyard and shipyard for Japan's growing international and domestic trade activities in past decades. However, heavy manufacturing and maritime transport and warehouse activities were diminished by the 1960s. In order to reestablish Yokohama's business and cultural identity, Yokohama City Center Redevelopment Project aimed to integrate two divided commercial and business areas by redeveloping the former backyard and shipyard sites to accommodate 190,000 employees and 10,000 residents, now known as Minato Mirai 21.

Achieving a Sound Material-Cycle Society

Kitakyushu City's growth was based historically on development of heavy industry, such as iron and steel. Successfully addressing serious environmental pollution caused during the period of industrial growth, the city has been recognized internationally as an eco-friendly city. Having experienced the decline of heavy industry, the city promoted an "environmental recycling industry" as one of the next-generation industries. Meanwhile, waste volumes were increasing all over Japan due to mass production and waste. In order to address such waste-related issues, the city developed the Kitakyushu Eco-Town Plan, which was approved by the national government in 1997 as the first case of "Eco-Town Project". The project generated positive impacts on economy, society and environment in Kitakyushu City.

Land/Business Owner-driven Urban Revitalization

The Marugamemachi Shopping Street in Takamatsu City is one of the innovative cases of urban revitalization uniquely initiated and led by land owners. Takamatsu City, the capital city of Kagawa prefecture, evolved as a critical exchange point for people and goods between Shikoku Island and mainland Japan. The district of Marugamemachi, in particular, has been playing a central role in the

city's trade and commercial activities. However, it started to suffer from rapid urban decline when the local economy was opened up to the main land due to emergence of a new bridge over a strait. To stop this rapid urban decay, Marugamemachi's land owners initiated a revitalization project of the shopping street in a rather unconventional way.

Resilient Infrastructure: Roads, landslides and Disaster Risk Management

Geohazards are on the rise globally due to increasing potentially hazardous infrastructure built-in areas, the effects of climate change, and pose an increasing threat to road infrastructure that is critical to trade, industry, public health, quality of life, safety, and economic productivity. Japan is especially at risk of geohazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides and tsunamis due to its unique set of geographical, meteorological and topographical conditions. Led by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (MLIT), Japan has developed its capacity to manage road geohazard risks through extensive experience of disasters, such as the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. The Government of Japan has built resilient road infrastructure through effective institutional coordination, addressing key challenges in an integrated manner, and applying structural and non-structural measures to its road systems.

Modernization of Hydromet Services in Japan

Hydrological and meteorological ("hydromet") hazards, including storms, floods, and droughts, are responsible for 90% of disaster losses globally, and caused 50% of disaster-related deaths between 1980 and 2011. At a time when climate change, rapid urbanization, and population growth are likely to exacerbate the impacts of these hazards, effective hydromet services are critical to safeguarding human life and assets. Japan is a global leader in identifying, predicting, and managing risks posed by these types of hazards, and has strengthened its capacity by learning from severe natural disasters such as the 1959 Isewan Typhoon. Japan's hydromet services have undergone a strategic modernization process - a combination of institutional strengthening, modernization of systems, and enhanced service delivery - that has led to the establishment of one of the world's most sophisticated and robust hydromet service systems.

Innovative Financing Mechanism for Preserving Traditional Housing (Machiya)

Machiya is a general term referring to traditional low-rise workplace-cum-dwelling townhouses. The traditional towns in Kyoto would have many machiya packed tightly and neatly along the streets, thus creating a dense and lively community. To preserve this traditional culture and pass it on to the next generation, Kyoto City and its partners have recently set up several initiatives utilizing innovative financing mechanisms. Their schemes included donations from stakeholders, micro-credits for restoring the machiya, soft loans, and others. This Solution shows how the various financing schemes are helping in preserving the traditional houses.

Sustainable Sewage Management

The sewage system of Yokohama City almost fully covers its large territory with more than 3.5 million population. The length of sewer pipes is about 11,000 km in total, equivalent to the distance

between Yokohama City and New York City, USA. The city's 11 wastewater treatment plants constructed between 1962 and 1984 daily treat about 1,500,000 m³ of waste water. The sewage system has been addressing sustainability challenges in resource efficiency, reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and reduction of flood risk in the context of an aging society and national resilience. It also adopted advanced treatment technologies in pursuit of improved sanitary conditions and water quality in rivers and streams.

Governance of Underground Water

The Kumamoto region has benefited from abundant groundwater, which covers almost 100% of the total water supply. This was made possible mainly by the three following factors: 1) a large groundwater basin of approximately 600 km², 2) easy infiltration and huge storage of rainwater due to unique soils layers developed by volcanic activities, and 3) relatively higher annual rainfall. However, the amount of groundwater has decreased in recent years due large part to increasing water consumption and lowering rainfall infiltration caused by urbanization. To manage and conserve groundwater resources in a sustainable manner, the group of more than ten municipalities in the basin developed a comprehensive plan to control groundwater. Also, a foundation sponsored by governments, companies, and residents financially supports various projects and research activities for groundwater conservation.

Revitalizing the Aging City: Kadokawa Nursing Care Prevention Center

Preventive care in Japan aims to reduce the number of elderly people who need nursing care and insurance support by improving the quality of elderly life through encouraging them in making efforts to maintain their health and physical mobility, and participate in social and community activities. This would thereby relieve the financial burden on the government and also reduce the burden faced by the younger generation who support the elderly. Kadokawa Care Prevention Center is a country's leading example of preventive care that provides special facilities and unique programs specialized in improving and maintaining the health condition and physical mobility of the elderly. The center was established by Toyama City through unique physical and financial arrangements. It received various monetary and facility donations from the citizens, converting old public facilities due to the shrinking and aging demographic context, and collaborating with private sector in the operation.

Framework of Governance for Metropolitan Areas and Economic Agglomerations

Possessing the nation's largest economic engine, best assets, and living services, Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) exercises its huge monetary power to allocate public resources, redistribute economic benefits, and stabilize dynamic markets in a distinctive manner. With the large budget that reached JPY 13.658 trillion for FY 2016, the fiscal structure of TMG may not be comparable to any other local governments in Japan but includes many important implications for the governance of emerging megacities and for financial challenges in other countries.

[Financing Urban Park Management with Private Sector Participation](#)

Ueno Park is one of the five oldest parks in Tokyo, first designated over 140 years ago. With about 12 million visitors annually, the park area is seen as the nation's cultural and education center, containing seven museums, a zoo, a botanical garden, and several social facilities. When the sphere of Japan's local autonomy was expanded in 2003, many local governments started to contract out park operation and management works to private companies with more than 90 parks managed by private contractors in Tokyo. Nevertheless, Ueno Park is directly operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG), due to their large-scale sites and diverse functions. Instead of contracting out, it adapts flexible legal settings and innovative collaboration with private sector. This solution explains how TMG manages Ueno Park in light of its historical background and meets current social needs for urban parks.

[Developing an Integrated Multi-modal Transportation Complex through Public-Private Collaborations](#)

Shinjuku is Japan's largest business, culture, and entertainment center. A wide range of commercial activities and social services are essentially underpinned by Shinjuku Station -- the nation's busiest transit hub with around 3.5 million daily passengers. In addition to urban and regional train services, many intercity bus lines in Shinjuku connect more than 300 cities and towns in 39 prefectures nationwide. Recently, the national government initiated the development of an integrated multimodal transportation complex combined together with the improvement of a pedestrian circulation system in collaboration with the private sector. The entire project consists of three major capital improvements of the south exit of the Shinjuku Station area: building Shinjuku Expressway Bus Terminal (Busta Shinjuku), widening sidewalks, and constructing an underground passage.

[Making Airport More Accessible for All through Public-private Collaboration](#)

Haneda International Airport Terminal (Tokyo International Airport) was built in 2010, when the fourth runway was extensively developed. Thanks to the high market potential, a private financial initiative scheme was applied to build and operate the international terminal. Under this scheme, thirteen private companies jointly funded Tokyo International Airport Terminal Corporation (TIAT), a special purpose company. It increased physical accessibility in and around the new airport terminal, which improved social inclusiveness of the elderly, disabled, and other people with mobility limitation. Also, TIAT, the national and local governments, airline companies, and public transportation companies closely collaborated to materialize seamless air travel access.

[Land Readjustment for Transit-oriented Suburbanization and Land Value Capture](#)

Tsukuba Express is the latest large-scale suburban rail extension in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area that integrates private housing development and public infrastructure investment. The 58.3-km line with 20 stations came into operation in 2005 to offer fast travel between central Tokyo (Akihabara) and the nation's largest research hub (Tsukuba Science City). When the development plan of Tsukuba Express was proposed, the demand for housing in Tokyo was rapidly swelling and the existing commuting line around the northeast area of Tokyo was seriously congested as there were no

alternative modes and routes in the area. To meet the surging demand for both suburban housing and transportation capacity, the national government enacted the Housing-Railway Development Law of 1989, introducing a “special” land readjustment approach that aims to supply a large volume of new housing lots into the high-demand market together with fast rail infrastructure and services to and from central Tokyo.

Transformation to a Compact City through Light Rail Transit

Toyama has developed as one of the main capital cities along the coastal region of the Japan Sea. The city area of 1,242 km² with about 420,000 residents accounts for approximately 30% of the prefectural land. However, the prefectural capital experienced both a shrinking population, having reached a peak in 2010, and also aging, with a high proportion of elderly residents estimated to reach about 30% by 2020 (Figure 1 and 2). Due to the shrinking and aging population trends within its large municipal boundary, the city had the lowest urban density among all prefectural capitals in Japan. In response to increased social concern over these demographic and urban declining issues, the city adopted a strategy to transform itself to a transit-oriented, compact township by reinvesting in public transit systems and consolidating a wide range of city functions along the modernized transit corridors.

Web-based Knowledge Apps and Portals

In the interest of either saving environment, communicating faster and efficiently, or for recording the events better, web-based knowledge apps and portals were developed by TDC team in the last fiscal year. In FY19, following three such initiatives were taken that has been supporting the TDLC’s activities successfully.

“GoGame” Application for Site Visits

To make the TDDs more interesting and fun, TDLC introduced an app-based activity for the participants, “GoGame.” GoGame is a scavenger hunt-type exploration activity that allows participants to experience and learn about particular locations/sites in an engaging fashion. TDLC developed a Tokyo-specific version of the Game, including activities designed to expose participants to solutions in urban regeneration, transit-oriented development, urban space usage, and urban service management. Drawing on site visits that have been used in several TDDs, the Tokyo Go Game includes visits to Shibuya, Tokyo Station, Shimbashi, and Toranomon Hills. Participants work in teams and experience the development and characteristics of the areas while walking or using public transportation. The game has been designed to have a lasting impact on participants’ memories of the areas they visited.

PANORAMA Web Platform

The web platform of the PANORAMA—Solutions for a Healthy Planet is a joint effort of PANORAMA’s partners—GIZ, IUCN, GRID-Arendal, Rare, UN Environment, and IFOAM. The current version

(available at www.panorama.solutions) was launched in September 2016 during the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii.

This partnership initiative documents and promotes examples of inspiring replicable solutions across a range of conservation and sustainable development topics. It also helps development practitioners and the general public search for relevant learning cases and solutions using keywords and classifications. TDLC, in collaboration with the Tokyo DRM Hub, has already featured 32 cases in Japan that provide not only an overview, but also fundamental building blocks and lesson learned. During the World Bank GSURR Forum (a retreat program for World Bank staff affiliated to the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice), staff from the World Bank–TDLC made presentations on the PANORAMA platform, and some of the Japanese cases will be uploaded on this platform. The World Bank–TDLC PANORAMA site was launched in FY19.

Thematic community coordinators (hosting a portal) support the PANORAMA–Solutions for a Healthy Planet partnership by providing content, promotion, and strategic outreach and by facilitating learning. In the case of the new Sustainable Urban Development and Resilience community and portal on the web platform, the World Bank will join as thematic community coordinator and might invite further organizations as co-coordinators later.

CrowdCompass Mobile App by Cvent

Cvent, a mobile app company that provides a full platform for event management requirements, was hired by TDLC to manage all TDD events and (later) non-TDD events efficiently and ecologically. Cvent allows recording and management of various functions in one platform, such as registration and participant management, and includes event support tools for communication, file sharing, surveys and polls, social media linking, etc. Cvent understands the sensitivity of TDLC’s data, given that clients are in government and the finance sector, and it makes data security, integrity, and reliability top priorities. The app was first used by TDLC for the State Property Management TDD in November 2018 and has been used for all the TDDs held since then.



Conferencing and Media Services

With its facilities, technology and connectivity infrastructure, combined with staff specialized in the areas of virtual collaboration, instructional design and event management, TDLC has served as a hub both for World Bank knowledge, learning and outreach programs, and for those of partners. The physical meeting/conference space that TDLC manages is used regularly by IAOJP, the DRM Hub, GIF and other World Bank units for various types of events, including high-profile activities involving senior management from the Bank and the Government of Japan.

TDLC Hosted Events in FY 2019

Hosted events of note sponsored by other entities

- WB Climate Change Seminar
- Japan-Africa University Forum
- Carbon Fund Meetings
- African Education GP Seminar
- TICAD Seminar Series No.13 "Sub-Saharan Africa: Current Status, Future Perspective and Business Opportunities"
- TICAD Seminar - Education Sector in Africa, Schooling for Learning
- Resilient Industry Session with AIRBUS
- Meeting with DRIP-India, JWA and WB
- Hydromet World Bank Operation Japan 101 Seminar
- MDB Infrastructure Cooperation Platform (QII)
- CDCF Annual Meeting
- HQ Treasury Forum
- WB-financed Projects Introduction Workshop
- WBG Recruitment Seminar Series
- GEP Morning Seminar
- Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University Student visit
- Doshisha University students visit
- JSDF Seminar
- CIF Seminar

OBJECTIVES

Utilize TDLC as a delivery platform both for WBG knowledge, learning and outreach programs but also for the benefit of development partners and their clients.

Provide conferencing support for various types of development events.

Coordinate with other WBG units in Japan to ensure the optimal use of the technology and conferencing facilities.

Repackage content generated through the recording of events into digestible knowledge products

City Partnership Program Website Launch

To support and facilitate strategic WBG and client country collaboration with select Japanese cities, agencies, private sector entities, and partners for joint research, knowledge exchange and other activities that develop opportunities to link Japanese and global expertise with specific project-level engagements in developing countries to maximize development impact, TDLC launched separate web pages under its umbrella website for the CPPs.

Each of the separate webpages on the 6 partnership Japanese cities focus on sharing knowledge and best practices on urban planning, urban service provision, urban management, social development, disaster risk management, and municipal finance to Japanese and international stakeholders, including government officials, academics, and general public.

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/02/03/gfdrr-tokyo-hub>

COORDINATION ACROSS TOKYO WORLD BANK ACTIVITIES

TDLC continues to play a critical role in the support of the other World Bank Tokyo based activities to enhance the knowledge dissemination and reach of these activities. In close coordination with IAOJP, numerous events are held each month for the Japanese public and development community and are recorded, edited, and reposted for greater dissemination across the World Bank's various channels.

Over the course of FY19 this was the case for over 69 events. This included several major events, such as the Carbon Fund Meetings, Climate Change Seminar, and TICAD Seminars, where IAOJP played an important role.

Although each World Bank Tokyo based program has its own domain and function, TDLC supports them with state-of-the-art conference facilities with top class audio, video, simultaneous interpretation, and post event services.

Advice and counsel provided by IAOJP has been invaluable to the TDLC team, especially with respect to developing successful relationship with Japanese stakeholders and municipalities. Through weekly meetings and open communications, IAOJP advises TDLC on potential issues or risks particularly those of political nature.

Collaboration with Tokyo DRM hub remained strong through the course of FY19. TDLC supported DRM Hub in organizing 36 events for knowledge dissemination and outreach. Also, the Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management TDD was delivered in partnership and collaboration with the Hub. DRM Hub extended their support to TDLC in organizing the Quality Infrastructure Investment conference held in November 2018. An additional area of collaboration is on TDLC's City Partnership Program; for which DRM Hub is engaged from time to time to support in areas pertaining to disaster risk reduction and management. Continued collaboration between the Tokyo DRM Hub and TDLC is expected in FY20 (see Annex III).

FINANCIALS FOR FY19 WORK PROGRAM

Component	Original Budget	YTD
City Partnership Program	\$1,400,000	\$1,435,466
Knowledge Networking	\$2,000,000	\$2,235,966
Operational Support	\$1,100,000	\$1,201,726
Structurd Learning	\$700,000	\$823,945
Technology & Conferencing	\$450,000	\$330,447
Program Mgmt. & Admin.	\$200,000	\$366,307
TDLC-Office Fixed Costs	\$850,000	\$692,379
QII Program Officer	\$400,000	-
TOTAL	\$7,100,000	\$7,086,236
Budget carryover from FY19 to FY20		\$13,764

YTD = Expenditures through June 30, 2019

Original Budget = Budget of annual work plan

*Note: QII GG position budgeted but not filled

Proposed FY20 Work Program

For FY20 TDLC will build on its success, momentum, and lessons learned from previous years to further scale the programs reach and impact on the ground with World Bank operational projects and enhanced coordination and collaboration with TDLC's partners. Built on a solid foundation of research TDLC plans to organize 7 Technical Deep Dives as well as several conferences, continuing to expose and demonstrate Japanese and global best practices to clients and practitioners from around the world. Client impact will be maximized through a systematic approach towards identifying and engaging on the right operational support activities, bolstered by strong engagement with the six partner cities of the CPP, Japanese private sector, academia and the continued close working relationship with MLIT and other ministries. Activities of this magnitude require a robust, dedicated team of staff and consultants, TDLC will continue to identify expertise for inclusion on the team as well as to seek out young Japanese talent from master's degree programs and elsewhere to provide them an opportunity to work with the WBG.

Although, TDLC will remain agile and continue to respond to just-in-time opportunities as they arise, the work plan below summarizes what is expected to constitute the bulk of the work program for FY20.

KNOWLEDGE NETWORKING AND OUTREACH

Technical Deep Dives (TDDs) planned for FY20

As has been the case in FY18-19, TDLC will organize a series of TDDs that combines repeat of topics of high demand and which represent the core business lines of the World Bank's urban practice with several new topics that offer an opportunity to expose clients to new cases and cities from Japan. As in previous years, several of the TDDs will be organized in collaboration with other World Bank Global Practices and/or other international organizations. TDLC will continue to innovate in the delivery of the Technical Deep Dives looking to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of each exchange. With an aim to conserve environment and going digital, Cevent App was introduced in FY19 and was successfully used for many TDDs. In FY20 also, the focus to use web-based applications and portal will continue. The following topics are proposed for FY20 TDDs.

[Technical Deep Dive on Solid Waste Management – Focus on Ocean Plastic](#)

While the composition of solid waste and its management differs across cities, there are common challenges related to holistic planning and policy, sustainable financing, appropriate technology selection, integration of informal workers, citizen and private sector engagement, and governance. The TDD on Solid Waste Management aims to foster a technical knowledge exchange among SWM practitioners by facilitating peer-to-peer discussion. Special focus will be given to challenges and solutions for addressing the problem of plastic waste and its accumulation in ocean environments. The TDD will showcase Japan's journey over the decades in developing a circular economy and will serve as a platform for countries facing similar urban development challenges to find appropriate solutions by learning from each other. This TDD will be organized by TDLC in collaboration with GSURR, Environment GP, and the Solid Waste Management KSB to help clients develop a better understanding of relevant approaches and solutions to the problem of plastic waste in their respective cities and countries.

[Technical Deep Dive on Transit-Oriented Development & Public Space](#)

This Technical Deep Dive (TDD) will explore the synergies between transit-oriented development (TOD), the management of public land and the creation of walkable, inclusive, vibrant and livable urban spaces and neighborhoods. The TDD will offer an opportunity for city leaders to connect and share experiences, learn from successful examples, and apply practical tools for improved urban mobility and livability. Supported by global case studies and site visits to selected locations in Japan, the TDD will focus on the technical and policy dimensions of integrating transit systems with dense, walkable and livable environments, recognizing that implementing effective and thoughtful designs in the local areas surrounding rapid transit stations, prioritizing pedestrians, cyclists, and other connecting transit, can transform a neighborhood into a lively and vibrant place, enhance quality of life, and encourage economic growth. The TDD will also explore various strategies in leveraging municipal public urban space assets (such as streets, open space and parks, and public buildings), inclusive and iterative design approaches involving a wide variety of stakeholders, and models for sustainable long-term operations and maintenance of public spaces in and around these neighborhoods. Finally, the TDD will address management of state (public) land and real property both at the national and municipal levels, providing an overview of the types of policy and laws that govern state land and property management, along with the institutional arrangements needed for a well-functioning asset management system. This TDD will be jointly organized by the TOD Community-of-Practice (CoP), Urbanscapes Knowledge Silo Breaker (KSB) and Land and Geospatial GSG.

[Technical Deep Dive on Integrated Urban Water Management – Focus on Water Scarce Cities](#)

Current trends challenge water managers and decision makers in new ways – from progressive depletion and deterioration of water resources to drastic changes in hydrology due to climate change. Unfortunately, most water scarce cities operate under unsustainable water management practices, based on linear, siloed, engineering-based approaches, which, unbeknownst to government planners, could lead to major water shortages. The Water Scarce Cities (WSC) technical deep dive draws from extensive analytical work and over 20 in-depth case studies, from Murcia in Spain to Perth in Australia, or from Singapore to the Southern United States of America, to examine successful practices in integrating the various facets of urban water management. Through a review of some of the cities and states already beating water scarcity odds, and those who don't, the participants in this technical deep dive will discuss approaches that include: demand management and infrastructure efficiency; innovative surface and groundwater management; non-conventional water resources; cooperation with other

users; adaptive water system designs and operations. Having recognized that integrated urban water management is not one-size-fits-all, the participants will then be led to reflect on their contexts and develop their own pathways to water management best practice and urban water security. The TDD will be sponsored and organized jointly by GSURR and the Water GP.

[Technical Deep Dive on Urban Upgrading, Livelihoods and Affordable Housing](#)

The Urban Upgrading, Livelihoods and Affordable Housing TDD aims to provide practical tools, global experience and professional networking opportunities to national and city leaders who are working to address challenges of urbans, informality, and shortages of affordable housing in their respective countries/cities. The TDD will be jointly organized by the Urban and DRM GP, (Urban Poverty and Housing GSG), Social, and FCI and will focus on the following: urban upgrading and services for the urban poor (public and private); tackling land issues including insecure tenure and informality; livelihoods and local economic development for low income urban residents (most of whom work in the informal sector); and opportunities for increasing the supply of affordable housing, drawing on the housing value chain framework. Responding to client demand, the TDD aims to deepen knowledge and share experience in the design and implementation of interventions that address low income urban populations, as well as diagnostic approaches to understanding the issues such as urban mapping and assessment of service/job needs and constraints. This TDD will draw on Japanese experience over time, as well as good practices and lessons learned from a variety of other countries that have successfully implemented urban upgrading and affordable housing policies and programs, and livelihoods programs in urban settings. The TDD will share experiences in centralized, decentralized, public and public-private approaches and solutions.

[Technical Deep Dive on Creative Cities](#)

This TDD will provide a platform for knowledge exchange and structured learning among development practitioners and city managers/ governments on how to catalyze creative cities that deliver value for their economies and citizens. Mayors and other city decisionmakers the world over are interested in making their cities more creative and competitive. They recognize the contribution that creativity can make to their economies and the quality of life of their citizens. But what does it mean to be a “creative city”? How can we define it? What conditions within given cities enable creative industries to develop on a market demand basis? What’s the nexus between enabling creative industries to grow and enabling a broader structural transformation associated with a city/region/prefecture to improve the overall urban ecosystem of productivity? What does it take to make creative cities inclusive, resilient and sustainable? What roles do city governments and other stakeholders play in enabling creative cities? Through this TDD we will support clients interested in a framework for enabling cultural and creative industries to flourish to the end of achieving the goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity. The TDD will highlight city cases including the case of Kanazawa – a city with rich historical heritage and innovative creativity, and the first city to start working on creative city policy in Japan. The TDD will be organized in partnership with UNESCO, whose Creative Cities Network (which includes several Japanese cities including Kanazawa) serves as a platform for cities to collaborate to advance creative industries.

[Technical Deep Dive on Land-Based Financing and Property Tax](#)

Land-based financing is one the most important potential sources of both recurrent revenue and development capital in cities across the world. Economic and demographic growth and concentration together with public infrastructure investment drive rapid increases in land value in cities, and it is vital that city governments capture some of this value for reinvestment in public infrastructure and services. Yet, while property taxation is one of the most common forms of own source revenue generation for

local governments across the developing world, revenue yields are invariably poor and substantially underperform their potential. This contrasts strongly with the situation in developed countries where property tax is often a reliable and consistent source of revenue for local governments. Moreover, key forms of land-based financing for capital investment which are commonly utilized in developed country cities – such as sales of development rights, development charges, special assessments and leveraging of real property assets have only rarely been used in the developing world. Drawing on the experience of Japan and other countries with mature, well-functioning land-based financing and property tax systems, the TDD on Land-Based Financing and Property Tax aims to foster a technical knowledge exchange among municipal infrastructure development and revenue practitioners, and national officials with responsibility for policy regarding municipal revenues, by facilitating peer-to-peer discussion. Special focus will be given to challenges and solutions surrounding land-based financing and property tax policy and administration issues in differing country environments. The TDD aims to maximize development impact by examining the evolution of land-based financing and property tax systems in Japan and other developed countries, studying the lessons and implications for developing countries where such systems perform less well, and by creating a platform for practitioners to find appropriate solutions by learning from each other. The TDD will be organized jointly by the Municipal Finance and Governance and Land and Geospatial GSGs to help clients develop a better understanding of land-based financing and property tax practices for their local contexts.

Technical Deep Dive on Territorial Development – Focus on Mega-Metropolitan Areas

Mega-Metropolitan Areas (MMAs) - clusters of large, densely populated urban areas spread across multiple local administrative jurisdictions linked by transportation networks - have emerged within countries as effective organizing units producing a sizeable bulk of the world's wealth, attracting a large share of the global talent and commanding an increasing share of the global economy. The TDD on MMAs will bring together representatives from large metropolitan regions from emerging economies to exchange experiences and knowledge with a view to gain a better understanding of the dynamics and development trends of MMAs across the world. The overall focus is on a major challenge facing these cities and regions; namely that of planning for urban expansion, density and livability in a manner that takes advantage of the benefits of productive agglomerations, while mitigating the disadvantages of congestion pressures, such traffic, land use, mass transit, etc. Such MMAs also have to focus on ensuring spatial and social inclusion given the pressures on land, housing, and public amenities. The program will take place in two of the world's largest cities, Tokyo and Seoul, both of which have successfully managed the challenge of expansion, although employing quite different strategies and approaches. Participants will include practitioners and decision-makers from World Bank client countries, Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and experts from Japan and Korea who will showcase approaches and experiences related to managing urban expansion in a multi-jurisdictional context. In addition to experts and practitioners from the two host cities, experts from the OECD and other organizations will be invited to contribute to the discussions. The TDD will be organized jointly by the Urban Infrastructure and Services and Territorial and Spatial Development GSGs.

Non-TDD Knowledge Events Planned for FY20

[APEC 2019 Chile – Quality Infrastructure & PPP Conference- Santiago, Chile, August 13-14, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** Minister of Public Works – Chile; Council of Infrastructure Policies

Bringing together high-level authorities of infrastructure, public works, and transportation from Latin American countries and APEC economies, representatives from multilateral organizations and the private sector, this workshop aims to promote a dialogue on quality infrastructure for economic growth. The event will also focus on mobilization of private and public financial resources for quality infrastructure. Daniel Levine of TDLC will present on “**Fostering Competitive, Sustainable, and Inclusive Cities through Quality Infrastructure Investment – the Experience from Asia**”

[2nd Africa-Japan Public-Private Conference for High Quality Infrastructure \(TICAD 7 Official Side Event\), Yokohama, August 27, 2019](#)

- **Organizer:** MLIT, JAIDA

Building on from the previous event, the 2nd TICAD event will continue to focus on accelerating business with Africa as a shared challenge for the Japanese public and private sectors in the context of ensuring a growth opportunity for Japan and contributing to structural transformation of Africa.

[Country-specific TDD Alumni Workshop, Kenya, December, 2019](#)

Since the beginning of the current phase of the TDLC program, 24 TDDs have been organized with participation of delegations from countries and cities worldwide. Kenya delegates participated to many of these deliveries. FY20, and as another way of remaining engaged with alumni from various TDDs, TDLC plans to pilot country-specific alumni events aimed at fostering networks or communities of practice among TDD alumni, and provide just-in-time operational support actively mainly in solid waste management and affordable housing themes.

[Regional TDD Alumni Workshop, Morocco](#)

Since the beginning of the current phase of the TDLC program, 24 TDDs have been organized with participation of delegations from countries and cities worldwide. There are a number of countries and cities from which delegations have participated in multiple TDDs. In several instances (e.g., Romania, Zanzibar, and Panama) this has laid the groundwork for programmatic Operational Support Engagements. Beginning in FY20, and as another way of remaining engaged with alumni from various TDDs, TDLC plans to pilot country- or Region-specific alumni events aimed at fostering networks or communities of practice among TDD alumni, helping post-TDD knowledge sharing to continue in view of catalyzing influence on policies. TDLC plans to use these events both to create peer-to-peer knowledge exchange opportunities as well as to connect the alumni with Japanese practitioners. TDLC plans to organize two such events in FY20. One will be a Regional workshop that brings together TDD alumni from Francophone Countries from Africa and the Middle East. The event will take place in Morocco where the World Bank is engaged in a wide array of programs supporting urban and territorial development, and well as DRM. The second will be a country-specific workshop in Kenya, bringing together the many officials who have joined TDDs on urban development topics.

Community of Practice Support

In FY20, TDLC will continue to actively support thematically defined communities of practice (CoPs) as an instrument for ongoing knowledge exchange among WBG staff, clients and partners. Key communities for support include Global Solution Groups (GSGs), GSURR Knowledge Silo Breakers (KSBs) and other CoPs covering the thematic areas selected for program focus. Given the breadth and reach of the cohort of alumni from previous TDDs, TDLC also plans to engage with alumni members at the country level for

greater impact. A key objective of FY20 will be increasing the active participation of Japanese experts in the relevant CoPs.

City Partnership Program

Building on the success of TDLC's CPP program in FY19, the program will accelerate our direct engagements with each city partner for mutual benefit. There have been many lessons learned in working with subnational entities over the last year that the TDLC team has internalized and reflected in the FY19 CPP activities. In FY20 TDLC will continue to ramp up its engagement with the CPP members, focusing more on connecting them with our clients.

City of Kitakyushu – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities

Close collaboration with Kitakyushu is set to further develop in FY20, including such activities as:

- TDLC will be meeting regularly with the city officials and their private sector to **discuss potential opportunities for collaboration** and to ascertain the level of interest of the city in getting **involved with TDDs and other knowledge activities in FY20**.
- TDLC will continue to work collaboratively with the city to develop **a roster of experts by thematic areas** from both the city's public and private sector as well as academia.
- Experts from Kitakyushu will continue to support Panama City Solid Waste and Urban Floods Management project, in collaboration with TDLC.
- Expert from Kitakyushu city will be dispatched to assess the ground realities in Bangladesh and make recommendations to reduce plastic waste and control marine pollution, as part of FY20 operational support activities.



City of Yokohama – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities

Close collaboration with Yokohama is set to further develop in FY20, including such activities as:

- TDLC will be meeting regularly with the city officials and their private sector to **discuss potential opportunities for collaboration** and to ascertain the level of interest of the city in getting **involved with TDDs and other knowledge activities** in FY20.
- TDLC will continue to collaboratively develop with the city **a roster of experts by thematic areas** from both the city's public and private sector as well as academia.
- **TDLC will partner with Yokohama in the delivery of the 8th Asia Smart Cities Conference** in November 2019. The mainstream topic of the conference is yet to be determined.



City of Toyama – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities

Close collaboration with the City of Toyama is set to further develop in FY20, including such activities as:

- TDLC will be meeting regularly with the city officials and their private sector to **discuss potential opportunities for collaboration** and to ascertain the level of interest of the city in getting **involved with TDDs and other knowledge activities** in FY20.
- TDLC will work collaboratively with the city to continue to expand a **roster of experts by thematic areas** from both the city's public and private sector as well as academia.
- **Case study notes on Aging Cities and Compact Cities** are planned to be developed in FY20 for the City of Toyama through close collaboration with city agencies and the local private sector.



City of Kobe – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities

Close collaboration with the City of Kobe is set to further develop in FY20, including such activities as:

- TDLC will be meeting regularly with the city officials and their private sector to **discuss potential opportunities for collaboration** and to ascertain the level of interest of the city in getting **involved with TDDs and other knowledge activities** in FY20.
- TDLC will work on production of **Creative Cities Case Study** with a special focus on creative and design industry in Kobe.
- TDLC will work collaboratively with the city to continue to expand a **roster of experts by thematic areas** from both the city's public and private sector as well as academia.



City of Kyoto – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities

Close collaboration with the City of Kyoto is set to further develop in FY20, including such activities as:

- TDLC will be meeting regularly with the city officials and their private sector to **discuss potential opportunities for collaboration** and to ascertain the level of interest of the city in getting **involved with TDDs and other knowledge activities** in FY20.
- TDLC will work on production of **Creative Cities Case Study** with a special focus on creative and innovative industry in Kyoto
- TDLC will work collaboratively with the city to continue to expand a **roster of experts by thematic areas** from both the city's public and private sector as well as academia.
- Case study or project briefs on specific topics related to the cultural heritage and sustainable tourism of Kyoto city are planned to be developed in FY20 through close collaboration with city agencies and the local private sector.



City of Fukuoka – Planned FY20 Collaborative Activities

Close collaboration with the City of Fukuoka is set to further develop in FY20, including such activities as:

- TDLC will be meeting regularly with the city officials and their private sector to **discuss potential opportunities for collaboration** and to ascertain the level of interest of the city in getting **involved with TDDs and other knowledge activities** in FY20.
- TDLC will work collaboratively with the city to continue to expand a **roster of experts by thematic areas** from both the city's public and private sector as well as academia.



OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Operational support engagements will continue to be comprised of those identified through the Client Action Plans from the Technical Deep Dives delivered in prior FYs, and just-in-time requests emanating from World Bank task teams. A systematic approach for the follow-up and delivery of operational support has been developed through lessons learned from FY18-F19 and will be implemented in collaboration with MLIT and TDLC's CPP City Partners. TDLC will further utilize its knowledge outputs of Case Studies, Japan Project Profiles, City Profiles and Technical Notes to assist World Bank TTLs work with their clients in the identification and promotion of the appropriate activities for TDLC operational support activities. Through the CPP the delivery of the Program Awareness Workshops and the development of the expertise rosters for each city will allow greater efficiencies to be materialized in the provisioning of operational support. It is important to note that TDLC Operational Support is not to supplement operations budgets but only to remove any barriers to the full utilization of Japanese expertise in World Bank projects.

Operational Support Activities Pipeline for FY20

[Dhaka City Neighborhood Upgrading Project, Bangladesh](#)

TDLC has been requested to provide technical advisory on green building technology in Dhaka, which will include feasibility studies and recommendations for implementation. TDLC will be mobilizing the practitioners and experts from Japan who can assess the existing situation of Dhaka and can give recommendations based on their experience in Japan. TDLC has prepared a brief note on green building technology in Japan, including the usage and comparative advantage of Japan. TDLC was requested to prepare technical reference documents on integrated sustainability & technology for select sites including green building and resilience (procedures, steps, checklist and standards) that can be used as a reference by the team of designers/consultants will be more useful for the project. This includes identification and recommendation of the technical specs for green building, best utilization of natural light & ventilation including solar panels, rainwater harvesting, waste management practices, resource efficient materials and passive green design. The document also suggests international standards, and pros and cons of types of materials used. TDLC was also requested to provide support on preparation of the design brief to recommend the design team the public space design and planning. This includes physical features and its maintenance such as how to make well managed and flexible public spaces that are technologically applicable. The Design Brief intends to give a recommendation at an individual building level and an overall macro district level. The TDLC team also develops technical reference documents on asset management, operation and maintenance (O&M) strategy for the newly created assets, including applicable design principles focusing on design flexibility accommodating permanent and temporary design elements, and construction techniques to improve the energy efficiency of operation and limit exposure to flooding and seismic risks.

[Leveraging the Circular Economy to Reduce Industrial and Marine Pollution, Bangladesh](#)

This TA project is designed to support analysis, capacity building, public-private dialogue, and knowledge exchange on issues related to industrial pollution/ waste, marine pollution, and plastic management. The project task team understands that Japan has been making efforts towards being sustainable and one of

the approaches is by focusing on circular economy. Resource scarcity and energy dependency has led Japan to move towards circular economy, exploiting waste as a resource and reducing the waste generation at the same time. Taking this in cognizance, the team intends to tap on Japanese expertise and experience in circular economy.

TDLC has been requested to provide technical advisory support drawing on Japanese expertise and knowledge. An initial screening report has already been shared with the task team. Experts from Kitakyushu City will also be dispatched to assess on the ground realities in Bangladesh and to make recommendations to reduce plastic waste and control marine pollution.

[Redevelopment for Novi Sad, Serbia, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

As a follow-up to the Urban Regeneration TDD, support was requested for Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Novi Sad, Serbia. Novi Sad clients wish to redevelop an iconic building in the city, which is of historical value, and Sarajevo clients are keen to redevelop a sports complex to generate new jobs for the city. Both cities are part of GFDRR funded regional analysis of resilient asset management work (along with Tashkent, Uzbekistan) and the work requested to TDLC is complementary to the objective of the fund. TDLC will support the client and Task Team in thinking through redevelopment scenarios and provide suggestions for a potential FS downstream. TDLC is currently vetting experts with expertise in urban planning, real estate development, municipal finance, citizen engagement, working with private sector. The Task Team and TDLC will scope out contents of operational support and develop Scope of Works template and expert TOR by end of June 2019, and subsequently bring the expert on board early FY20.

[Barranquilla Urban Development Program, Colombia](#)

Colombia's fourth largest city aims to rehabilitate a 429-hectare area along the Magdalena River and convert it into a vibrant new urban core. This rehabilitation has started with the creation of a massive landscaped public space, covering 150 hectares, which will be funded primarily by the government. This initial public investment is anticipated to trigger private real estate development in the area, including high-density residential and commercial construction. TDLC will support the city in a participatory design process, utilizing the Cityscape Sketchbook Workshop methodology developed by the city of Yokohama and adapted for Latin American cities. An official from the city visited Yokohama in FY19 to gain an understanding of the methodology. He subsequently joined a workshop in Panama City where the methodology was used for the first time in Latin America. As was the case in Panama, a group of architects and urban planners from Japan will visit Barranquilla to help deliver the workshop and to advise on the waterfront redevelopment plan.

[Land Readjustment Legislative support for Cairo, Egypt](#)

Land consolidation/ land readjustment and other alternatives to land acquisition are of great interest to World Bank client countries, particularly in countries where land is scarce or difficult to acquire. The Cairo Task Team has requested support to help on their legislative reform to accommodate land readjustment schemes in Egypt as a robust option for redevelopment of land.

[Land Value Capture/ Land-Based Financing support for Almaty, Kazakhstan](#)

The Almaty Task Team is putting together a joint IFC/WB project on urban infrastructure financing, with IFC supporting a municipal credit rating and possibly a green bond subsequently. In this context, and as

a follow up to the Urban Regeneration TDD, the Task Team requested TDLC's support in land value capture/ land-based financing for urban infrastructure and regeneration. Details will be discussed early FY20.

[Urban Management in Metro Regions support for Jakarta, Indonesia](#)

As a programmatic follow-up to the multiple TDDs attended by delegations from Jakarta, the Indonesian Ministry of National Development and Planning has requested support from TDLC to apply lessons learned from urban management in Tokyo, with a population of 38 million. This is also in alignment with the client's request to the Bank's Indonesia task teams on an early exploration of alternative locations for their capital. BAPPENAS is keen to learn about effective metropolitan management for Jabodetabekjur (Greater Jakarta: 3 provinces, 8 cities/districts), and (as of 2018) is currently revising the Presidential Regulation on Urban Area Spatial Plan for Jabodetabekjur National Strategic Area (with a new chapter on institutional arrangements). There is also a need to assess the impact of the new institutional arrangements under development on actual development projects and investments.

[Co-creating Urban Spaces through AR assisted Community Participation for Indonesia and Sierra Leone](#)

The Indonesia country team is aiming to develop a Tool to leverage the advancements in Augmented Reality (AR) to enhance community experience of and engagement with possible options for neighborhood design by creating 3D or 4D interaction experience. This is an integrated decision support system for participatory decision making for urban planning, urban regeneration, and design of neighborhoods. It is hoped that Japan will contribute on the aspects of successful community participation learnings and adoption of AR technology, drawing on cases from Yokohama City, Fukuoka City and others. Pilots are also planned for Freetown, Sierra Leone.

STRUCTURED LEARNING AND RESEARCH

Planned Structured Learning and Research Activities for FY 2020

Activities under TLDC's Structured Learning and Research component provide the program with the necessary knowledgebase to meet its objective. There is great internal demand for the types of the knowledge outputs that TDLC has produced, the program will continue to monitor demand and utilization to ensure that its activities do not become supply sided or lack the quality that is expected of all World Bank outputs.

[Railway Station Redevelopment – Framework and Case Book](#)

TDLC started to support an operational project on railway station redevelopment in India in FY19. Building on that and based on the rich experience from Japan, information and analysis will be documented into a guidebook on railway station redevelopment. The guidebook will provide railways in the developing countries with guidance and knowledge to help on the project design of railway station redevelopment. The final output is a guidebook for PPP railway station redevelopment with international case studies, targeted to the railway authority and operators in developing countries. The guidebook will help railways better prepare themselves for station redevelopment projects, in terms of institutional capacity building, analysis and prioritizing activities, and preparatory planning, designs and consultations to be done before the bidding. Proper planning will increase the viability of projects, thereby attracting more investors and reducing potential problems to occur during implementation.

Creative Cities – Japan Case Study

This new knowledge product on Creative Cities will be put as a part of the global case studies synthesizing the state of play in terms of the economic and social contribution of creative industries within cities, and how that has evolved over time. The research will help deepen our knowledge on the role of cities and subnational governments in enabling this sector and it will help us develop a typology of different approaches to enabling creative industries and amplifying their impact. The knowledge product will pick one or two city government case study from Japan to illustrate intersection between creative industries and economic development, and how city government fosters enabling environment for the creative industries. The research aims to provide guiding principles for city practitioners and other stakeholders to properly assess the extent to which their city is enabling creative industries and suggest policy recommendations and “how to guidance” to competitive cities decisions makers on how to strategically invest in the sector to enhance its competitiveness, safeguard initiable heritage using new tools and instruments, and how local communities could share their products and experience with visitors.

Developing Creative Community and Urban Spaces – Catalyzing Innovative Hubs in Japan

This knowledge product will be prepared as a follow up to team’s work for Cabinet Office on Japan’s Startup Ecosystem assessment that was conducted in cooperation with Technology and Markets Unit, Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Global Practice (FCI GP) in FY19. Considering the national economic size of Japan, the number of startups and unicorns are still limited compared to peer global cities such as New York, Shanghai and Seoul. The FY19 Startup Ecosystem assessment would be the building block for Cabinet Office to conduct series of policies in a few selected cities in Japan including Tokyo and other secondary cities. This knowledge product will utilize the methodologies in the previous World Bank works including Creative Community Spaces (2018) and do a case study on creative communities and urban space design and implementation in Japan to catalyze innovative hubs in Tokyo and other cities.

Japan Project Briefs

There is a constant enquiry from World Bank clients and TTLs for short (4-5 pager) notes on various development aspects of Japan, such as solid waste management technologies, innovative techniques used in building or disaster risk management, or social and economic inclusiveness. To cater to this demand, short knowledge pieces, Japan Project Briefs, will continue to be developed by TDLC in FY20 based on the requests noted during TDDs and made by TTLs for their operational projects.

Infrastructure Financing and Public Asset Management: Japan Case Note

Financing infrastructure is at the core of World Bank operations. Against a backdrop of a huge infrastructure delivery gap in many client countries, innovative mechanisms of financing infrastructure are always of high interest. Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) is also World Bank Group’s corporate priority which aims to systematically leverage all sources of finance, expertise, and solutions to support developing countries’ sustainable growth, with focus in bringing in private sector investment. Japan has been successful not only in large-scale infrastructure financing and delivery but managing those assets post development. This case note aims to derive lessons learnt from Japan particularly during the high rapid economic growth period during the 1960-70s when infrastructure delivery pressure was unprecedented, which parallels with the situation of many World Bank clients.

[Urbanscapes in Transit Nodes and Corridors: Japan Case Note](#)

This knowledge piece will focus on the development of transit nodes and corridors, with due attention to: 1) public urban spaces (the urban spaces within the public realm such as parks, plazas, streets, waterfronts and public buildings), 2) urban fabric and placemaking (the physical environment and their associated economic and social activities), 3) cityscapes (the city through the broader lens of urban planning, urban design and architecture, which contributes to the overall urban environment and systems) and 4) streetscapes (the detailed aesthetic and functional design elements of streets and public spaces, including roads, facades, lighting, landscaping, street furniture and pavement etc., that come together to form the character of public spaces). This will be developed in close collaboration with the Urbanscapes Knowledge Silo Breaker (KSB) group.

[Exponential Technologies for Growth Japan Catalogue](#)

Technology is quietly but radically disrupting and transforming how cities deliver services to their citizens. It does that in a way that fundamentally alters not just the mode of delivery but its underlying economics and financing. Predictions of a 2050 world estimate 9.7 billion population and a 6 billion middle class, with a prominent increase of urban population. The global economy is expected to grow 2-3 times larger, with most of such growth happening in today's developing countries. Exponential technologies offer great promise for cities facing issues such as explosive growth and a huge backlog of infrastructure and service delivery, leapfrogging generations of older models. Countries from around the world will gather to share innovative initiatives taking place globally and will demonstrate how exponential technologies can be leveraged to create inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities. This Japan Catalogue will contain 1-2 pages on each emerging technologies and private sector firms introducing it, to be used as inputs for the 8th Asia Smart Cities Conference in Yokohama which will be co-hosted with the City of Yokohama and the World Bank.

[Implementing Grand Design to District Level Project: Lessons from Tokyo Metropolitan Government Grand Design](#)

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government issued The Grand Design for Urban Development – Creating Tokyo's Future (2017). The report was well received and got inquiry from World Bank clients and TTLs on how to prepare the grand design, and how the strategy gets fed into city/district level urban planning and implementation. This research will walk through the mechanism a grand design gets decided first place, how it gets reflected to master plans, and how each district or ward plans and implements district level urban projects.

CONFERENCING AND MEDIA SERVICES

In FY20 TDLC will seek to accelerate the production cycle of the videos from the time of event to the publishing of edited videos of the events, in a sustainable and predictable manner. Many lessons learned over the course of FY19 in the provisioning of these services will be utilized to refine production protocols for greater efficiency. In addition to the acceleration of the production cycle, TDLC will also be partnering with leading Japanese firms to pilot new modalities of video production including the use of virtual reality, augmented reality and the use of drones for the development of more engaging learning experiences.

The dissemination of TDLC activities both internally and externally will be scaled up in FY20. The activities and knowledge outputs completed in FY19 provide a base for TDLC to launch a multichannel dissemination campaign including inclusive of social media globally for maximum exposure.

PROPOSED FINANCIALS FOR FY20 WORK PROGRAM

Components/Line Items	FY20 Budgeted	FY20 Budgeted
	Inflows	Expenditures
<i>FY19 fund expected carry-over from FY16-19</i>	\$ 13,764	
<i>FY19 Replenishment</i>	\$ 5,000,000	
City Partnership Program		\$ 800,000
Knowledge Networking		\$ 2,100,000
Operational Support		\$ 700,000
Structured Learning & Research		\$ 200,000
Technology & Conferencing		\$ 100,000
Program Management & Administration		\$ 325,000
Office Fixed Costs		\$ 788,764
	\$ 5,013,764	\$ 5,013,764

Annexes

Annex I: The TDLC Team

Annex II: TDLC in the Media

Annex III: Collaboration with Tokyo DRM Hub

Annex IV: Collaboration with External Partners

Annex V: Operational Support

Annex VI: WB Operations by Technical Deep Dive

ANNEX I: THE TDLC TEAM

Daniel (Dan) Levine is the Senior Operations Officer / Team Lead of the TDLC. In his position he manages the Tokyo based operations and staff of the program. He has over 15 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. Within the WBG, Dan has developed a reputation for the application of knowledge in direct support of lending and analytical operations. Dan has conducted knowledge exchanges in Beijing, Chennai, Delhi, Colombo, Mombasa, Singapore and Vienna with clients and staff. In the private sector, Dan worked in government affairs, private equity and management consulting. As a Wolcott Fellow, Dan obtained a MBA from the George Washington University.



Phil Karp is a Lead Knowledge Management Specialist in the World Bank's Social Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice and serves as the TDLC Program Manager. In this capacity he provides technical oversight to TDLC program and helps to link it to the Global Practice's operational programs knowledge communities, and partnerships. He has more than 25 years of experience in the fields of knowledge, learning, and advisory services, with special emphasis on practitioner-to-practitioner and South-South knowledge exchange. He holds a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the University of California, Berkeley.



Yuko Okazawa is an Urban Specialist in TDLC. She leads TDLC's operational support activities and research/ analytical work overall, and works in multiple operations in EAP serving as a co-TTL for the Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project. Prior to joining the World Bank, she was a private-sector urban planner working in Vietnam, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines and Thailand and was part of the Vietnam Urbanization Review delivery team. She has experience working on spatial analytics, urban upgrading, urban development Master Plans, mass-transit development, etc. She has also worked for capacity building projects for local officials on urban/ regional plan formulation and development control through writing manuals for use in training courses and lecturing in some of them. She has Master's degrees in Urban Planning from the University of Cambridge, UK and Civil Engineering (hydrology) from the University of Tokyo, Japan.



Haruka Imoto joined TDLC as a Knowledge Management Analyst. In TDLC, Haruka leads organization of Technical Deep Dives since its start and worked on number of research and knowledge exchange activities including Competitive Cities Case Studies in Yokohama and Kobe, What a Waste research on Solid Waste Management. Prior to joining the World Bank, Haruka worked with cities in Europe, Japan and Asia to promote sustainable city policy advisory and implementation. In her previous work at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, she had conducted multiple research, operational project and knowledge exchange between Japan and EAP and SAR focusing on building energy efficiency, water and sewage management, and solid waste management. She was also active in communicating local municipalities' climate actions in the international arena (UNFCCC/COP). Haruka holds dual Masters' degrees in Public Policy and Administration from London School of Economics and Political Sciences and



L'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences-Po Paris), and bachelor's degree in Sociology from Hitotsubashi University.

Shin Tanabe is a Knowledge Management Analyst at TDLC. He plays a functional lead of TDDs ensuring design, development and implementation. Before joining the World Bank, Shin worked with NGOs, global companies and universities in Japan and overseas that aim to acquire and develop global talent. In his capacity as a project officer at a Japanese nonprofit organization, Shin conducted project review, budget audit and on-the-ground monitoring of ODA projects in Bangladesh and organized relevant knowledge exchange workshops in Bangladesh and Japan. Shin holds a Masters' degree in political science and bachelor's degrees in political science from Amherst College and International Christian University.



Iain Mitchell joined the World Bank TDLC in August 2004 to support video conference and technical operations for distance learning seminars, SS knowledge exchange seminars, and roundtable business meetings. After managing a wide variety of events over a 10-year period, Iain was remapped to ITSCU as a Senior IT Assistant, Engineering (ITSCU) and was assigned as the TTL and system architect for the facility upgrade project to renew all the video conference and multimedia equipment in the center. In his current position, Iain is responsible for technical operations and engineering support at TDLC including video conference bridging and can be reached at imitchell@worldbankgroup.org.



Asami Otsuka joined the TDLC as a Program Assistant. She provides administrative support to the Senior Officer in TDLC organizing and assisting conferences, conducting internal transaction processing, scheduling and meetings and communicating with TDLC stakeholder as well as attending VIP visitors. Prior to joining the World Bank, she worked as a trilingual (Japanese, English, Spanish) Executive Assistant in the private sector and a diplomatic organization in Japan, having experience working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japanese stakeholders from a wide range of industries.



Asako Sato is a Knowledge Management Associate STC of the TDLC partnership. She started her career at Asian Productivity Organization to organize training programs and study missions, working with the Japanese stakeholders in industrial and environment sector to disseminate the knowledge and provide technical assistance services to member countries in Asia Pacific regions. She joined the Bank in July 2010 as a Senior Knowledge Management Assistant of the TDLC partnership in the Phase 2, and was responsible in delivering TDLC blended learning programs and GDLN services, as well as coordination of videoconference/WebEx events and CoP administration.



Nozomi Murakami is a Research Associate STC of the TDLC. She is specialized in the fields of urban planning, transport infrastructure investment, and smart logistics management for the developing world. Before joining the Bank team, Nozomi was a technical consultant in Japan's foremost international engineering firm over several years and engaged in various overseas infrastructure projects and intergovernmental aid programs across the Asian region. Nozomi also has extensive experience with start-up business development and management in a Hong Kong-based venture capital/strategic consulting firm. She received her master's degree in Civil Engineering, with a special concentration in international infrastructure projects and urban transport planning, from the University of Tokyo.



Vibhu Jain joined TDLC as a Research Associate STC in FY18. Vibhu holds a master's degree in urban regional planning and public policy. She has worked with the World Bank since 2012, first on urban development projects in the New Delhi office and now supports TDLC, DRM Hub, and GIF teams in the Tokyo office. Before joining the Bank, she worked with PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd. and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Much of her work has been on infrastructure sector projects, including solid waste management and transport, with a focus on project design, PPP transaction advisory, and implementation support. Currently, she is supporting TDLC with research and operational projects on urban issues.



Chiyuki Mifuji joined the TDLC in FY17 as an Event Coordinator STT for the delivery of Technical Deep Dives. Previously she organized seminars and study tours at Passive House Japan, the general incorporated association which instructs architectural methods for energy-saving residence. After that, she worked at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies as a Program officer and organized several international conferences mainly focused on climate change issues.



Yumi Sarumaru joined TDLC in FY17 as an Event Coordinator STT. Yumi worked for two airline companies after graduating from university to pursue her interest in international cultural differences and to enhance her communication skills. Prior to joining TDLC she worked for the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies as an administrative assistant and supported study tours and conferences related to Climate Change and Natural Resources Ecosystem Services.



Ayako Hyakubu joined TDLC in FY18 as an Event Coordinator for the delivery of Technical Deep Dives. Previously she worked at Canadian Solar and organized several different projects all over Japan as a project coordinator for constructing the mega-solar power station. Before that, she worked for a resort property management company in Niseko, Hokkaido as an administrative manager, dealing with the local government, real estate company and construction companies.



Hanh Nguyen joined TDLC in late FY18 as a Program Assistant/Transaction Specialist STT. Hanh was previously a Program Assistant in the Vietnam Country Office of the WB. Prior to working for the WB Hanh was an Official in ASEAN Department of the Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where she handled various key regional issues over the course of 6 years: human rights, maritime and security cooperation, ASEAN economic integration. In 2012 she received a MA in International Relations with Distinction from the University of Westminster U.K.



Advisors / Senior Consultants

Professor Mizuko Ugo is an Associate Professor of history of cultural heritage conservation and international cultural cooperation at the Faculty of Intercultural Studies, Department of Intercultural Communication, Gakushuin Women's College, Tokyo, Japan. She has been working in the field as an architect conservator for survey and restoration of built heritage and has been an Associate Expert at the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in Cairo Office and in Paris Hqs, contributing to the protection of cultural heritage and the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Arab Region. As a researcher of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) at the

National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo (NRICP-T), Mizuko has been involved in comparative studies on cultural heritage policies as well as in international cooperation for European, Asian and Japanese cultural heritage. Her scientific research is focused on the restoration and re-use of ancient buildings and she is currently leading a comparative research between Europe and Japan on recovery and cultural heritage protection after WWII. Educated at the Faculty of Architecture and the Graduate School in Architectural and Landscape Design, Politecnico di Milano (Italy), she holds a Ph. D. in Engineering from the University of Tokyo. She is member of the Japan ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) National Committee and of the Architectural Institute of Japan.

Tatsuo Arakawa serves as an Urban Development advisor to TDLC. He is currently a Deputy General of the Urban Renewal Division at Urban Renaissance Agency. Previous to this he was the Director/Chief Engineer/Professional Engineer, at the City, Housing and Regional Policy Group, JICE (2016-2017), Vice Mayor, City of Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture (2013-2016), an Urban Transport Facilities Improvement Project Adjustment Official, Urban Transport Facilities Division, City Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) (2011-2013), an Urban Redevelopment Project Promotion Official, Urban Development and Improvement Division, City Bureau, MLIT (2008-2011) and had been working at the Jointed Ministry of Construction (current MLIT) since 1989. In addition, between 2008-2012 he was a Guest Professor and Guest Associate Professor at Tsukuba University.





Hiroshi Nishimaki serves as an Urban/ Regional Planning advisor STC to TDLC. He is a professional consultant with world-wide experience of over 30 years in the field of urban development and management. Over the years he has been involved in project planning, policy proposal, survey, implementation support in the field of urban planning / urban infrastructure development and urban transport often as a team leader. He was engaged as urban and regional planner for "Hanoi Transportation Master Plan (1994-95)," Hanoi High Tech Park Project (1997-98) ", and led the study teams for " West Balkan Region Transport Study (2003)", "Georgia East-West Corridor Study (2007)" "Georgia: Michi-no-Eki (Road Station) Study for East-West Highway (2012)"and "Butan Urban Environment Study (2013-14)". He was also a principle consultant for "Regional Development Master Plan in Mongolia (2015-16)" and "Iran: Urban Development and Transport Project Formulation (2015-16)." Since 2017 he has been on contract with the World Bank. His first assignment was assisting the review of latest transport masterplan of Belgrade in "Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Approach for the City of Belgrade (2017)." He completed his Ph.D. in city and regional planning from the University of California, Berkeley in 2001. He graduated from Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1981 with BA in urban planning. He also received his MA in public administration from JF Kennedy School of Harvard in 1990.



Shizuo Iwata serves as an Urban/ Transport Planning advisor STC to TDLC. He is one of the founders and the current chairman of ALMEC Corporation, an urban and transportation planning firm headquartered in Tokyo. He carries more than 40 years of extensive experience in these fields obtained from plans and studies implemented in about 30 mostly developing countries mainly in Southeast Asia. He has served as team leader of many strategic planning studies for large urban areas such as Metro Manila, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Danang, Bangkok, Dhaka, Yangon, and Singapore, among others. Dr. Iwata has also helped establish the East Asian Society for Transportation Studies (EASTS) and national societies in the Philippines, Vietnam, and Mongolia. He also served as a visiting professor at Waseda University and a lecturer at Tokyo University. Dr. Iwata obtained his doctorate in engineering (Dr. Eng.) from the University of Tokyo.



Professor Masaharu Oosawa serves as a Land Readjustment advisor STC to TDLC. He is professor in Department of Civil Engineering, College of Science and technology, Nihon University. His research is primarily on urban planning, urban transportation planning, urban development, urban facility and history of civil engineering. More specifically, he specializes in urban improvement and development such as land readjustment project, particularly pertaining to the aspects of land readjustment promotion, post-disaster/ conflict rehabilitation land readjustment projects. He was a member of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Review Mission for "The Project for the Self-sustainability and Dissemination of Land Readjustment System in Kingdom of Thailand (2012, 2013)". He serves as a Lecturer of integrated city planning in JICA Tokyo from 2010. He previous worked as a land readjustment engineer for Urban and Development Company from 1997 to 2003.

Shiko Hayashi is the Program Director of Kitakyushu Urban Centre, Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). He obtained his Master of Environmental and Resource Economics (University College London). He contributed in the recent World Bank publication on solid waste management, including What a Waste 2.0 (2018, World Bank) and Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Roadmap for Reform for Policy Makers (2018, World Bank). His current research topics include international resource circulation, 3R policies for sustainable development, Extended Producer Responsibility, information management for sound resource circulation, food waste management policy, urban environmental management, low carbon city development etc. He is engaged in number of Solid Waste Management projects in South Asia and South East Asia.



ANNEX II: TDLC IN THE MEDIA

Media coverage on TDLC activities captured by both national and local media was prominent even in FY 2019. The coordination with the cities on media activities such as joint press conference and joint press announcement have increased widely. TDLC continued to be active on Facebook and Twitter.

Newspaper Articles

[8/25/18 \(Mainichi Shimbun\) Osaka Airin District Regeneration, The World learns for solving the poverty problems - Empathy for the cooperation between city government and residents](#)

Overseas experts are paying attention to the revitalization of Osaka city Nishinari ward "Airin district" (also known as Kamegasaki), which is known as the day laborer's town. In the district, riots by workers frequently occurred since the 1960s. The government and the residents who used to have a severe conflict are now at the same table. The solution of poverty problem is not easy, but the way they cooperate inspire people, and international organizations that involved in the support of developing countries and university officials from overseas have been visiting the site one after another.

According to Nishinari-ward, the taxi driver hit the worker and killed him in August 1961. This accident triggered the riots with the size of several thousand. Until 2008, the riots totaled 24 times in the city.

The turning point was a worldwide economic crisis triggered by the same year's Lehman shock. The number of workers has decreased and the number of people receiving welfare has increased. "In this way, it will only be caught in the waves of depression." Local town councils and organizations gathered and began to consider the future vision of the city. The staff members of the ward also began to participate as part of Osaka City's "Nishinari Special Zone Initiative" to promote measures to deal with aging and poverty alleviation after 2013.

In the past, JICA (International Cooperation Organization) as well as the Harvard University organized study tours. The district has gained more attention from overseas, World Bank Toyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) which support the eradication of extreme poverty and the development in development countries conducted the on-site training, [Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Technical Deep Dive] on the 25 and 26 April 2018. Approximately 60 people including the staff of World Bank and executives from 14 countries such as Panama and Myanmar who have common problems such as poverty participated. We deepened our understanding of the fact that the government, local organizations and residents have overcome the history of conflict by repeated dialogue, building the trusting relationships, and how to support them by the government.

During the [Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities] Technical Deep Dive, university professors and ward officials who work on town management of Airin provided sessions on the theme of improvement of the environment such as regional history and measures to prevent annoyance parking. In the site visit, they visited the park in the ward where "Airin center" that supports day laborers, street dwellers lives and the food distribution are.



"I strongly felt the importance of feeding the opinions of various stakeholders from the planning stage" (Somalia), "I learned from practice of Airin and I want to reflect it for the town development keeping in mind the citizen engagement participation that fits to our country." (Jordan). The workshop was very well received among the participants [both the developing country delegates as well as World Bank staff].

Mr. Sen Arimura, Secretary General of Town Revitalization Forum of Kamegasaki, and also a manga artist who was in charge of the site visit said, "I am proud that Airin is now seen as a successful case from abroad."

9/25/18 (Nishi-Nihon Shimbun) The World Bank Conducts Workshops and Site Visits in 13 Developing Countries in Kitakyushu City from 25th

From Wednesday, the World Bank (Headquarters, Washington, DC), an organization which finances projects in developing countries, will conduct training and site visits in Kitakyushu City for government officials from 13 developing countries share Japanese and international knowledge on waste management. The delegation stays in Kitakyushu until 27th.

Last year, the World Bank and Kitakyushu City signed a Memorandum of Understanding aiming to help developing countries facing development challenges. Kitakyushu City is supporting as an excellent model city of waste management.

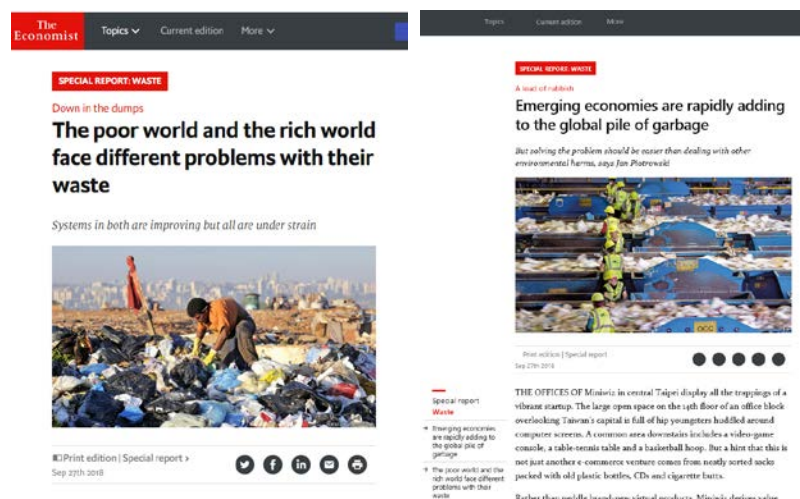
This is the second TDD, inviting about 70 people from countries including India, Cambodia, and Kenya. Kitakyushu City will give lectures on the current situation of waste management, as well as visits to waste stations, incineration plants, city eco-town centers etc. to provide opportunity to observe waste collection, separation, incineration and recycling.

Delegation will also visit private recycling plants for food and automobiles. Municipal Environmental Strategy Division states that "It is a great opportunity to show companies in Kitakyushu. We would like to seek future business for them."



9/27-28/2018 (Economist) What a Waste II Special Report on waste

Number of globally renowned media including the Economist and the Financial Times published the articles utilizing the finding of What a Waste II, including "The poor world and the rich world face different problems with their waste" and "Emerging economies are rapidly adding to the global pile of garbage".



12/18/2018 (Project Syndicate) New Frontiers for Waste Management

The article was published with contribution from Sameh Wahba, Global Director, and Silpa Kaza, Urban Specialist. Quoting the data aggregated in the What a Waste II publication and database, the article points out how the annual waste generation is set to increase by as much as 70% by 2050, even as the world population increases by less than half that. International institutions need to help countries – especially lower-income countries – plan and develop state-of-the-art waste-management systems, including by providing needed financing.



11/21/18 (Kitanihon Shimbun) Seminar in Chile: Introducing Toyama’s Measures for Elderly people

Mayor Masashi Mori participated as a lecturer at an international seminar held in Santiago, the capital city Chile in South America on the 19th. Mayor Mori introduced compact-city development, prevention of long-term care, and measures of healthy life extension.



The seminar was held by the Government of Chile and the theme of the seminar was "elderly-friendly town development." Approximately 700 people from central

government, local government, academia and NGOs from 9 countries including the United States and Spain participated the seminar. Toyama City and Fukuoka City were invited from Japan.

Mayor Mori explained Toyama’s measures such as "commuter pass for elderly" which offers 100-yen public transport pass for the elderly when they go out to the city central. The attendees asked for advice on creating outing opportunities for the elderly.

Mayor Mori attended the breakfast meeting hosted by the first lady of Chile and met with Japanese ambassador Yoshinobu Hiraishi at the Japanese embassy. Mayor leaves Chile on the 21st and return to Toyama city on the 23rd.

TDLC joined the seminar along with Toyama City and Fukuoka City.

11/21/18 (Toyama Shimbun) Introducing Toyama's Measures for the Elderly in Chile

The Mayor of Toyama, Mr. Mori Masashi, attended an international seminar held in Santiago, Chile on the 19th, and introduced the city-friendly town development promoted by the city.

The seminar was held by the Government of Chile and approximately 700 people from central government, local government, academia including the United States and Argentina participated the seminar. Toyama City and Fukuoka City were invited from Japan. Mayor Mori announced about Toyama's compact city planning, prevention of long-term care, and measures of extending healthy life.

After the lecture, the Mayor Mori said, "There were many questions about the creation of the elderly people's outing opportunities, and I re-confirmed that the city's efforts were appropriate." Mayor will return home on the 23rd.

TDLC joined the seminar along with Toyama City and Fukuoka City



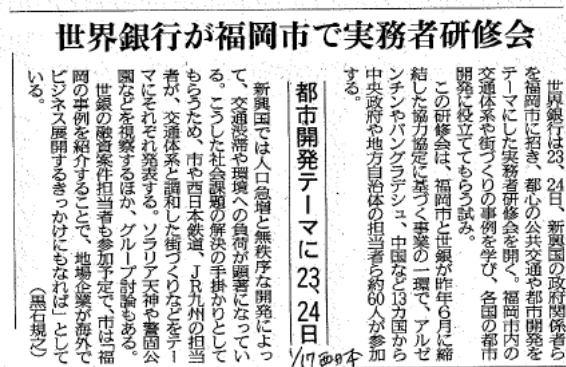
1/17/19 (Nishinihon Shimbun) The World Bank holds a Workshop in Fukuoka City

The World Bank will hold Technical Deep Dive (TDD) in Fukuoka City from 23rd to 24th with the delegations of developing and emerging countries with the theme of public transport and urban development in the city center. This is an attempt to share the transportation system in Fukuoka City and present examples of city planning, making it useful for urban development in each country.

About 60 people including central and local government officials from 13 countries including Argentina, Bangladesh, China plan to participate in this workshop. This workshop is part of the cooperation agreement signed by Fukuoka City and the World Bank in June last year.

In emerging economies, traffic congestion and environmental burden are noticeable due to rapid population growth and chaotic development.

Representatives of the Fukuoka City, Nishinihon Railway and JR Kyushu will present their experiences with the theme of building a city that is integrated with the transport system, in order to provide some idea for participants. There will be group discussions in addition to site visits to Solaria Tenjin and Kego Park. The World Bank's Task Team Leaders are also scheduled to participate. The Fukuoka City official says, "It would be ideal if we can assist local enterprises to expand their business overseas by sharing Fukuoka's experiences."



[1/24/19 \(Yomiuri Shimbun\) Fukuoka's Lesson on Transportation and Development: World Bank's Technical Deep Dive in Fukuoka City](#)

The World Bank held its Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on public transportation and station square development for government officials in developing countries in Fukuoka City on 23rd. City and company representatives introduced the activities of urban transportation and development of Fukuoka City. As part of the project based on the WB-Fukuoka MOU signed last June, this TDD is held until 24th. A total of about 100 people including 13 governments such as Argentina, Bangladesh, Kenya, who are in charge of local cities and WB's Task Team Leaders (TTL) attended the workshop on 23rd. Fukuoka city official explained that various transportation systems such as train, subway, bus, etc. are being developed in order to decentralize transportation concentrated in the city center. According to the official, the redevelopment is in progress while aiming to create a compact city with concentration of urban functions. Participants visited Nishitetsu Fukuoka (Tenjin) station and shopping streets with Nishinihon Railway staff. The World Bank TDLC's Senior Manager Daniel Levine said, "The transportation system in Fukuoka City represents a collaboration of the public and private sectors. Fukuoka City is a successful example in creating a livable city at the time of population growth."



Web Article

9/26/18 (Sustainable Japan)

<https://sustainablejapan.jp/2018/09/26/world-bank-waste-finance/34631>

9/26/18 (CSR Communicate)

<http://www.csr-communicate.com/global/20181001/csr-36996>

【国際】「世界の廃棄物量は2050年までに1.7倍」世界銀行報告。資金動員や食品廃棄物削減呼びかけ 2018/09/26 毎日ニュース

On September 20, the World Bank announced a report predicting that by 2050 worldwide waste volumes will increase by 70% from now unless urgent action is taken. Due to rapid economic growth, urbanization, and population growth, the amount of waste is expected to increase rapidly from 2 billion tons in 2016 to 3.4 billion tons in 2050. The Japanese government contributed in investment funds.



世界銀行は9月20日、迅速に手を打たなければ、2050年までに世界の廃棄物量は現状より70%増加すると予測した報告書を発表した。急速な経済成長や都市化、人口増加により廃棄物量が、2016年の年間20億トンから2050年には34億トンに急増していく見込み。調査資金は日本政府が拠出した。

現在の廃棄物量は、世界人口の18%に留まる先進国が全体の33%の廃棄物を排出している。東アジアと太平洋地域では世界の23%を占める。今後、アフリカでは現状の3倍、南アジアでも現状の数倍に増える。

とりわけ問題が多いのがプラスチック廃棄物。適切に回収・処理しなければ、環境汚染の原因となる。2016年の年間プラスチック廃棄物量は42億個。固形廃棄物全体の12%を占める。

世界銀行グループは、2000年以降、340の世界中の廃棄物マネジメント・プログラムに合計47億米ドル(5,200億円)にファイナンスを実施。今後に向けた投資として、金融機関、政府当局等に対し、経済成長が速い地域や廃棄物量が多い地域でのファイナンスや、食品廃棄物削減への指導を呼びかけた。

【参照ページ】 [Global Waste to Grow by 70 Percent by 2050 Unless Urgent Action is Taken | World Bank Report](#)

Currently, industrialized countries, which account for only 16% of the world population, generate 34% of the total waste. The East Asia and Pacific region is responsible for generating close to a quarter (23 percent) of all waste. And from now, waste generation in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to more than triple from current levels, while South Asia will more than double its waste stream.

Plastic waste is especially problematic. If not properly collected and managed, it will cause environmental pollution. According to the report, the world generated 242 million tons of plastic waste, or 12% of the total solid waste.

Since 2000, the World Bank Group has committed over US \$ 4.7 billion (530 billion yen) to more than 340 solid waste management programs in the world. As a recommendation for the future, the World Bank urged financial institutions, government authorities etc. to finance in areas where economic growth is fast and areas with high waste volume, and to induce food waste reduction.

Magazine

IMPACT magazine covered the initiatives taken by Japan in addressing the issues of aging society based on the experience of the World Bank. This was reported based on an interview of Daniel Levine, Senior Officer, TDLC and he discussed about the importance of social inclusion, and how the initiatives around aging have multiple benefits, including to the disenfranchised, different social classes, and gender. He reported about the TDD on Aging and the key initiatives undertaken by Japan for addressing the issue of aging.

Diving Deep Into Aging

By 2050, two out of three of the oldest old (over 80 years of age) will live in Asia and Africa, according to the UNFPA. So seniors no longer and remain productive beyond retirement, countries will have to be ready for the Aging Cities. But how?

What emerged quite clearly was that aging was an aspect that folded into a larger social inclusion approach. Around 93% of the initiatives around aging had multiple benefits, including to the disenfranchised, different social classes, and genders.

Daniel Levine
Senior Officer, TDLC
[levine@worldbank.org](#)

ANNEX III: COLLABORATION WITH TOKYO DRM HUB

The Tokyo DRM Hub is partnering with TDLC on knowledge exchange and dissemination to complement and expand the effectiveness of their programs in these areas through:

- Technical Deep Dives: TDLC and the DRM Hub will continue to maximize their unique competitive advantages. TDLC will seek to collaboratively deliver 1-2 TDDs a year on DRM related topics. Additionally, TDLC assist the Hub in knowledge activities particularly with CPP member cities.
- JICA HLD: TDLC and the Hub, are responsible for the preparation and delivery of agreements with JICA at the High Level Dialogues each year respectfully. The Hub and TLDC will continue to jointly report and advance the action items agreed to at the HLDs.
- Knowledge Exchange: The Hub will utilize TDLC's knowledge exchange capacity and expertise, including through targeted knowledge events and e-learning. The Hub plans to host over 20 operational knowledge exchanges and workshops, utilizing TDLC's partnership capabilities and facilities.
- City Partnership Program: The Hub works through with CPP partners in DRM-related matters and often joins missions with TDLC to CPP Cities to fully utilize engage the partners. Building on the Resilient Cities strategic theme, the Hub and TDLC plan to develop three case studies working with the selected cities in TDLC's City Partnership Program. The Case Studies will contribute to the Bank's knowledge library on urban resilience and the topics will be considered for future urban resilience-focused TDD.
- Knowledge Notes: The Hub will continue to develop knowledge notes under its various engagements. Key knowledge notes on Resilient Infrastructure are expected to contribute to the broader Quality Infrastructure agenda of the Government of Japan and the World Bank.
- TDLC will continue to provide office space for the Hub, as well as provide access to the TLDC studio when available for Knowledge Exchange events.

ANNEX IV: COLLABORATION WITH EXTERNAL PARTNERS

TDLC is working with a wide range of partners both within Japan and globally with mutually enforcing relationships.



Areas of Collaboration for TDLC and Partners

Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)	➤ Various research initiatives around six thematic areas
Asian Productivity Organization (APO)	➤ Collaboration with private sector in Japan, assistance for small to medium enterprises
Center for Liveable Cities (CLC)	➤ City Partnership Program, peer learning, city networking
Cities Alliance	➤ City Partnership Program, peer learning, city networking
CITYNET	➤ City Partnership Program, peer learning, city networking
Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR)	➤ Collaboration with and outreach to prefectures and cities
Engineering and Consulting Firms Association (ECFA)	➤ Collaboration with private sector in Japan especially around smart cities initiative and working with consultancy firms

Global Development Learning Network (GDLN)	➤ Distance learning courses
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	➤ Collaboration with and outreach to cities especially around the environment agenda
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)	➤ Collaboration with and outreach to cities especially around the environment agenda
Japan Innovation Network (JIN)	➤ Collaboration with private sector in japan, innovation through large to medium scale enterprises
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	➤ Projects in client countries, City Partnership Program
Nippon Foundation	➤ Social inclusion aspect around Quality Infrastructure Investment
Rockefeller Foundation	➤ 100 Resilient Cities Initiative
UN-Habitat	➤ HABITAT III Conference
	➤ City Partnership Program
	➤ Various research initiatives around six thematic areas
UNESCO	➤ Collaboration on Cultural Heritage and related Technical Deep Dives

JICA and TDLC Collaboration

JICA and the World Bank undertake an annual high-level dialogue (HLD) to identify issues of common interest and to agree on areas of collaboration. Several areas emerged from the HLD that involve TDLC: JICA and WBG share a commitment to supporting the development of Sustainable Cities as a priority goal in the post-2015 development agenda and both recognize the importance of Disaster and Climate Resilience as an essential feature of sustainability. Both institutions are committed to reducing disaster risk, following the successful adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

JICA and the World Bank Group are also closely aligned in their commitment to Quality Infrastructure Investment as an important modality for achieving the sustainable development goals.

JICA and World Bank also noted the useful role that the World Bank Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub, Tokyo and TDLC play as Knowledge Hubs that facilitate the operational and policy relationship between the two institutions and help adapt and bring Japanese expertise to development planning and investment. TDLC and JICA will jointly organize workshops, draft technical notes and further collaborate through World Bank's City Partnership Program.

With this background, JICA and TDLC collaborated on the following events/ activities:

- Kick-off meeting for Panama Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience project was attended by JICA Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) members in Panama City. Inputs from them on capacity building and education were very helpful.
- On request of the Government of Chile, jointly organized the Age-Friendly Cities Seminar in Santiago, Chile on November 19th and 20th 2018.
- JICA was invited and participated in the Romania QII Conference, organized by MLIT and TDLC in Bucharest in July 2018.
- JICA is also collaborating with TDLC on Zanzibar Land Readjustment project.

ANNEX V OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Operational Support Provided

No	TDD Name	Project Name	Country	Support Type	Japanese Partners	Deliverables
1	Urban Floods	Ho Chi Minh City Flood Risk Management Project	Vietnam	Project design	Yokohama City, JICA, Tokyo University, Toyo University	TOR recommendation notes on flood control center
2	Urban Floods	Ho Chi Minh City Flood Risk Management Project	Vietnam	Video conference	Yokohama City, JICA, Tokyo University, Toyo University	VC between TTL and Japanese expert panel
3	Urban Floods	Ho Chi Minh City Flood Risk Management Project	Vietnam	Technical advisory notes	MLIT	Inter-jurisdictional flood risk management
4	Urban Floods	Ho Chi Minh City Flood Risk Management Project	Vietnam	Speaker dispatch	Yokohama City	Presentation at stakeholder consultation meeting
5	Transit Oriented Development (1)	Clean Air and Sustainable Environment Project AF	Bangladesh	Speaker dispatch	JICE	Presentation on universal design at client awareness workshop (VC)
6	Transit Oriented Development (1)	Transit Smartcard Integration TA	Bangladesh	Study Tour	JR East, JR East Mechatronics CEO, PASMO, Odakyu Electric Railway	Smart Card Study Tour in Japan
7	Transit Oriented Development (1)	Danang Sustainable City Development Project AF	Vietnam	Speaker dispatch	MLIT, Yokohama City	Presentation for MOC Urban Development Management Law and Danang station relocation
8	Transit Oriented Development (1)	Danang Sustainable City Development Project AF	Vietnam	Technical advisory notes	MLIT, Yokohama City	Technical recommendations included in Aide Memoire
9	Compact Cities	Scaling up Urban Upgrading Project	Vietnam	Speaker dispatch	Nippon Foundation, Mirairo Inc.	Presentation on universal design during project preparation mission
10	Compact Cities	Scaling up Urban Upgrading Project	Vietnam	Project design	Nippon Foundation, Mirairo Inc.	Pre-F/S design proposals on universal design (Vinh Long, Vi Thanh)
11	Compact Cities	Scaling up Urban Upgrading Project	Vietnam	Project design	Nippon Foundation, Mirairo Inc.	Pre-F/S design proposals on universal design (Long Xuyen, Soc Trang)
12	Compact Cities	National Urban Development Project	Indonesia	Project design	MLIT	Technical recommendations included in Project Appraisal Document
13	Compact Cities	City Planning Labs and Spatial Planning	Indonesia	Case studies	KKC	Case Study on Spatial Development

						Infrastructure in Japan
14	Compact Cities	Integrated Cities and Urban Development	West Bank and Gaza	Case studies	Toyama City	Case Study on Development Knowledge of Toyama
15	Transit Oriented Development (1)	Danang Sustainable City Development Project AF	Vietnam	Case studies	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Land Readjustment Case Study translated into Vietnamese (financed by Project)
16	Transit Oriented Development (2)	Vietnam Urbanization Advisory Services and Analytics	Vietnam	Technical advisory notes	MLIT	Recommendation note for MOC Urban Development Management Law
17	Transit Oriented Development (2)	Vietnam Urbanization Advisory Services and Analytics	Vietnam	Technical advisory notes	MLIT, Nihon University, ALMEC Corporation	Comments for MOC Urban Development Management Law
18	Transit Oriented Development (2)	Belgrade City Transport Master Plan TA	Serbia	Technical advisory notes	EXIDEA	Integrating TOD principles in Transport Master Plan
19	Transit Oriented Development (2)	Belgrade City Transport Master Plan TA	Serbia	Policy notes	EXIDEA	Integrating TOD principles in Transport Master Plan
20	Resilient Cultural Heritage	Integrating Culture, Recovery and Reconstruction for Sustainable Urban Development	Global	Case studies	Gakushuin University	Case Study on Tokyo Reconstruction
21	Resilient Cultural Heritage	Integrating Culture, Recovery and Reconstruction for Sustainable Urban Development	Global	Speaker dispatch	Gakushuin University	Presentation at WUF9 on Tokyo Reconstruction Case Study
22	Resilient Cultural Heritage	Integrating Culture, Recovery and Reconstruction for Sustainable Urban Development	Global	Case studies	PADECO	Case Study on Kyoto Cultural Heritage, Sustainable Tourism and Urban Regeneration
23	Integrated Urban Water Management	National Urban Water Supply Program (NUWAS)	Indonesia	Technical advisory notes	University of Tokyo	Technical advisory note on addressing land subsidence issues in Japan
24	Integrated Urban Water Management	National Urban Water Supply Program (NUWAS)	Indonesia	Speaker dispatch	Shibaura University	Session on land subsidence as part of Country Workshop on Integrated Water Resource Management

25	Integrated Urban Water Management	National Urban Water Supply Program (NUWAS)	Indonesia	Implementation support	JICA	Collaboration with JICA ongoing TA on land subsidence
26	Integrated Urban Water Management	Burunga Wastewater Management Project	Panama	Project design	JICA	Continued dialogue on JICA rural water supply team on RWSN network and pilot project
27	Integrated Urban Water Management	Fortaleza Sustainable Urban Development Project	Brazil	Rapid research	MLIT	Information on stormwater management in Japan
28	Integrated Urban Water Management	Metropolitan Buenos Aires Urban Transformation Project	Argentina	Rapid research	MLIT	Information on building codes and housing standards in Japan
29	IT for Land	Poland Catching Up Regions - SP	Poland	Case studies	MLIT	Information on City Planning in Japan, Managing Urban Expansion (area division and growth boundaries)
30	Metro Labs	Vietnam Urbanization ASA	Vietnam	Case studies	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Land Readjustment Case Study translated into Vietnamese
31	Metro Labs	Metropolitan Buenos Aires Urban Transformation Project	Argentina	Case studies	Yokohama City	Japan Project Brief on intermodal facility design
32	Metro Labs	Metro Colombo Urban Development Project	Sri Lanka	Case studies	Yokohama City, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Takamatsu City	Japan Project Briefs on CBD development (MM21, OMY district, Marugame)
33	Urban Regeneration	Brasov RAS Program C1+2, Constanta Urban Development, Bucharest - Sector 5 Urban Development	Romania	Case studies	Toyama City	Case Study on Development Knowledge of Toyama
34	Urban Regeneration	Brasov RAS Program C1+2, Constanta Urban Development, Bucharest - Sector 6 Urban Development	Romania	Project design	EXIDEA	Inputs for the spatial plan update of Brasov City, Constanta City, Bucharest City Sector 5
35	Urban Regeneration	Brasov RAS Program C1+2, Constanta Urban Development, Bucharest - Sector 7 Urban Development	Romania	Rapid research	JETRO	Analysis of Japanese private sector investment in Romania and ECA

36	Urban Regeneration	Brasov RAS Program C1+2, Constanta Urban Development, Bucharest - Sector 8 Urban Development	Romania	Speaker dispatch	MLIT, Toyama City, Yokohama City, Osaka City, EXIDEA, private sector firms	Presentation at technical meetings with clients
37	Urban Regeneration	Brasov RAS Program C1+2, Constanta Urban Development, Bucharest - Sector 9 Urban Development	Romania	Implementation support	MLIT, Japan Embassy for Romania, 20 private sector firms	Quality Infrastructure Investment Conference
38	Urban Regeneration	Tbilisi Urban Regeneration and Resilience	Georgia	Technical advisory notes	EXIDEA	Technical advisory note on land value capture mechanisms
39	Urban Regeneration	Tbilisi Urban Regeneration and Resilience	Georgia	Technical advisory notes	EXIDEA	Data and information collection mission for technical advisory note
40	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Technical advisory notes	Meisei University	Discussion note on LR for Zanzibar (based on expert interview)
41	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Technical advisory notes	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Development control options note (Japan and global case studies)
42	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Technical advisory notes	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Rapid assessment on preconditions for LR roll-out
43	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Technical advisory notes	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Recommendation note on development control for Zanzibar
44	Urban Regeneration	Manauas Urban Resilience	Brazil	Rapid research	MLIT	Detailed UR regulations in Japan, Height and setback regulations
45	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Case studies	Kitakyushu City	Japan Project Briefs on riverfront regeneration (Kitakyushu)
46	Urban Regeneration	Access to Affordable Housing	Mexico	Rapid research	Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Yokohama City	Guidelines for inner urban redevelopment (TMG, Yokohama)
47	Urban Regeneration	Karachi Integrated Urban Development	Pakistan	Case studies	Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Yokohama City	Japan Project Briefs on urban design (OMY district, Yokohama)
48	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Algeria	Case studies	Yokohama City	Competitive Cities case study and Japan Project Brief on MM21 (port development)
49	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Case studies	Yokohama City	Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook

50	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Case studies	Kitakyushu City	Kitakyushu Model Subsector: Interplay of SWM and Urban Flood Management
51	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Project design	Yokohama City	Scoping mission combined with CRP mission
52	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Project design	Yokohama City, Waseda University, Kanto Gakuin University	TA mission in Japan on Yokohama Cityscape Sketchbook methodology
53	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Project design	Yokohama City, Waseda University, Kanto Gakuin University	TA mission in Panama on Yokohama Cityscape Sketchbook methodology
54	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Strategy for Monrovia	Liberia	Case studies	Kitakyushu City, Yokohama City	Japan Project Briefs on recycling (Kitakyushu Eco Town, Yokohama 3R)
55	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Local and Regional Competitiveness	Macedonia	Case studies	JICA	Information on Urban Karte
56	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Case studies	Yokohama City, Waseda University, Kanto Gakuin University	Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook
57	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Speaker dispatch	Yokohama City, Waseda University, Kanto Gakuin University	Cityscape Sketchbook Workshop design and delivery
58	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Video conference	Yokohama City, Waseda University, Kanto Gakuin University	Provision of virtual TA on Cityscape Sketchbook methodology
59	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Project design	Yokohama City, Waseda University, Kanto Gakuin University	Local field work for Cityscape Sketchbook Workshop delivery (Urban Risk Center - Florida University Panama Campus)
60	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Myanmar Urbanization ASA	Myanmar	Rapid research	Osaka City	Box for ASA on Airin District
61	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Urban Youth Employment Project	PNG	Project design	JICA	Connected Task Team to relevant JICA projects
62	Cultural Heritage and	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Case studies	Yokohama City, Toyama City	Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook, Toyama Development Story

	Sustainable Tourism					
63	Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism	GZ-Third Municipal Development Project	Iraq	Case studies	TMG, Nagoya City	Case studies on post-war reconstruction (TMG, Nagoya City)
64	Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism	PNG Tourism Sector Development	PNG	Case studies	Kyoto City	Kyomachiya Innovative Financing case study
65	Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism	CH-Second Gansu Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection and Development Project	China	Case studies	Kyoto City	Kyomachiya Innovative Financing case study
66	Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Tourism	Project development	Romania	Technical advisory notes	Tokyo University	Review of Romania CHST strategy
67	Solid Waste Management (2)	NSWMP	Azerbaijan	Rapid research	Ministry of Environment	Laws, regulations and guidances for solid waste management in Japan
68	Solid Waste Management (2)	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Speaker dispatch	Kitakyushu City	Presentation at Panama City Workshop
69	TOD and Urbascapes	Dhaka City Neighborhood Upgrading Project	Bangladesh	Rapid research	IGES	Screening note on expertise on green buildings in Japan
70	-	Marine Plastics and Circular Economy ASA	Bangladesh	Rapid research	IGES	Screening note on expertise on circular economy and marine plastics in Japan
71	-	Marine Plastics and Circular Economy ASA	Bangladesh	Case studies	Kitakyushu City, Yokohama City	Japan Project Briefs on recycling (Kitakyushu Eco Town, Yokohama 3R)
72	-	Marine Plastics and Circular Economy ASA	Bangladesh	Case studies	Kitakyushu City	Kitakyushu Model Subsector: Interplay of SWM and Urban Flood Management
73	-	Project development	Philippines	Speaker dispatch	Yokohama City	Presentation on Yokohama Knowledge Sourcebook at Cebu - Yokohama Urban Development Forum
74	-	Project development	Morocco	Implementation support	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Japan TOD inputs for Morocco Urban Transport Policy Note
75	Aging Cities	Project development	Chile	Speaker dispatch	Fukuoka City	Presentation in Age-Friendly Cities – Chile International Seminar/Seminario Ciudades Amigables

76	Aging Cities	Project development	Chile	Speaker dispatch	Toyama City	Presentation in Age-Friendly Cities – Chile International Seminar/Seminario Ciudades Amigables
77	-	TA to Arriyadh Development Authority	Saudi Arabia	Rapid research	Urayasu City, Yokohama City, Shibuya Ward	KPIs on integrated planning and coordinated infrastructure delivery in large cities

Ongoing Operational Support Activities

No	TDD Name	Project Name	Country	Support Type	Japanese Partners	Deliverables
78	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Policy notes	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Policy notes (under discussion)
79	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Project design	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Presentation on final findings to the Zanzibar clients
80	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Rapid research	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	Workshop on LR viability and pilot site selection
81	Solid Waste Management (2)	Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience	Panama	Technical advisory notes	Kitakyushu City	Technical recommendation notes on SWM and Eco Towns in Panama City
82	Urban Regeneration (2)	Makkah: Planning for Transit Oriented Development	Saudi Arabia	Speaker dispatch	Urban Renaissance	Transit Oriented Development Workshop (land readjustment session)
83	TOD and Urbanscapes		Vietnam	Speaker dispatch	Fukuoka University	EAP Gender Capacity Workshop

Planned Operational Support

No	TDD Name	Project Name	Country	Support Type	Japanese Partners	Deliverables
84	Solid Waste Management	Sri Lanka Emergency Solid Waste Management Project	Sri Lanka	Speaker dispatch	Kitakyushu City	Under discussion
85	Urban Regeneration	Tbilisi Urban Regeneration and Resilience	Georgia	Project design	TBD	Mainstreaming energy efficiency and resilience in public management (under discussion)
86	Urban Regeneration	Tbilisi Urban Regeneration and Resilience	Georgia	Speaker dispatch	TBD	Presentation at Local Economic

No	TDD Name	Project Name	Country	Support Type	Japanese Partners	Deliverables
						Development Forum
87	Urban Regeneration	Boosting Inclusive Growth for Zanzibar (BIG-Z)	Tanzania	Project design	Tamano Consultants Co., Ltd.	TOR development (under discussion)
88	Urban Regeneration	Project development	Colombia	Speaker dispatch	Yokohama City	Cityscape Sketchbook Workshop delivery
89	Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	Urban Youth Employment Project	PNG	Implementation support	TBD	Online data management system
90	TOD and Urbascapes	Dhaka City Neighborhood Upgrading Project	Bangladesh	Implementation support	Lion Architects Co., Ltd.	Scoping mission on green buildings
91	-	Marine Plastics and Circular Economy ASA	Bangladesh	Implementation support	IGES	Scoping mission on circular economy and marine plastics in Japan
92	Urban Regeneration (2)	Project development	Kazakhstan	Project design	TBD	Land-based financing mechanisms
93	Urban Regeneration (2)	Project development	Egypt	Project design	TBD	Land readjustment regulation development

ANNEX VI: WORLD BANK OPERATIONS BY TECHNICAL DEEP DIVE:

Solid Waste Management (SWM) Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
P110679	ARP/II-Integrated Solid Waste Management	Active	Azerbaijan	ECA	\$ 41.50
P123323	Ningbo Municipal Solid Waste Minimization and Recycling Project	Active	China	EAP	\$ 246.16
P161477	Senegal Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	Pipeline	Senegal	AFR	\$ 60.00
P107314	Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project	Active	Kenya	AFR	\$ 330.00
P161402	Karachi Integrated Urban Development Program	Pipeline	Pakistan	SAR	\$ 0.15
P166875	Panama City Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience Program	Active	Panama	LAC	\$ 0.01
P127226	Saint Lucia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project	Active	Saint Lucia	LAC	\$ 68.00
P111155	Zanzibar Urban Services Project	Active	Tanzania	AFR	\$ 38.00
P121648	Gaza Solid Waste Management Project	Active	West Bank and Gaza	MNA	\$ 35.26
P164190	Yemen Integrated Urban Services Emergency Project	Pipeline	Yemen, Republic of	MNA	\$ 150.00
P096213	NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	Closed	Azerbaijan	ECA	\$ 310.00
P165477	Dhaka Urban Upgrading Project	Pipeline	Bangladesh	SAR	\$ 0.00
P154275	Burunga Wastewater Management Project	Active	Panama	LAC	\$ 81.20
P161602	Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project	Pipeline	Congo, Democratic Republic of	AFR	\$ 150.00
P132268	Solid Waste Management OBA Pilot in West Bank	Active	West Bank and Gaza	MNA	\$ 8.00
P109961	Second National Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Active	Azerbaijan	ECA	\$ 410.00
P161980	Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project	Active	Pakistan	SAR	\$ 98.00

State Property Management Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
P106284	Turkey Land Registration and Cadastre Modernization Project	Active	Turkey	ECA	\$ 210.10
P160661	Acceleration Program of Agrarian Reform and One Map Policy Implementation	Pipeline	Indonesia	EAP	\$ 220.00
P133133	Sustainable Land Management Project	Active	Ethiopia	AFR	\$ 94.65
P105403	Second Land Administration Project (LAP-2)	Closed	West Bank and Gaza	MNA	\$ 8.74
P166939	Strategy for Monrovia	Active	Liberia	AFR	\$ 0.09
P166619	Maximizing Finance for Development in Pakistan	Active	Pakistan	SAR	\$ 0.09
P159843	Metropolitan Buenos Aires Urban Transformation Project	Active	Argentina	LAC	\$ 242.50

Unlocking City Spatial Plans through Transit-Oriented Development and Neighborhood Urbanscapes and Assets Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
P163896	National Urban Development Project (NUDP)	Pipeline	Indonesia	EAP	\$ 50.00
P156507	GEF China Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot	Active	China	EAP	\$ 32.73
P159843	Metropolitan Buenos Aires Urban Transformation Project	Active	Argentina	LAC	\$ 242.50
P159756	Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo	Pipeline	Madagascar	AFR	\$ 75.00
P156777	Kenya Urban Support Program	Active	Kenya	AFR	\$ 300.00
P165102	Planning for Transit Oriented Development – Makkah	Active	Saudi Arabia	MNA	\$ 0.04
P159782	Mumbai Urban Transport Project 3	Pipeline	India	SAR	\$ 2500.00
P149653	Morocco Urban Transport Project (P4R)	Active	Morocco	MNA	\$ 200.00
P167707	Madagascar Spatial Analysis of Antananarivo - Transport Access, Poverty and Jobs	Active	Madagascar	AFR	\$ 0.09
P169577	Bucharest Urban Development RAS	Active	Romania	ECA	\$ 3.01
P156103	Urban Transport Support Program	Active	Indonesia	EAP	\$ 0.49
P148129	China: Tianjin Urban Transport Improvement Project	Active	China	EAP	\$ 224.27
P149995	Casablanca Municipal Support Program	Pipeline	Morocco	MNA	\$ 550.00
P166517	SA- Advisory Services to the Public Transport Authority	Active	Saudi Arabia	MNA	\$ 0.18
P165477	Dhaka Urban Upgrading Project	Pipeline	Bangladesh	SAR	\$ 0.00
P159697	GREATER ABIDJAN PORT - CITY INTEGRATION PROJECT	Pipeline	Cote d'Ivoire	AFR	\$ 520.00

Urban Regeneration Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
P147147	URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT	Active	Afghanistan	SAR	\$ 20.00
P165780	Western Balkans Urban Partnership Program (UPP)	Active	Western Balkans	ECA	\$ 0.25
P167795	Douala Urban Mobility Project	Pipeline	Cameroon	AFR	\$ 270.00
P158215	Gansu Silk Road Local Economic Development Project	Pipeline	China	EAP	\$ 250.00
P157395	Upper Egypt Local Development PforR	Active	Egypt, Arab Republic of	MNA	\$ 500.00
P170265	San Pedro Sula Multisector Agile Development	Active	Honduras	LAC	\$ 1.00
P159808	Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project	Pipeline	India	SAR	\$ 715.00
P161392	Malawi Drought Recovery and Resilience Project	Active	Malawi	AFR	\$ 104.00
P163422	South Africa RAS for Infrastructure Investment and Integrated Urban Development	Active	South Africa	AFR	\$ 0.00
P170360	Montevideo Urban Resilience Project	Pipeline	Uruguay	LAC	\$ 125.00

P123384	Danang Sustainable City Development Project (SCDP)	Active	Vietnam	EAP	\$ 272.20
P150991	GZ-Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project	Active	West Bank and Gaza	MNA	\$ 5.00

Integrated Urban Floods Risk Management Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
P095235	PY Water and Sanitation Sector Modernization	Closed			
P159397	Vietnam Scaling up Urban Upgrading	Active	Vietnam	EAP	\$ 330.00
P121186	Water Resources and Irrigation	Active	Albania	ECA	\$ 45.00
P122738	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a CAT-DDO	Active	Panama	LAC	\$ 66.00
P130544	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project	Active	India	SAR	\$ 153.00
P147689	Municipal Services and Social Resilience Project	Active	Jordan	MENA	\$ 86.43
P149430	INDIA: Strategic Assessment for Innovative and Transformative change in delivering Urban Environmental Services in Amritsar and Ludhiana	Complete	India	SAR	\$ 0.23
P150520	Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement project	Active	India	SAR	\$ 248.00
P150876	TEKOPORÁ Beneficiaries Empowered to Ensure Social Accountability	Active	Paraguay	LAC	\$0.60
P151224	Second Water Sector Reform Project	Active	Angola	AFR	\$ 545.00
P154275	Burunga Wastewater Management Project	Active	Panama	LAC	\$81.20
P158194	Flood and Landslide Emergency Recovery Credit	Active	Myanmar	EAP	\$ 200.00
P160930	Lao PDR Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Project	Active	Lao People's Democratic Republic	EAP	\$ 31.00
P160931	Myanmar Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Project	Active	Myanmar	EAP	\$ 117.00
P161602	Kinshasa Urban Development and Resilience Project	Pipeline	Congo, Democratic Republic of	AFR	\$ 500.00
P166875	Panama City Waterfront Redevelopment and Resilience Project	Active	Panama	LAC	\$ 500.000
P168167	Supporting Critical Infrastructure Resilience and Disaster-Risk Awareness in Turkey	Active	Turkey	ECA	\$1.00
P169743	Turkey Water Sector Engagement Note: Water Security Issues and Outlook	Active	Turkey	ECA	\$105,000

Planning Safe and Inclusive Cities in FCV Context Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
P166434	Support for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi and surrounding areas	Active	Philippines	EAP	\$1.83
IO2099870	Township Development South Africa	Active	South Africa	AFR	
P120843	BD PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Active	Bangladesh	SAR	\$ 57.41

P156422	Third Village Community Support Project	Active	Guinea	AFR	\$ 15.00
P157891	Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for North Eastern Nigeria	Active	Nigeria	AFR	\$ 200.00
P159258	GZ-Third Municipal Development Project	Active	West Bank and Gaza	MNA	\$ 95.63
P159683	Local Governance Support Project 3	Active	Bangladesh	SAR	\$ 696.13
P167762	EMERGENCY MULTI-SECTOR ROHINGYA CRISIS RESPONSE PROJECT	Active	Bangladesh	SAR	\$ 165.00
P169125	El Salvador Local Economic Resilience Project	Active	El Salvador	LAC	\$ 200.00

Affordable Housing Technical Deep Dive – Projects

PID	Title	Status	Country	Region Code	Project (US\$ million)
n/a	Housing TA	Concept			
P090157	Bhutan Urban Development 2	Active	Bhutan	SAR	\$ 12.70
P113542	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project	Active	Kenya	AFR	\$ 100.00
P154947	Regional Infrastructure Development Fund	Active	Indonesia	EAP	\$ 406.00
P154948	National Affordable Housing Program	Active	Indonesia	EAP	\$ 450.00
P155732	Iraq Emergency Operation for Development Project	Active	Iraq	MNA	\$ 350.00
P160671	Urban Development	Closed	South Africa	AFR	\$1.90
P161988	Bulgaria Housing Sector Assessment	Closed	Bulgaria	ECA	\$0.33
P162901	Djibouti Integrated Slum Upgrading	Active	Djibouti	AFR	\$ 25.00
P163896	National Urban Development Project	Active	Indonesia	EAP	\$ 49.60
P164887	Understanding seismic risk in pre-1990 multi-family buildings	Closed	Bulgaria	ECA	\$0.33
P165222	Bhutan Urban Policy Notes	Closed	Bhutan	SAR	\$0.06
P165961	Bulgaria: Residential Energy Efficiency Program Plan	Closed	Bulgaria	ECA	\$0.10
P168435	Guidance on National Housing Strategy	Closed	Azerbaijan	ECA	\$0.09
P168947	Ethiopia: Housing and Social Services for Industrial Parks	Active	Ethiopia	AFR	\$0.12