

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects

Urban and Regional Development



Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects

< Urban and Regional Development >

August 2006

IFIC/JICA

ISBN4-902715-66-X

August 2006
Institute for International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency

IIC
JR
06-02

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects

Urban and Regional Development

August 2006

JICA

Institute for International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency

This report and other study reports are available in PDF format from the JICA web site.

URL: <http://www.jica.go.jp/>

It is not allowed to reproduce all the contents of this study report without JICA's prior permission.

Published by Research Group, Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

10-5, Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8433, JAPAN

FAX: +81-3-3269-2185

E-mail: iictae@jica.go.jp

Foreword

Developing countries are facing a range of development issues, which are becoming more diverse and complex. In order to adequately address these issues, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been strengthening its country-specific and issue-specific approaches. As part of such efforts, JICA reorganized its headquarters in 2004 for more effective and efficient operations. In particular, JICA established thematic departments, which are designed to accumulate knowledge and expertise in each sector or on certain development issues and thus enhance the capacity to deliver technical assistance to developing countries. Further, as part of concrete efforts to enhance its capacity to deal with development issues, JICA is undertaking issue-specific Project Request Surveys, and producing Country Programs, Thematic Guidelines and Knowledge Site (web database storing information and knowledge on JICA's activities). Still, wide differences remain within JICA on how to place development issues and program approaches in the proper context. In order to plan and implement cooperation activities that appropriately and accurately address the important issues for a particular country, it is necessary to identify the aspects that JICA should focus on, based on a basic understanding of the full scope of each development issue and effective approaches to addressing it, and in accordance with the situation of each country.

This study was conducted as part of efforts to strengthen the above mentioned issue-specific approaches, and is Phase of a program of study, following on from the three phases conducted since 2001. The first three phases covered 11 development issues (Basic Education, Anti-HIV/AIDS Measures, Rural Development, Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, Poverty Reduction, Trade and Investment Promotion, Higher Education, Information and Communication Technology, Water Resources, Reproductive Health, Agricultural and Rural Development). Phase has focused on the four issues of "Urban and Regional Development," "Transportation," "Water Pollution," and "Air Pollution." It has systematically analyzed each development issue, identified effective approaches to achieving the development objectives, and also suggested priorities and considerations for JICA's future activities. We sincerely hope that reflecting the findings of this study in JICA's Thematic Guidelines, and further strengthening issue-specific approaches will lead to more effective planning and implementation in future technical cooperation.

In conducting the study and preparing this report, a task force was set up comprising JICA staff, senior advisors, associate experts, technical support staff, and consultants. A considerable number of JICA staff members, as well as external experts, further contributed by offering valuable comments on the draft report. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts and contribution of all of these individuals.

October 2005

TAGUCHI Toru
Director General

*Institute for International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency*

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects < Urban and Regional Development >

Contents

Foreword	
Outlines of Study.....	i
Development Objectives Chart for Urban and Regional Development	v
Overview of the Effective Approaches for Urban and Regional Development: Executive Summary ..	ix
Chapter 1 Overview of Urban and Regional Development	1
1-1 The Current State of Urban and Regional Development	1
1-2 Definition of Urban and Regional Development	2
1-3 International Trends in Assistance	3
1-4 Trends in Japan's Assistance.....	5
Chapter 2 Effective Approaches for Urban and Regional Development	9
2-1 Goals of Urban and Regional Development	9
2-1-1 Development Objectives.....	9
2-1-2 Effective Approaches for Urban and Regional Development.....	10
Development Objective 1 Regional Development.....	10
Development Objective 2 Urban Development	22
Chapter 3 Directions of JICA's Cooperation	35
3-1 Basic Concept.....	35
3-2 Priority Issues.....	37
3-3 Points to Note in Providing Cooperation	39
3-4 Issues for Future Consideration.....	40

Appendix 1 JICA’s Major Activities 43
 Annex table List of Selected JICA Projects in Urban and Regional Development 43

Appendix 2 Activities of Major Donors 53
 2-1 Cities Alliance 53
 2-2 Urban Management Program (UMP) 56
 2-3 The World Bank 57
 2-4 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) 59
 2-5 Asian Development Bank (ADB) 61

Appendix 3 Basic Check List 65

Appendix 4 Status of Urban and Regional Development by Region 69
 4-1 Southeast Asia 69
 4-2 East Asia 70
 4-3 Central Asia and Caucasus 70
 4-4 Southwest Asia 70
 4-5 Middle East 71
 4-6 Africa 71
 4-7 Central America and the Caribbean 72
 4-8 South America 73
 4-9 Oceania 73
 4-10 Europe 74

Appendix 5 Towards the Effective Use of the Development Objectives Chart 75
 <Reference> Chart A 5-1 Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and
 items contained in Development Studies 76
 <Reference> Chart A 5-2 Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and the Study on
 Urban Environment Improvement Planning in Bangkok, Thailand 77
 <Reference> Chart A 5-3 Urban Development Program Approach Example 78

References 79

Terms and Abbreviations 81

Outline of Study

1. Background and Purpose of Study

This study is part of phase of the study on Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects launched in FY2001. The study was designed to enhance country-specific approaches by strengthening issue-specific approaches. In phases to , 11 development issues¹ were systematically analyzed and the effective approaches for them were identified. Furthermore, the study reviewed JICA's activities based on Development Objectives Charts and the findings were summarized as reports "Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects."

In response to many requests for similar systematization of other issues as well, four issues were selected for the phase study as a result of coordination within JICA's departments concerned: "Urban and Regional Development," "Transportation," "Water Pollution," and "Air Pollution." This report focuses on "Urban and Regional Development."

The findings of the study are expected to be constructive in the following ways:

- To serve as basic information for formulating and revising Development Objective Matrices for JICA Country Programs;
- To serve as basic information for project formulation studies, and project and program formulation;
- To serve as basic information for program evaluations and country-specific evaluations;
- To serve as materials when JICA staff, study missions or experts explain JICA's views on development issues to recipient countries and other donors in the consultation process; and
- To be stored in the JICA Thematic Database and shared within JICA with respect to views and approaches to development issues.

2. Organization of This Report²

This report comprises three chapters. As a preliminary step to considering effective approaches, Chapter 1 presents the basic ideas on the development issues, summarizing the current status, definitions, international trends in assistance, and trends in Japan's assistance. Chapter 2 provides an overall view of the possible components involved in urban and regional development on the basis of Development Objectives Charts, and describes effective approaches and points for consideration, and JICA's activities. Chapter 3 focuses on JICA's priorities and considerations in relation to future cooperation efforts in urban and regional development. As reference materials, the appendices describe the major activities of JICA and other donors, the state of urban and regional development by region, and Basic Check List for the project formulation.

¹ Basic Education, Anti-HIV/AIDS Measures, Rural Development, Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, Poverty Reduction, Trade and Investment Promotion, Higher Education, Information and Communication Technology, Water Resources, Reproductive Health, Agricultural and Rural Development.

² As the findings of the study are intended for use in developing JICA's Thematic Guidelines, the organization of this report is designed to be consistent with the standard organization of future Thematic Guidelines.

3. Structure of the Development Objectives Chart

This study has come up with a Development Objectives Chart as shown below for each development issue, and each chart presents a comprehensive set of basic approaches to the issue³. The chart is designated to serve as a tool for gaining a crosscutting overview of each development issue and then exploring the policies, directions and components of JICA’s activities.

Development Objectives Chart (an excerpt)

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets
1. Regional Development	1-1 Planning of Regional Development Policies	1-1-1 Planning Studies	Analysis of the present condition of the region Topographic mapping GIS data creation

* The marks in the “Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets” column indicate the status of JICA’s efforts.
 : Representing one of the objectives of JICA’s projects for which tangible outcomes have been achieved.
 : Representing one of the components of JICA’s projects.
 Unmarked: Representing an area JICA’s projects have barely covered.

Please note that these marks are only intended to give a rough indication of the level of JICA’s experiences and resources, and that blank marks do not indicate that items are inadequate as components of JICA’s projects.

“Development Objectives,” “Mid-term Objectives,” and “Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives” in the above chart represent the breakdown of each development issue.

In this report, the complete Development Objectives Chart, which covers all items ranging from “Development Objectives” to “Examples of Means for Achieving the Sub-targets,” appears later in this section. In addition, Chapter 2, which details the development objectives, presents the Development Objectives Chart that also includes examples of JICA’s activities, providing a concrete image for the purposes of planning the cooperation projects.

The relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and the corresponding JICA Country Programs depends on the recipient country/region or the development issue in question, since the scope and scale of assistance are different.

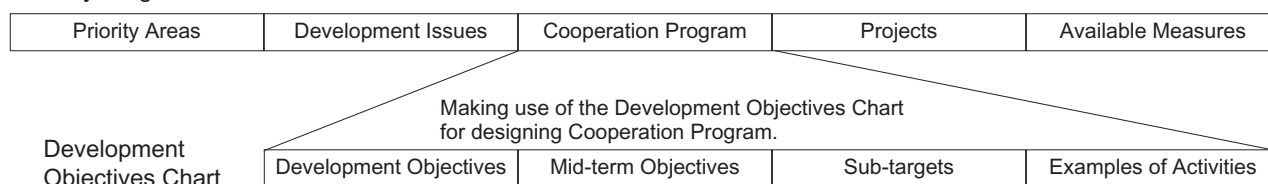
In relation to the issue of “Urban and Regional Development” in particular, it is essential to note that the organization of the Development Objectives Chart is different from that of other issues. Two broad categories of “Urban Development” and “Regional Development” are set as Development Objectives, and we only provide component elements for the Mid-term Objectives (for details, refer to Chapter 2, section 2-1-1, “Development Objectives”).

In planning development strategies for “Urban Development” and “Regional Development,” it is essential that the various issues are organized into a comprehensive program. The Development Objectives Chart in this report presents the general grouping and relationships of the issues that should be considered in “Urban Development” and “Regional Development.” It should therefore be useful as a reference when formulating individual programs or cooperation programs in Country Programs. (A Program Approach Example is presented in Appendix 5 for reference.)

³ In reality, the cause-and-effect relationships among the items comprising the Development Objective Chart are not so linear, and are more intertwined with each other. This chart is designed to provide a general picture of the development issue by systematizing objectives and targets from a certain perspective.

Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and JICA's cooperation program

Country Program



* As mentioned above, the Development Objectives in this report are broken into two broad categories of “Urban Development” and “Regional Development.” This does not mean that when actually formulating cooperation programs objectives should simply be set as “Urban Development” or “Regional Development,” but instead it means that program objectives must be set according to the individual characteristics or issues present in the city or region in question.

Selecting the crosscutting Mid-term Objectives and Sub-targets from the Development Objectives Chart based on individual characteristics and issues of each cooperation program, and designing the objectives and targets so as to achieve overall balance should lead to the formulation of better cooperation programs.

4. Task Force (Urban and Regional Development)

In this study a task force for each of the four development issues was set up. The four task forces drafted the report, and conducted a peer review of the drafts in plenary meetings of the study committee, jointly coordinating progress and content. The final study report was completed as a result of revisions of the draft articles based on comments received from JICA staff at headquarters and overseas offices, experts, senior advisors and so on.

Task Force Members

Task Force Members	Group Director, Group , Social Development Department	NAKAMURA Akira
	Team Director, Urban and Regional Development Team, and Transportation Team , Group , Social Development Department	SUGANO Yuichi
	Urban and Regional Development Team, Group , Social Development Department	SANJO Akihito
	Associate Expert, Urban and Regional Development Team, Group , Social Development Department	GOTO Tetsuji
	Technical Support Staff (Urban and Regional Development), Group , Social Development Department	ISHIYAMA Michiharu
	Technical Support Staff (Urban and Regional Development), Group , Social Development Department	TAGAMI Junko
	Team Director, Consultant Contract Team I, Consultant Contract Group, Procurement Department	MIYATA Nobuaki
	Chief, East Asia Team, Regional Department (until October 2004)	MAEKAWA Kenji
	Water and Sanitation Team, project Management Group I, Grant Aid Management Department	MATSUMOTO Shigeyuki
Contributing Authors	Senior Advisor	KOYAMA Nobuhiro
	Senior Advisor	HOSHINA Hideaki
	Senior Advisor	SUZUKI Masahiko
	Senior Assistant to the Director General, Social Development Department	FUWA Masami
	Technical Support Staff (Urban and Regional Development), Group , Social Development Department	OKI Kaori
	Technical Support Staff (Transportation), Group , Social Development Department	ABE Tomoko

Contributing Authors	Assistant Team for the President and the Senior Vice-President, Office of the President	JOGO Rinko
	Associate Experts, Follow-up Cooperation Team, Group I, Regional Department I	UJIKE Yoko
	Executive Technical Advisor to the Director General, Economic Development Department	OZAWA Junichi
	Associate Expert, Education Team, Project Management Group I, Grant Aid Management Department	OMURA Ayako
	Team Director, Administration Team, Administration Group, Institute for International Cooperation	WATANABE Taisuke
	Social Development Team, Program Group, JICA Tokyo	SASAKI Takayo
Task for the Thematic Guidelines	Program Planning Team, Planning Group, Planning and Coordination Department	MURAKAMI Hironobu
Secretariat	Team Director, Aid Effectiveness Team, Research Group, Institute for International Cooperation	UEDA Naoko
	Aid Effectiveness Team, Research Group, Institute for International Cooperation	KONDO Sei
	JICE Researcher, Aid Effectiveness Team, Research Group, Institute for International Cooperation	YAMAMOTO Yasuko

* The Positions are as of March 2005.

* Where personnel have left their tasks due to transfers, positions are shown at that point in time.

* Please refer to the corresponding report in regards to tasks on the other three issues (Transportation, Water Pollution, Air Pollution).

Development Objective Chart for Urban and Regional Development

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities	
1. Regional Development	1-1 Planning of Regional Development Policies (Regional Development Policies)	Planning Studies	Analysis of the present condition of the region Topographic mapping GIS data creation	
		Formulation of Regional Development Strategies	Formulation of population/development frameworks Formulation of social economic framework Formulation of land use planning Formulation of infrastructure development plan Promotion of participatory regional development plan Formulation of regional development strategies (vision of strategies)	
	1-2 Promotion of Regional Economic Development (Economic Development)	Local Industry Promotion	Development and promotion of indigenous industry Vitalization of local and service industry Revitalization and promotion of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and industry * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises. * Please refer to 'Development Objective 2: Maintenance and Improvement of Income Level of the Poor' of Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction. (Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects for Poverty Reduction, JICA)	
		System Development for Investment Promotion	Attraction of industries from the outside Law and system development for the attraction from the outside Promotion of the tourism-related industries * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Trade and Investment Promotion.	
		Infrastructure Development Supporting Economic Activities	Industrial complex development Promotion of economic infrastructure (i.e. roads, bridges, ports, railroads, airports, power plants, equipment of electrical transmission and distribution, gas pipelines, telecommunications equipment and irrigation facilities) development * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Industrial Infrastructure.	
		Development of Essential Social Infrastructure	Development of social infrastructure (water supply and sewerage system, schools and medical facilities) Networking among the hubs of public social services locally provided (i.e. healthcare and education field) * Please refer to 'Development Objective 3: Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor' of Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction. (Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects for Poverty Reduction, JICA)	
	1-3 Improvement of Basic Human Needs (Social Development)	Strengthening the Community Approach	Supporting and strengthening the community activities Networking among the local community activities * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Community Development.	
		Restoration and Protection of Natural Environment	Restoration and protection of forest resources Restoration and protection of stream environment Protection of ecology and biological environment Environmental restoration and protection of coastal area Conservation of cultural and historic resources * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Conservation of the Natural Environment.	
	1-4 Regional Promotion of Environmental Protection and Disaster-Prevention Measures (Environmental Protection and Disaster Prevention)	Prevention of Daily-Life-Induced and Industrial Pollution (i.e. Air and Water Pollution)	Promotion of preventive measures for daily-life-induced and industrial pollution Promotion of waste control system by regional unit * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Air Pollution, Water Pollution, and forthcoming Industrial Waste Management.	
		Promotion of Disaster Prevention Measures	Promotion of establishment of community preparing for natural disaster * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Disaster Management (Disaster Prevention).	
		Enhancement of Formulation and Implementation System of Regional Development Plans	Development of law related to development planning Improvement of administrative capability of local governments Preparation of regional development manual Development of statistics and establishment of the periodical updating system Development of GIS(Geographical Information System) and mapping Promotion of residents involvement in regional development planning * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Democratization and Governance.	
	1-5 Capacity Development Regarding Regional Development			

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities
		Decentralization	Formulation of law and system of decentralization Development of financing system of regional development * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Government Decentralization.
		Strengthening of Interregional Cooperation	Building and strengthening of cross-sectoral organizations (i.e. local government alliance) Enhancement of implementation capability of the organizations
		Human Resource Development	Increase of the number of staff members concerning regional development Improvement of the quality of staff members concerning regional development
2. Urban Development	2-1 Planning of Urban Development Policies	Planning Studies	Analysis of the present condition of the urban area Topographic mapping GIS data creation
	2-1 Planning of Urban Development Policies	Formulation of Comprehensive and Long-term Urban Development Policies	Formulation of population/development frameworks Formulation of urban development visions and development strategies Formulation of urban development plan
		Measures for Various Urban Issues	Environmental planning Disaster prevention planning Welfare planning Tourism planning Planning for enhancement of employment opportunity
		Strengthening of Urban Alliances	Building and strengthening of cross-sectoral organizations (i.e. local government alliance of urban area) Promotion of cooperation among the urban areas for effective urban management
		2-2 Formulation of Land Use Planning	Land Use Regulations
	2-3 Development of Comprehensive Urban Infrastructure	Solution of Urban Area Issues	Promotion of development of business and urban centers in urban areas Redevelopment of built-up area
		Improvement of Transportation Facilities	Promotion of planning and development of transportation facilities * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Transportation.
		Improvement of Facilities of Water and Sewerage, Public Sanitation	Promotion of planning and development of facilities regarding water and sewerage, and sanitation * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Water Resources.
		Improvement of Energy Facilities	Promotion of planning and development of facilities related to the energy * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Energy Supply.
		Improvement of Information and Telecommunications Facilities	Improvement of infrastructure of information and telecommunications * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Information and Communications Technology.
	2-4 Improvement of Living Environment	Improvement of the Other Infrastructure Essential to the Urban Area	Promotion of planning and development of the other infrastructure Introduction of measures for achievement of urban facilities development by zoning (i.e. land readjustment projects)
Improvement of Living Environment of Existing Urban Area		Implementation of study to improve living environment of the congested residential area and planning based on the study (Removal of deteriorated houses, development of infrastructure. i.e. roads and parks, improved housing construction for the residents) Land use planning, land readjustment, district planning and building agreement conclusion Development and improvement of land law system Study and technical assistance regarding development of architectural standard and improvement of housing quality Regulations on private developers and building contractors, and development of their leadership Public housing provision Development of housing financing	
Improvement of Housing Environment of Poverty Area		Support for establishment of land using rights system (support for residents to acquire their lands) Housing improvement Loans to community groups (micro-financing)	

Development Objective Chart for Urban and Regional Development

Development Objectives	Mid-term Objectives	Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Activities
	2-5 Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability	Reduction of Environmental Burden	Measures for air pollution Measures for water pollution Measures for the waste
		Development of Urban Amenity (i.e. Green Space and Waterfront)	Development of green space and waterfront Formulation of guideline on landscape and greenery Planning and development of parks Preservation and use of historic and cultural resources
		Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability	Promotion of structural improvement of urban facilities for disaster prevention Development of urban disaster-prevention facilities (i.e. storage facility of fire fighting and rescue operation, quakeproof fire preventive water pool and evacuation facilities) Support for planning and operating the measurements against disaster Promotion of fireproofing buildings
	2-6 Enhancement of Urban Management Capability	Establishment and Improvement of Urban Development Planning and the Implementation System	Enhancement of support function of the national government for local governments Enhancement of interagency cooperative system of the organizations presiding public projects of urban area Establishment of effective operating system of urban facilities (Achievement of coordination among local governments) Promotion of involvement of residents and private sectors concerning urban development Legal system development of urban development and land condition ordering to promote improved town development (non-statutory urban plan) Strengthening of urban development financing
			Update and Dissemination of Basic Data
		Development of Human Resources and Technical Capabilities to Manage Urban Development Issues	Development of human resources and non-governmental organizations to manage the issues Development of technical experts, educators and advisers Human resources networking Development of higher education system and qualification system for technical experts development of the concerning facilities

Examples of Activities:

- : JICA has certain experiences of “ Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives ” as one of the objectives or activities of the projects.
- : JICA has experiences of “ Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives ” as components of the development studies and development plans.

Unmarked : JICA has little experience or only has experiences of the dispatch of short-term experts or project formulation advisors.

Overview of the Effective Approaches for Urban and Regional Development: Executive Summary

1. Urban and Regional Development

1-1 The Current State of Urban and Regional Development

The total global population was 6.1 billion in 2000, having increased by a factor of 2.4 times over a 50-year period.

In developing countries in particular, the degree of population increase and the progress of urbanization is large, and although nearly 40% of the world's urban population was concentrated in developing countries in 1950, this figure is predicted to reach 80% in 2030, indicating that rapid urbanization can be expected to continue in these countries.

When appropriate land use, improvements in urban infrastructure, and improvements in urban facilities are unable to keep up, rapidly progressing urbanization gives rise to various problems, including the deterioration of urban residential environments, heavy traffic, the deterioration of public safety, and the emergence of squatters and slums. Because large cities play a role as national and regional centers, the emergence of these urban problems creates a situation where the paralysis of urban functions and decline of urban services may further lead to stagnating economic and industrial development in regional society and on a national level. In short, there is the risk that urban problems may expand into relatively wide scale problems affecting whole areas surrounding cities.

There is also the risk of regional economic decay and lagging improvement in social infrastructure in regional areas and peripheral areas around cities creating adverse effects on urban areas. Taking no countermeasure against stagnation in regional areas may create situations that lead to further escalations of stagnation, adverse environmental effects, and a decline in activity on a national level.

Urban and regional areas do not exist independent of each other, but rather 'concentration and expansion' in urban areas, and 'outflow and stagnation' in regional areas are intimately related. It is therefore important to be aware of this interrelationship, and move to solve problems from a regional point of view.

Therefore, it is essential that urban and regional problems are not seen as individual matters, but that a problem solving approach that encompasses both is followed. In other words, a comprehensive and integrated approach built on a regional framework is required.

1-2 Definition of Urban and Regional Development

Various urban and regional problems are occurring within certain cities and regions, and as regional needs diversify, there are many matters that cannot be dealt with through cooperation on an individual problem solving basis alone. These problems must be faced and dealt with from an overall city or regional perspective.

Cities and regions are diverse in terms of tradition, culture, religion, and ethnic composition, and an important task moving forward will be to provide cooperation that is sensitive to the unique characteristics of individual cities and regions.

The aim of city and regional development is 'to create more plentiful residential environments,' and compared to other development objectives: 1) it requires a cross sector approach involving a wide range of issues such as economy, society, the environment, and systems; and 2) it is essential that consideration is given to the existence of the various stakeholders, such as government (central and local), private businesses, private citizens, and NGOs, and that urban and regional development progresses in a way that corresponds well with the roles played by these parties.

Consequently, the required approach to urban and regional development should not aim to solve problems through individual facilities upgrades, but rather it should look at the various problems that cities and regions face from an overall city or regional perspective, achieving greater economic and social developments through an integrated approach. The approach should aim to bring about improved standards of living, and greater security for urban and regional residents, and may be even progress of the surrounding regions, or of the country as a whole.

1-3 International Trends in Assistance

With the acceleration of urbanization in developing countries, and the further escalation of urban problems, the United Nations has taken a central role since the 1970s, establishing a set of international development objectives. Significant international conferences and declarations pertaining to the issue of urban and regional development are as follows:

- 1) Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) (1996)
- 2) Millennium Development Goals (2000)
- 3) World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2002)
- 4) CDS and CWS programs of the Cities Alliance (1999)

1-4 Trends in Japan's Assistance

A new “Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance” was announced in 2005. Mention is first of all made of Japan’s perspective of “human security.” It then identifies as priority issues, poverty reduction, sustainable growth, the addressing of global issues, and peace-building, and finishes with measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance. The following aspects of these approaches and specific actions for dealing with priority issues are particularly related to the issue of urban and regional development.

- “Approach and specific actions regarding poverty reduction”: Enhancing of basic social services and balanced development
- “Approach and specific actions regarding sustainable growth”: Development of economic and social infrastructure, policy formulation and institution building
- “Peace-building”: Post-conflict reconstruction assistance, medium- to long-term development assistance, coherent assistance, combination of assistance to governments and local communities

2. Approaches for Systematic Planning of Urban and Regional Development

2-1 Development Objectives

Given the basic realization that approaches to urban development and regional development differ, in this report development objectives are handled by separating them into each category. With consideration given to the size of the range covered by each of these development categories, we first deal with regional development, and then follow on with a discussion of urban development.

“Regional Development” and “Urban Development” concern multifaceted and integrated problems, it is therefore necessary to combine the various “elements” required for problem resolution into suitable and comprehensive approaches.

Therefore, for the Development Objectives Chart, “Regional Development” and “Urban Development” are both designated as “Development Objectives” (areas), and the approaches possible for fulfilling these objectives are organized into a tree hierarchy, and analyzed as structural elements under the heading of “Mid-term Objectives.”

2-2 Approaches for Systematic Planning of Urban and Regional Development

Development Objective 1 Regional Development

The aim of the Systematic Approaches for Regional Development dealt with in this report is to produce scenarios and concrete overall plans based on mid- to long-term regional progress, by facing issues in an appropriate manner, and unraveling complex and integrated problems.

Therefore, the following three broad “elements” can be given as making up “Regional Development.”

- > The formulation of development scenarios
- > The formulation of “overall plans” that embody these scenarios
- > The construction and strengthening of systems to implement these overall plans

Further, overall plans are broken into the following three categories based on the stage, depth, and needs of development.

- > “Economic development,” with regional economic progress and vitalization as its main themes, and the objective of further promoting and spreading development.
- > “Social development,” with improvements in basic infrastructure etc. as its main themes, and the objective of strengthening the foundations of regional progress with the aim of facilitating development.
- > “Environmental conservation/disaster prevention,” with preservation of the natural environment as its main theme, and the objective of minimizing the environmental burden arising from development.

Based on the above, the following “elements,” numbered from (1) to (5), are designated as “Mid-term Objectives.”

(1) The Formulation of Regional Development Policies

With regards to regional development, it is important to clarify the direction and desired outcomes of future development from a broad and overall perspective, and to drive development towards that vision.

(2) The Promotion of Regional Economic Development (economic development)

In order to enrich the lives of people living in regional areas, economic revitalization and progress is crucial.

(3) Improvements Related to Basic Living Conditions (social development)

As part of the various projects and activities being conducted in developing countries, aiming to achieve regional economic revitalization by responding to current problems and issues is important, however, at the same time it is important that living standards of people living in those regional areas are raised by improving basic living conditions, and this includes improving the living conditions of the poor.

(4) The Promotion of Regional Environmental Conservation and Disaster Prevention Strategies (environmental conservation/disaster prevention strategies)

Development that proceeds in harmony with the natural environment, the preservation and restoration of regional environments, and the strengthening of disaster prevention capacities are important in regional development.

(5) Capacity Development for Regional Development (the establishment and strengthening of implementation systems)

In order to implement all of the objectives mentioned above, strengthening the capacity of related institutions starting with government institutions involved in regional development, the establishment of systems for advancing regional development, and human resources development are necessary.

Development Objective 2 Regional Development

Regional development may be characterized as having the objectives of regional promotion and the correction of regional disparities, however, urban development places emphasis on the view that the various developmental elements within cities must be appropriately controlled.

The major issue in urban development is “the appropriate management of concentrating and expanding urban areas (city areas), and the maintenance, restoration, and creation of healthier residential environments,” and this can be broadly broken into the following elements.

- The formulation of urban development policies and plans
- The implementation of urban development policies and plans

The realization of urban development policies and plans can further be broken into the following five structural elements of, and tasks for implementing urban development:

- “The formulation of land-use plans” that aim towards healthy urban spaces
- “Urban infrastructure improvements” for urban progress and raising living standards
- “The upgrading of residential environments” for the purpose of healthy living spaces
- “Urban environmental conservation, and the strengthening of disaster resistance” for the purpose of urban safety, and sustained progress
- “Capacity development” for the purpose of sustained urban management

Based on the above, the following “elements,” numbered from (1) to (6), are designated as “Mid-term Objectives.”

(1) The Formulation of Urban Development Policies

In solving urban problems that require cross-sectoral approaches, it is essential that a consensus is built between all of the various stakeholders including government (central and local), the private sector, residents, and NGOs. “The formulation of urban development policies” is important because it communicates the results of basic consensus formation that takes place between the various stakeholders.

(2) The Formulation of Land-Use Plans

Considering that various and diverse elements are “concentrated” in cities, the necessity of management for the appropriate positioning of these individual elements becomes apparent. In order to create healthy city spaces, the most basic and highly essential factors in urban planning are land-use regulations and guidance.

(3) Integrated Infrastructure Improvement

Establishing and improving infrastructure is absolutely essential as a foundation for allowing city residents to lead healthy and safe lifestyles, and facilitating efficient economic activity. Urban infrastructure forms part of urban spaces over long periods, and it is therefore important to progress with facility improvements that fit in with the city’s mid- to long-term development strategy.

(4) The Upgrading of Residential Environments

Residential environments are one of the Basic Human Needs (BHN). Since population density in city areas is becoming quite high, an extremely important development objective is the upgrading of the extremely poor residential environments found in low income areas (slums) as a strategy for dealing with poverty. This can be done by providing the necessary infrastructure and dwellings, for example.

(5) Urban Environmental Conservation and the Strengthening of Disaster Prevention

In order to secure the sustainability of cities, and achieve an improvement in the quality of city environments we are advocating the idea of improving environments through the reduction of environmental burdens, and this can be achieved, for example, through “cities that coexist with nature (ecocities)” in developed countries. It is also important to maintain the objectives of environmental impact countermeasures and disaster prevention strengthening, with the basic aim of preserving the health and safety of city residents.

(6) The Strengthening of Administrative Capacity for Urban Development

In order to make development strategies that were formulated as urban development milestones operational, it is important to appropriately conduct these strategies in correspondence with the changes that occur in urban areas.

It is important that the skills and ownership of people involved in urban planning and urban development, including residents, are increased, and that systems and frameworks that go beyond the organizational level are created, and that they act as an integrated whole.

3. Directions of JICA’s Cooperation

3-1 Basic Concept

In considering priority issues in urban and regional development, it is essential that a framework for cooperation based on JICA’s basic policies is formed in relation to the following basic concept headings: “Promotion of urban and regional development based on the perspective of Human Security,” “Promoting the best mix of inputs,” “Promotion of coordination and partnership with other international cooperation activities,” and “Creating scenarios for the realization of future visions.”

3-2 Priority Issues

(1) Integrated and comprehensive approach

It is essential that an integrated and comprehensive approach is pursued in urban and regional development. The following can be given as such integrated and comprehensive approaches.

- A comprehensive approach through the integration of component factors that correspond to regional needs and issues

It is important to take the most appropriate comprehensive approach that is based on an effective combination of the Mid-term Objectives identified in the Development Objectives Chart as component factors.

- An approach that integrates urban development and regional development

It is essential to consider urban development and regional development from an integrated perspective, and to base it on a wide regional view that includes the urban areas in question. It is also essential to take heed of the relationships between urban and regional areas in pursuing the issue of development.

- A comprehensive approach that seeks balance in the trade-offs between the various factors

It is essential to pursue progress while maintaining an appropriate balance, and giving consideration to the various factors involved, such as development and the environment, economic progress and poverty, and so forth.

(2) Emphasis on capacity development

It is important to emphasize capacity development for urban development and regional development from a perspective that places emphasis on effects (outcomes). It is also vital to develop urban and regional social systems that are able to cope with changes in the social environment and needs in a flexible manner after the development planning process.

(3) Priority issues in regional development approaches

In regional development, it is essential that development that achieves a balance between “economic development,” “social development,” and “environmental conservation” is pursued with the aim of rectifying regional disparities, while aiming towards regional progress in which regional residents are central.

(4) Priority issues in urban development approaches

In urban development, it is essential to pursue development that focuses on balancing “land-use guidance and regulations,” “the establishment of urban infrastructure,” “the upgrading of residential environments,” and “environmental conservation and disaster management,” with the aim of suppressing the negative impacts on urban areas. Also, there exist individual issues unique to each city, such as the establishment of housing and urban districts, and infrastructure and urban public services, and it is essential to provide cooperation in response to these individual demands.

3-3 Issues for Future Consideration

The following consideration items can be given as urban and regional development tasks for JICA to improve its effective and efficient operations as well as to strengthen its efforts.

(1) Continuous examination of the development objectives chart and of priority issues

It is essential that monitoring and ex-post inspection of projects are carried out, and that the Development Objectives Chart is continually updated and modified.

(2) Further consideration of the state of cooperation based on the perspective of human security

It is essential that we properly investigate how to incorporate the perspective of human security into cooperation efforts. It will also be essential to examine methods for utilizing Japan’s experience, knowledge, and technology for reconstruction support in a more effective way.

(3) Consideration of capacity development

It will be essential to examine methods for efficient and effective human resources development and institutional capacity development, including case studies of multilateral and bilateral aid agencies.

(4) Considering participatory approach

It will be essential to consider methods of effectively and efficiently driving participatory approaches forward, since a participatory approach that involves all of the various stakeholders plays an important role in achieving regional development in which the region itself is central.

(5) Consideration of desired inputs

Since international cooperation is continually diversifying, it will be essential to act in response to these changes, consider appropriate inputs and to examine possible evaluation methods.

Chapter 1 Overview of Urban and Regional Development

1-1 The Current State of Urban and Regional Development

(1) The progression of urbanization

The total global population was 6.1 billion in the year 2000, having increased by a factor of 2.4 times over a 50 year period. The urbanization rate (the number of people living in cities as a proportion of total population) also rose 17.3 percentage points, from 29.7% in 1950 to 47.0% in 2000. These figures mean that almost half of the world's population lives in urban areas. Based on United Nations estimates of urban population, the global urbanization rate is predicted to reach 60%¹ in the year 2030. In developing countries in particular, the degree of population increase and the progression of urbanization is large, and although nearly 40% of the world's urban population was concentrated in developing countries in 1950, this figure is predicted to reach 80% in 2030, indicating that rapid urbanization can be expected to continue in these countries.

The rapid advance of urbanization in developing countries

The main factors giving rise to the progression of urbanization are: 1) natural growth in urban populations; 2) the flow of population from rural to urban areas; and 3) the urbanization of rural areas. Urbanization itself produces both positive and negative effects, and these are influenced by the maturity of the city, economic and social conditions, the level of social infrastructure, and natural characteristics.

In developed countries, there are numerous examples where the development of cities leads to development of the whole country, and also of localities following on from the experience of urbanization and actively taking on the creation of appealing bases.

The emergence of various urban problems due to rapid urbanization

(2) Emergence of urban and regional problems

However, when appropriate land use and improvements in urban infrastructure and facilities are unable to keep up, rapidly progressing urbanization gives rise to various problems, including the deterioration of urban residential environments, heavy traffic, the deterioration of public safety, and the emergence of squatters and slums. Because large cities play a role as national and regional centers, the emergence of these urban problems creates a situation where the decline and paralysis of urban functions and services further leads to stagnating economic and industrial development in regional society and on a national level. In short, there exist cases where urban problems expanded into relatively wide scale problems affecting whole areas surrounding cities, and into

¹ Kato (2001) p. 31

problems on a national level.

There also exist cases where adverse effects on urban areas were brought about by regional economic decay and lagging improvement in social infrastructure in regional areas and the peripherals areas around cities. The circumstances of stagnating regional areas aside, further escalations of stagnation in regional areas create a situation that gives rise to adverse environmental and other effects. There is also the risk of regional stagnation progressing to a national level.

'Concentration and expansion' in urban areas, and 'outflow and stagnation' in regional areas are intimately related

'Concentration and expansion' in urban areas, and 'outflow and stagnation' in regional areas are intimately related. It is important to be aware of this, and move to solve problems with a regional view point.

Urban and regional areas do not exist independent of each other, but rather are interrelated and affect one another. Therefore, it is essential that urban problems and regional problems are not seen as individual matters, but that a problem solving approach that encompasses both, in other words, a comprehensive and integrated approach built on a regional framework, is followed.

In recent years, many developing countries have pursued regional decentralization in order to more effectively deal with regional needs and problems, and an important task will be to promote developments that aim to create equilibrium in regional expansion.

Based on the above, this report will consider urban and regional development as one of the development issues, and describe views on the cooperation activities.

1-2 Definition of Urban and Regional Development

(1) What are cities and regions?

The definitions and interpretations of "city," or "urban," and "region" vary across countries and societies, but they can be thought of as boundaries that indicate a particular place or area. In particular, cities may be taken as 'areas in which large numbers of people gather and reside, resulting in a very high population density,' or as 'economic, political, and cultural centers, and the focal point of major traffic routes.' A definition for the term "regional area" that contrasts it with cities to indicate rural areas (including fishing and mountain villages), does exist, however, the JICA publication, Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects, already contains a definition for the term "rural area," and our cooperation in rural development has already been described.² In this report, "regions" are therefore defined as 'wide areas that encompass both urban and rural areas.'

² Institute for International Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (2004) p. 5

(2) Definition of urban and regional development

Various urban and regional problems are occurring within certain cities and regions, and the issues involved are complex and interrelated. Further, as regional needs diversify, there exist many matters that cannot be dealt with through cooperation on an individual problem solving basis alone, and these problems must be faced and dealt with from an overall city or regional perspective.

Cities and regions of developing countries are diverse in terms of tradition, culture, religion, and ethnic composition, and an important task moving forward will be to provide cooperation that is sensitive to the unique characteristics of individual cities and regions.

The aim of city and regional development is 'to create more plentiful living environments,' and compared to other development objectives: 1) it requires a cross sector approach involving a wide range of issues such as economy, society, the environment, and systems; and 2) it is essential that consideration is given to the existence of the various stakeholders, such as government (central and local), private businesses, private citizens, and NGOs.

Further, the implementation of development assistance should focus on the people involved. The beneficiaries of urban and regional development are the residents of the particular cities or regions, and also those in surrounding areas that realize positive effects as development progresses.

In this respect, urban and regional development does not aim to solve problems through individual and unrelated facilities upgrades, but rather it looks at the various problems that cities and regions face from an overall city or regional perspective, mobilizing the hidden potential of the people involved. Through an integrated approach that realizes greater economic and social development, it brings about an improved standard of living, greater security, and may even contribute to the progress of the surrounding regions, or of the country as a whole.

1-3 International Trends in Assistance

(1) International declarations

With the acceleration of urbanization in developing countries, and the further escalation of urban problems, the United Nations has taken a central role and established a set of international development objectives. Significant international conferences and declarations pertaining to the issue of urban and regional development are described below.

1) Habitat II³

This conference, focusing on urban human settlements, was held in June 1996 in Istanbul, Turkey, and resulted in the adoption of the Habitat Agenda document, a comprehensive declaration on the issues, policies, and efforts required to deal with the problems arising. Its aim is to ‘offer a positive vision of sustainable human settlements, and to build together a world where everyone can live in a safe home with the promise of a decent life of dignity, good health, safety, happiness and hope.’ A review session was held in New York in June 2001, and this reconfirmed the importance of the Habitat Agenda. World poverty has long been an issue, and urbanization had further progressed since Habitat II. It was also decided that reviews would be undertaken on a continuous basis.

2) Millennium Development Goals: MDGs

The Millennium Declaration, setting out the goals of international society for the 21st century, was adopted by Member States of the United Nations in New York, in September 2000. The document contains 8 development goals that should be fulfilled by the year 2015. Goal 7 is to “Ensure Environmental Sustainability,” and part of this goal is Target 11: “By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.”

3) The World Summit on Sustainable Development: WSSD

The WSSD was held over August and September, 2002, in Johannesburg, in the Republic of South Africa. This summit resulted in the adoption of the Johannesburg Declaration, the essential aim of which is to share limited available resources effectively and fairly, and to strengthen responses to the problems faced by large cities so that both environmental protection and development can progress together.

(2) International programs

Based on these international declarations, the United Nations and several other donors are providing many programs related to urban and regional development. Of these programs, the following are particularly representative.

1) The Cities Alliance⁴: CDS and CWS

Formed in 1999 with central members such as UN-HABITAT, the World Bank and others, the Cities Alliance engages in knowledge dissemination activities such as conferences, workshops, and studies. Over the past 4 years the Cities Alliance has supported 80 cities in 25 countries, aiming to improve the living environments of city slum dwellers, and to promote the socioeconomic vitality of environmentally sound cities through alignments

³ The United Nations Habitat I meeting was held in 1976 in Vancouver. Two years later in Nairobi, Kenya, the UN Habitat Center (reorganized as UN-HABITAT from 2002) was established out of the UN General Assembly, and began tackling problems associated with urbanization and human settlements.

⁴ Refer to the Cities Alliance web site.

between each city and their development partner nations.

The Cities Alliance defines two strategies. CDS (City Development Strategies) is an approach aimed at raising the technology, skills, and awareness of governments through support and guidance of local government activities, with the goals of improving city governance and management, achieving economic growth, increases in employment and investment, and the reduction of poverty. CWS (Cities Without Slums) is based on one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals: “By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.” The program focuses on upgrading slums, and formulates Slum Upgrade Action Plans.

2) Urban Management Program (UMP)⁵

Established in 1986 through the efforts of UN-HABITAT, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank, this is an international technical support program for cities and towns. Its main fields of activity are the support of policies for urban poverty alleviation, urban environmental management, and participatory urban governance. With a network covering 140 cities in 58 countries, it provides participants with a platform for conferences and information sharing on urban management themes.

1-4 Trends in Japan’s Assistance

(1) Japan’s assistance policies

Japan’s assistance has been conducted according to the “Official Development Assistance Charter (former ODA Charter)” (1992), the “Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance” (1999), and the “Official Development Assistance Charter (new ODA Charter)” (2003). These documents do not define a particular direction for assistance in urban and regional development, however, the main themes given in the new 2003 ODA Charter⁶ were: 1) poverty reduction, 2) sustainable growth, 3) addressing global issues, and 4) peace-building.

A new “Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance”⁷ was announced in 2005. Mention is first of all made of Japan’s perspective of “human security.” It then identifies as priority issues, poverty reduction, sustainable growth, the addressing of global issues, and peace-building, and finishes with “measures to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of assistance.” The following aspects of these approaches and specific actions for

⁵ Refer to the UMP web site.

⁶ The basic policy categories given in the new “ODA Charter” (August 2003) are: 1) Supporting self-help efforts of developing countries, 2) Perspective of “Human Security,” 3) Assurance of fairness, 4) Utilization of Japan’s experience and expertise, and 5) Partnership and collaboration with the international community.

Refer to the “ODA Charter” on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan web site.

⁷ Refer to the “Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance” on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan web site.

dealing with priority issues are particularly related to the issue of urban and regional development.

- “Approach and specific actions regarding poverty reduction”: balanced development that expands basic social services.
- “Approach and specific actions regarding sustainable growth”: improvements in economic and social infrastructure, policy formulation, and institution building.
- “Peace-building”: post-conflict restoration assistance, mid- to long-term development assistance, coherent assistance, combination of assistance to governments and local communities.

(2) Trends in JICA's assistance

JICA has conducted international assistance in accordance with these national policies, with the main activities being Technical Cooperation Projects, Development Studies, and Technical Training. Technical cooperation in the area of urban and regional development has also taken place under this framework.

1) Technical Cooperation Projects

Between 1993 and 2003 JICA undertook 616 technical cooperation projects, a small proportion of which, 11 in total (1.8%), corresponded to urban and regional development themes. Most prominent among these projects were the 7 Integrated Area Development Projects.

On a region by region basis, Asia had the most projects with a total of 7, followed by Africa which had 5. On a country by country basis, projects in Indonesia and Kenya were most numerous, with 3 for each.

2) Development Studies

1,976 studies were conducted over the period from 1980 to 2003, and 125⁸ (6.3%) of these fell into the category of urban and regional development. A further 598 studies were closely related to urban and regional development, with 141 of these relating to roads, and 98 to ports and harbors. The most prominent urban and regional development related studies are surveying and mapping studies (34%), followed by Integrated Regional Development Planning Studies (31.2%). All of the surveying and mapping studies are for gathering basic data, and most of the Integrated Regional Development Planning Studies are Master Plan (M/P) Studies.

On a region by region basis, the greatest number of these, 50% in total, are in Asia, followed by Africa (17%), and Central South America (17%). On a country by country basis, Indonesia had 14, Thailand 11, and the Philippines 11 studies.

⁸ “Urban and regional development” is not clearly defined in previous JICA Development Studies. We therefore go by the definition in section “1-2 Definition of Urban and Regional Development” (p. 2) in selecting from projects registered under the categories of “basic development planning,” “regional integrated development planning,” “basic public benefit projects,” “basic social infrastructure,” “urban planning / land development,” “buildings / residences,” and “surveying / mapping.”

3) Technical Training Programs

21,963 Development Training Programs were undertaken over the period from 1988 to 2003, with 4.9%, or 1,087 of those programs in the area of urban and regional development. Category by category, most fell under Integrated Regional Development Planning (23.7%), followed by Basic Social Infrastructure (20.1%).

4) Grant Aid

There were no particular urban and regional development grants over the period from 1999 to 2003, however some related grants, for roads (120 grants) and water supply (107 grants), warrant a mention.

Chapter 2 Effective Approaches for Urban and Regional Development

2-1 Goals of Urban and Regional Development

2-1-1 Development Objectives

(1) Urban Development and Regional Development

Urban and regional development can be broadly divided into “Urban Development” and “Regional Development.” The areas covered by and the issues inherent in each differ, and therefore the approaches to development also naturally differ.

Because “regional development” covers wide areas where several cities and rural areas have organically combined, it needs to tackle integrated problems such as regional disparities, depopulation problems, and regional economic stagnation. Therefore, the various structures within the region (the structure of spaces, industry structure, social structure, etc.) must be properly understood, and the resolution of development issues must be addressed from a more macro perspective.

On the other hand, although various issues are also involved in “urban development,” compared to “regional development,” it covers relatively limited areas, namely cities, and a more concrete set of problems such as infrastructure improvements and the upgrading of residential environments. The approach required here is one that utilizes the know-how of each individual sector.

Given the basic realization as discussed above that different approaches have been taken for the “urban development” and “regional development,” this report will take these two issues as respective development objectives. With consideration given to the size of the range covered by each of these development categories, we first deal with “regional development,” and then follow with a discussion of “urban development.”

(2) Setting Development Objectives

The strategies and approaches for “regional development” and “urban development” differ depending on the development issues that must be resolved. In other words, there are as many development strategies as there are issues to be faced, and breaking down all the development strategies into a number of types, and setting objectives for them is a difficult task. Further, it is important to achieve a neutral balance in development. By breaking strategies down into simple patterns, one may lose sight of the essence of the problems, and this is seldom conducive to solving fundamental issues or stimulating development.

“Regional Development” and “Urban Development” concern multifaceted and integrated problems. It is therefore necessary to combine the various “elements” required for problem resolution in a way that is suitable for each

The issues are broadly categorized into “urban development” and “regional development.”

issue, and to design comprehensive programs that are the most appropriate given the particular circumstances of each city or region.

Therefore, for this development objectives chart, both of the “regional development” and “urban development” are designated as “Development Objectives.”⁹ The set of approaches possible for achieving these objectives are broken down into “Mid-term Objectives” and “Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives” as components, and organized into a tree hierarchy.

2-1-2 Effective Approaches for Urban and Regional Development

Development Objective 1 Regional Development

**Development
Objective 1
Regional
Development**

The aim of the effective approaches for “Regional Development” dealt with in this report is to produce scenarios and concrete overall plans based on mid- to long-term regional progress by facing issues in an appropriate manner, and to unravel complex, integrated problems.

Therefore, the “components” that make up the development objective of “Regional Development” can be divided into three broad themes.

- The formulation of development scenarios
- The formulation of “overall plans” that embody these scenarios
- The construction and strengthening of systems to implement these overall plans

Further, “overall plans” can be divided into the following three categories based on the stage, depth, and needs of development.

- “Economic Development,” focusing on the regional economic development and vitalization with the objective of further promoting and spreading development
- “Social Development,” focusing on the improvements in basic infrastructure with the objective of strengthening the foundation towards regional development
- “Environmental Protection and Disaster Prevention,” focusing on the preservation of the natural environment, with the objective of minimizing the environmental burden arising from development

Based on the above, the following “components,” numbered to , are designated as “Mid-term Objectives.”

Planning of Regional Development Policies (the formulation of development scenarios - Regional Development Policies)

Promotion of Regional Economic Development (overall plans - Economic Development)

⁹ The term “Development Objective” used here is characteristically different from the general meaning of the term “objective” due to the specialized subject matter. It mainly reflects the meaning of the words “field,” “category,” and “component.” However, in order to attain consistency with Approaches for the Systematic Planning of other issues, the term “Development Objective” is retained.

Improvement of Basic Human Needs (overall plans - Social Development)
Regional Promotion of Environmental Protection and Disaster-
Prevention Measures (overall plans - Environmental Protection and
Disaster Prevention)

Capacity Development Regarding Regional Development¹⁰ (the
establishment and strengthening of implementation capacity)

**Mid-term Objective
1-1
Planning of Regional
Development
Policies**

- Sub-targets of Mid-term
Objective
- Planning Studies
 - Formulation of Regional
Development Strategies

Mid-term Objective 1-1 Planning of Regional Development Policies

With regards to “regional development,” it is important to clarify the direction and desired outcomes of future development from a broad, overall perspective, and to drive development towards this vision. Therefore, “Planning of Regional Development Policies” is given as the first Mid-term Objective.

In formulating regional development plans and making decision on the future direction, it is important to first understand the current circumstances and the development issues faced by a region, and to take stock of the resources that may be used in conjunction with development.

In order to ascertain regional trends, and decide on future directions and development strategies, it is important to not only focus on the current situation, but to accumulate basic data over a number of years.

Basic informational materials regarding most developing countries, such as statistical data and geographical information, are inadequate. There are consequently many cases of regional development plans proceeding without a proper understanding or analysis of the current situation, with the result that there are many plans of dubious effectiveness, and this impedes effective, efficient regional development. In order to accurately understand and analyze the current situation of a region, what is required, for example, is an understanding of current social and economic indicators, and the production of topographic maps and GIS.

In addition, estimated future populations and development frames are required in order to effectively decide upon a framework for future plans. However, there are many cases where issues are not adequately framed due to the inadequacy of basic materials and estimation techniques in developing countries.

Among the various projects and activities in developing countries, there are many examples of efforts that stop at localized responses to current problems and issues. This is why from a regional perspective, cases can be seen where project activities themselves are extremely ineffective, or where the effectiveness is halved. For example, a new industrial complex may have been completed, but since the layout of regional facilities was not sufficiently ascertained, the complex gives rise to traffic congestion. Another example is that of a major facility that was planned to vitalize a region, turning instead into a nuisance

¹⁰ In JICA (2004a), capacity development is defined as “the development process by which individuals, organizations, institutions and societies develop their abilities, individually and collectively, to perform functions, solve problems and achieve objectives.”

facility because sufficient consideration was not given to land use in the surrounding area. In addition, it is also possible to imagine facilities becoming unusable immediately after planning and completion because too much attention was paid to current problems, and not enough to future visions and framings.

In order to solve these problems moving forward, analyzing the interrelationships between each of these problems, and formulating regional development strategies that incorporate mid- to long-term directions and strategies based on regional characteristics will be essential.

The actual tasks required to achieve these things may include the formulation of social and economic development frames, land use planning, new infrastructure planning, and the formulation of regional development strategies. In particular, regarding regional development, including the planning process, the proactive participation of regional inhabitants will be more than ever required. However, measures for facilitating this are not yet adequately developed, and an important task moving forward will be to develop the procedures required for participation-based regional development planning.

Land use planning is an important element in formulating regional development plans, and in doing this, it is important to pay attention to natural land use and natural environment conservation. It will also be necessary to be aware of the details of the forthcoming JICA Thematic Guideline for “Natural Environment Conservation.”

JICA's Activities

The assessment and analysis of current regional circumstances is conducted as one component of development planning. However, these things are not dealt with as individual projects.

Significant cooperation is conducted in relation to geographical data¹¹ such as topographic maps and GIS, some of the basic informational materials in plan formation. Further, various Integrated Regional Development Projects are formulated through Development Studies.

**Mid-term Objective
1-2
Promotion of
Regional Economic
Development**

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective
- Local Industry Promotion
- System Development for Investment Promotion
- Infrastructure Development Supporting Economic Activities

Mid-term Objective 1-2 Promotion of Regional Economic Development

In order to enrich the lives of people living in regional areas, economic revitalization and progress is crucial. The second Mid-term Objective is therefore “Promotion of Regional Economic Development.”

In order to achieve regional economic vitalization, factors such as the vitalization of regional industries, and the innovations of new companies and entrepreneurs are essential. The diminishing vitality of regional areas has been indicated, and one factor contributing to this is the flow of the labor force to urban areas, resulting from, for example, reductions in local labor absorption capacity, and young people leaving their home towns. The issue is to prevent decline in the regional vitality, and the measures towards the issue may help in

¹¹ Refer to JICA (2004c)

making regional areas more attractive, and in restoring pride in and attachment to the areas.

One of the concrete measures for that is the promotion of agriculture and fisheries in developing countries. The issue here is the creation of added value, and improved access to markets. Another issue is promotion of small- to mid-scale industries, involving small and medium enterprises and local industry. It is necessary to focus on advancement not only in domestic markets but also in overseas markets. Advancement into large-scale industries is also desirable. However, regional progress has a potentially large effect on the traditions and lifestyles of regional inhabitants, so it is essential that the form and speed of development be carefully examined.

In addition, the tourism industry has a wide-ranging influence, with economic impact in many industries such as transportation and accommodation, and the food and beverage industry. It also leads to increases in employment, tax revenue, and the inflow of foreign funds. Tourism promotion plans are present in many regional areas as part of regional economic vitalization strategies, and it is essential that we pay attention to these points as we move forward with regional development.

It is important to examine local industrial development not just from the perspective of regional development, but also with a view to how industrial promotion will be done. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to be aware of the details of the JICA Thematic Guideline for “Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises.”¹²

In addition, in order to further promote local industry, it will be necessary to devise strategies to assist the poor in these regional areas, so it is necessary to take into consideration the details of “Development Objective 2: Maintenance and Improvement of Income Level of the Poor” of the Thematic Guideline for “Poverty Reduction Issue.”¹³

In order to revitalize regional economies, it is important that local industries be promoted by using inherent local resources such as people and the physical environment. However, depending on the region, the ability of these factors to revitalize local economies may be limited, and in some cases, external stimuli that act as catalysts to induce regional economic development may be required.

In many developing countries, stimulus packages and improvements of systems and laws to attract outside industries are being aggressively implemented with the aim of pushing regional economic development forward and achieving fresh vitality. The enticement of industry from outside does not

¹² In the JICA Institute for International Cooperation (2002), the Development Objectives identified are “1. Development and Operation of a Conducive Business Environment to the Growth of SMEs,” “2. Development of SMEs that Increase Industrial Competitiveness,” and “3. Development of SMEs Contributing to Revitalizing Local Communities and Creating Employment.”

¹³ In the JICA Institute for International Cooperation (2003a), under Development Objective 2 “Maintenance and Improvement of Income Levels of the Poor,” the Mid-term Objectives identified are “2-1 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries,” “2-2 Maintenance and Improvement of Income through Expansion of Non-agricultural / Fishery Employment Opportunities,” and “2-3 Development of Industrial Infrastructure.”

only create employment opportunities for those that work there, it also gives rise to new employment and economic effects in related local industries. Further, the entry of new industries advances the technological capabilities of regional industries, leads to human resource development, and therefore has pronounced effects on regional development and promotion.

Institutional development aimed at promoting investment should not be approached only from a regional development perspective, but the way in which systems for trade and investment will be developed is also essential, and the JICA Thematic Guideline for “Trade and Investment Promotion”¹⁴ are pertinent to this.

Infrastructure supports the economic growth of countries and regions, and through the redistribution of wealth, it improves and ensures a sustained increase in individual quality of life, and infrastructure also performs the role of inducing private sector investment.¹⁵ In particular, promoting the advancement of economic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, ports and harbors, railways, airports, power stations, electricity distribution infrastructure, gas pipelines, electronic communications infrastructure, and irrigation provides a foundation for economic growth, and contributes to the reduction of poverty. However, the inadequacy of infrastructure is evident in many developing countries, and an important task will be to continue with infrastructure improvements that adequately meet needs.

Although individual improvements in infrastructure are important for luring industry, the development of industrial zones to receive inflows of industrial activity will also be an effective measure.

Improvements in economic infrastructure should not be considered only from a regional development perspective, since it is also important to respond to the issues of each individual sector. Therefore, it will be necessary to heed the forthcoming JICA Thematic Guideline for “Industrial Infrastructure.”

JICA's Activities

As part of the formulation of Integrated Area Development Projects, an important component for regional development will be the formulation of regional development plans that take into account important factors for economic development. Within this area, activities include proposing measures and systems for promoting local industry and investment, and the proposal of infrastructure projects for economic development, from a regional development perspective.

¹⁴ In the JICA Institute for International Cooperation (2003b), the Development Objectives identified are “1. Strengthening Responsive Capacity for Promoting Trade and Investment within the International Framework,” “2. Capacity Building for Trade Promotion,” and “3. Capacity Building for Foreign Direct Investment Promotion.”

¹⁵ Refer to JICA (2004b)

**Mid-term Objective
1-3
Improvement of
Basic Human Needs**

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective
- Development of Essential Social Infrastructure
- Strengthening the Community Approach

Mid-term Objective 1-3 Improvement of Basic Human Needs

As part of the various projects and activities being conducted in developing countries, aiming to achieve regional economic revitalization by responding to current problems and issues is important. At the same time, it is important to raise the living standards of people living in these regional areas by improving basic living conditions, and this includes improving the living conditions of the poor. Therefore, “Improvement of Basic Human Needs” is given as the third Mid-term Objective.

An essential task is establishing an improved social infrastructure that is fundamental to everyday life such as water supply and sewage systems, schools, and medical facilities.

When establishing these types of social infrastructure it is important not to focus on individual facilities, but to approach planning the establishment of infrastructure from a regional perspective. Further, it is desirable to plan and develop the social facilities related to healthcare and education, with a view to establishing a regional network that can act as a base for public services.

Infrastructure gives rise to economic development, and through this, it is possible to improve standards of living. On the other hand, however, large-scale infrastructure projects in particular, depending on their characteristics, may expand the gap between the rich and poor classes. In order to ameliorate these effects and to achieve the redistribution of benefits through economic development, therefore, it is also necessary to take the poor class into consideration at the program level.^{16,17}

Furthermore, there is also a concern that large-scale infrastructure projects in developing countries may involve the involuntary resettlement of residents. It is therefore important to ensure that activities remain within the “JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations.”

In order to continue improving social infrastructure, it is necessary to take the poor into consideration, and it is therefore also necessary to heed the details of “Development Objective 3 Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor” of the JICA Thematic Guideline for “Poverty Reduction.”¹⁸

In order to push regional development forward, the local residents, not just governmental institutions, must play a central role. By persuading local residents to think about how they might improve regional living conditions and how they can autonomously improve the residential environment, and also encouraging them to act, can lead to the resolution of the various regional issues. It is therefore important to support the various NGO activities, resident activities, and community activities taking place in many regional areas in developing countries.

¹⁶ “Program level” may refer to integrated approaches that go beyond country / regional levels and sectors.

¹⁷ Refer to JICA (2004d)

¹⁸ In the JICA Institute for International Cooperation (2003a), under Development Objective 3 “Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor,” the Mid-term Objectives identified are “3-1 Improvement of Educational Standards of the Poor,” “3-2 Improvement of Health Conditions of the Poor,” and “3-3 Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor.”

Many of various community activities are implemented in accordance with specific aims or to respond to each issue. From the perspective of regional development, however, linking these activities with each other and establishing regional partnership are important.

Regarding community development, it will be necessary to heed the forthcoming JICA Guideline for “Community Development.”

JICA's Activities

In the area of basic human needs, JICA has contributed with the formulation of plans, and technical cooperation in individual technologies for the establishment and improvement of the facilities for water supply and sewage, health and medicine, and education services. However, these cooperation activities have not proceeded on the basis of regional development plans that recognize the interrelationships between the issues, and they have been limited to responses to individual sector objectives. In addition, there are many cases where governmental efforts in facility maintenance are inadequate, and we also conduct cooperation and make recommendations with the aim of establishing community-based maintenance systems.

**Mid-term Objective
1-4
Regional Promotion
of Environmental
Protection and
Disaster-Prevention
Measures**

**Mid-term Objective 1-4 Regional Promotion of Environmental
Protection and Disaster-Prevention Measures**

The development of processes in harmony with the natural environment, the preservation and restoration of regional environments, and the strengthening of disaster prevention capacities are important in “Regional Development.” “Regional Promotion of Environmental Protection and Disaster-Prevention Measures” is therefore given as the fourth Mid-term Objective.

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective
- Restoration and Protection of Natural Environment
- Prevention of Daily-Life-Induced and Industrial Pollution (i.e. Air and Water Pollution)
- Promotion of Disaster Prevention Measures

As development progresses, problems arise, including deterioration of the natural environment and ecology, such as trees, greenery and waterside areas. In addition, the areas where development has not progressed also suffer from problems that contribute to the erosion of the natural environment, such as the excess logging of trees by the poor in remote regional areas. In order for regional progress to continue in a sustainable manner, it is essential that development undertaken proceed in harmony with the natural environment and ecology of the region and surrounding area. These natural environments are not just a habitat for living things, but also have a diverse range of functions, including as “open spaces (safe / disaster prevention areas),” in “expressing regional characteristics (scenery),” and in “environmental conservation,” providing peacefulness in the lives of regional inhabitants. It is therefore imperative that the conservation and restoration of the natural environment proceeds in conjunction with regional development.

Conservation and restoration of the natural environment should not only be approached from a regional development perspective, but is also necessary to take action in response to individual sector issues. Therefore, it will be necessary to heed the forthcoming Guideline for “Natural Environment Conservation.”

As regional development progresses, it is expected that the burden on the atmosphere will increase due to emissions from increased numbers of vehicles and new industrial zones in the region.

In addition, new industrial zones and rising regional populations lead to increases in factory and industrial wastewater, and domestic wastewater, and this gives rise to water pollution in oceans, bays, lakes, rivers and the like.

Promoting strategies for avoiding daily-life-induced and industrial environmental pollution in regional areas is important for sustainable regional development.

There are a number of places in developing countries relying on groundwater as the main source of water supply, and therefore groundwater management strategies will also be important in securing safe water.

There are limits to what can be achieved with waste management at the individual village and town level, and the establishment of regional waste management systems is also important.

These issues should not be approached from a regional development perspective only, but actions should also be taken in response to individual sector issues. It will therefore be necessary to heed the forthcoming JICA Guideline for “Air Pollution,” “Water Pollution,” and “Industrial Waste Management.”

Regional development that allows a safe community to be managed is an extremely important issue.

In order to minimize damage caused by earthquake, wind, flood and fire, developing regional spaces to adequately cope with natural disasters is important. At the same time, other strategies that encourage the cooperation of regional inhabitants with government in institution building for example, are also important.

It is also important to conduct training, and to establish rescue and relief systems in anticipation of large-scale disasters in regions where natural disasters can be expected, or where they consistently occur with some frequency.

These issues should not be approached from a regional development perspective only, but actions should also be taken in response to individual sector issues. It will therefore be necessary to heed the forthcoming Thematic Guideline for “Disaster Management (Disaster Prevention).”

JICA's Activities

JICA has conducted cooperation relating to mining and environmental pollution in many countries, and has regarded the environmental management as one of the most important issues. Currently, particularly regarding regional development, we pay close attention to environmental and social concerns, conducting screening and scoping in accordance with the “JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations” before formulating plans. There are cases where the conservation and restoration of the natural environment are dealt with as one of the components in formulating regional development plans. On the other hand, although there have been studies and plans that have as their main objectives dealing with daily-life-induced and industrial environmental

pollution, there are almost no regional development plans that deal with this as a component.

**Mid-term Objective
1-5
Capacity
Development
Regarding Regional
Development**

Mid-term Objective 1-5 Capacity Development Regarding Regional Development

In order to implement all of the objectives mentioned above, strengthening the capacity of related institutions starting with government institutions involved in regional development, the establishment of systems for advancing regional development, and human resource development will also be necessary. “Capacity Development Regarding Regional Development” is therefore given as the fifth Mid-term Objective.

- Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective
- Enhancement of Formulation and Implementation System of Regional Development Plans
 - Decentralization
 - Strengthening of Interregional Cooperation
 - Human Resource Development

Central and local governments in the relevant countries are the institutions chiefly involved in the formulation of the main body of plans for regional development; however, systems for planning and implementing regional development are not well established in many developing countries. In particular, since the concept of regional development is not clearly defined, there are many cases where responsibility is not consistently allocated among relevant departments.

There are also cases where legal systems, and broader administrative institutions and systems are not well developed, and hence increasing governmental capacity by strengthening the system of planning and developing law and institutions is important.

In addition to planning capacity, the strengthening of capacity for the post-planning implementation of regional development plans is also important.

Possible tools (measures) for achieving this may include the creation of manuals for the regional development, gathering of statistical data, the establishment of regular updating systems, the establishment of GIS (Geographical Information Systems), and the topographic mapping.

These issues should not be approached from a regional development perspective only, but actions should also be taken in response to individual sector issues.

Although the decentralization of government has begun in many developing countries, the reality of vulnerable financial foundations, and the nonexistence of systems and frameworks for implementation mean that these tasks are not progressing sufficiently.

Although the importance of the decentralization of government is well understood in developed countries, environments and conditions in these countries are not adequate to enable its implementation. Therefore, it will be necessary to work towards the creation of environments that allow the autonomous formulation of regional development plans, while continuing support for systems and the financial side, and keeping in mind the issues of strengthening cooperation between central and regional government as well as human resource development.

These issues should not be approached from a regional development perspective only, but actions should also be taken in response to individual sector

issues. It will therefore be necessary to heed the forthcoming JICA Thematic Guideline for “Government Decentralization.”

In order to further propel regional development, it will be necessary to consider the allocation of roles, competition, and cooperation not only within the region, but also between related regional areas. Assume, for example, that two adjacent regional areas with similar development directions both target the same industry and succeed in attracting the development of a large-scale industrial complex. The regions would be competing with one another, and from a wider regional perspective, the effectiveness of such regional development may be extremely low, or it may even have negative effects. It is important for each individual reaching to fully utilize its individual characteristics and potential in advancing development; however, it is also essential that more effective and efficient regional development be pursued through interregional cooperation and the allocation of certain roles. Regarding this, it is naturally necessary to consider regional development on the basis of the direction of higher-level plans, such as national economic development plans.

Various sectors also exist within regions, and it is necessary to pursue regional development with a cross-cutting and integrated view of these sectors. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to build and strengthen cross-sectoral institutions such as local government alliances, and to strengthen cross-sectoral interaction.

In order to improve the capacity of regional development systems, it is important to strengthen the capacity of the human resources involved. In the past, the human resources in government-related institutions were seen as important. However, these are not the only people involved in regional development; the residents and the companies in the region are also involved, and it is important to develop human resources in each of these areas to enable all three parties to tackle regional development together.

Broadly, there are two aspects to human resource development, the first being the strengthening of quantity. In many regional government bodies, a poor financial situation means that human resources involved in regional development are limited, and it is important to strengthen volume through the expansion of governmental human resources, and the participation of regional residents and businesses in regional development.

Another aspect is the strengthening of the quality of human resources. In recent years, the contents of regional development are becoming more sophisticated, involving diversified needs and various factors, and it will be necessary to improve the technology used by, and strengthen the skills of the people involved in, handling these issues.

JICA's Activities

JICA's approach involves dispatching policy advisors to central and regional governmental bodies, engaging in the improvement of administrative capacity and human resource development. JICA also conducts training on the planning methods for regional development, and the advancement of self-government.

Development Objective 1 Regional Development

Mid-term Objective 1-1 Planning of Regional Development Policies (Regional Development Policies)			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Planning Studies	Analysis of the present condition of the region Topographic mapping GIS data creation	60, 63, 72, 76	- Examples of technical cooperation relating to topographic mapping and GIS data creation are given below. - A Study on the Establishment of GIS Map Data for Cambodia (Cambodia), The Establishment of GIS Base Map Data for Mekong River Basin in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos), The Study on Urgent Establishment of Topographic Mapping in the East Timor (East Timor), The Establishment of Comprehensive Geographic Database System for the National Rehabilitation and Development in Republic of Angola (Angola), etc.
Formulation of Regional Development Strategies	Formulation of population/development frameworks Formulation of social economic framework Formulation of land use planning Formulation of infrastructure development plan Promotion of participatory regional development plan Formulation of regional development strategies (vision of strategies)	10, 14, 16, 32, 37	- Falls under development study categories for Integrated Regional Development M/Ps (masterplans). - Examples of Integrated Regional Development M/Ps are given below. - The Development Study on Comprehensive Regional Development Plan for the Western Part of Kalimantan (Indonesia), The Study on the Cebu Integrated Area Development Master Plan (Philippines), The Sub-regional Development Study of the Upper-southern Part of Thailand (Thailand), Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan (Tanzania), The Study on Regional Development of Konin Province in the Republic of Poland (Poland)

Mid-term Objective 1-2 Promotion of Regional Economic Development (Economic Development)			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Local Industry Promotion	Development and promotion of indigenous industry Vitalization of local and service industry Revitalization and promotion of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and industry * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises. * Please refer to Development Objective 2: Maintenance and Improvement of Income Level of the Poor of Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction. (Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects for Poverty Reduction, JICA)		- Economic development is an important component of regional development within Integrated Regional Development M/Ps, the essential elements of which are the promotion of regional industry, the improvement of systems for promoting investment, and the improvement of infrastructure to support economic activity.
System Development for Investment Promotion	Attraction of industries from the outside Law and system development for the attraction from the outside Promotion of the tourism-related industries * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Trade and Investment Promotion.	4, 20, 27, 29, 35	- The following are examples of Integrated Regional Development M/Ps where these elements are major themes. - Study for Promotion of Investments and Exports for the Balanced Economic Development in Republic of Chile (Chile), Study on Economic Development, Focusing on the Eastern Region, of the Republic of El Salvador (El Salvador), The study on the Regional Development plan for the lower northeast and the upper east regions in the Kingdom of Thailand (Thailand), Integrated Regional Development Study of Northern Jordan (Jordan), Study on the Regional Development Plan for the Eastern Black Sea Region in the Republic of Turkey (DOKAP) (Turkey), The Study for the Land Use Plan in the Coastal Zones of the Tourist Planning Units in the Republic of Costa Rica (Costa Rica)

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Infrastructure Development Supporting Economic Activities	<p>Industrial complex development</p> <p>Promotion of economic infrastructure (i.e. roads, bridges, ports, railroads, airports, power plants, equipment of electrical transmission and distribution, gas pipelines, telecommunications equipment and irrigation facilities) development</p> <p>* It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Industrial Infrastructure.</p>		

Mid-term Objective 1-3 Improvement of Basic Human Needs (Social Development)			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Development of Essential Social Infrastructure	<p>Development of social infrastructure (water supply and sewerage system, schools and medical facilities)</p> <p>Networking among the hubs of public social services locally provided (i.e. healthcare and education Field)</p> <p>* Please refer to Development Objective 3: Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs of the Poor of Development Objectives Chart for Poverty Reduction. (Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects for Poverty Reduction, JICA)</p>	72, 41	- The Study on Urgent Establishment of Topographic Mapping in the East Timor (East Timor), The Reconstruction Support for the Gujarat-Earthquake Disaster in Devastated Area in India (India)
Strengthening the Community Approach	<p>Supporting and strengthening the community activities</p> <p>Networking among the local community activities</p> <p>* It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Community Development.</p>	Tech. 1	<p>- Study on Economic Development, Focusing on the Eastern Region, of the Republic of El Salvador (El Salvador), NGO partnerships</p> <p>- Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes (Indonesia)</p>

Mid-term Objective 1-4 Regional Promotion of Environmental Protection and Disaster-Prevention Measures (Environmental Protection and Disaster Prevention)			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Restoration and Protection of Natural Environment	<p>Restoration and protection of forest resources</p> <p>Restoration and protection of stream environment</p> <p>Protection of ecology and biological environment</p> <p>Environmental restoration and protection of coastal area</p> <p>Conservation of cultural and historic resources</p> <p>* It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Conservation of the Natural Environment.</p>	31, 36	<p>- The following are examples of Integrated Regional Development M/Ps where conservation and restoration of the natural environment in particular is taken up as an essential component.</p> <p>- The Study on the Integrated Development Master Plan of the Angonia Region (Mozambique), Development Study for Promotion of Local Economy in the Republic of Palau (Palau)</p>
Prevention of Daily-Life-Induced and Industrial Pollution (i.e. Air and Water Pollution)	<p>Promotion of preventive measures for daily-life-induced and industrial pollution</p> <p>Promotion of waste control system by regional unit</p> <p>* Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Air Pollution, Water Pollution, and forthcoming Industrial Waste Management</p>		
Promotion of Disaster Prevention Measures	<p>Promotion of establishment of community preparing for natural disaster</p> <p>* It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Disaster Management (Disaster Prevention).</p>	41	- The Reconstruction Support for the Gujarat-Earthquake Disaster in Devastated Area in India (India)

Mid-term Objective 1-5 Capacity Development Regarding Regional Development			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Enhancement of Formulation and Implementation System of Regional Development Plans	Development of law related to development planning Improvement of administrative Capability of Local Governments Preparation of regional development manual Development of statistics and establishment of the periodical updating system Development of GIS (Geographical Information System) and mapping Promotion of residents involvement in regional development planning * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Democratization and Governance.	Tech. 2, Tech. 6	- Individual experts " policy advisors, " " urban and regional development advisors " - Regional Development Policies for Local Government (Indonesia), The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment and Development Project (Philippines)
Decentralization	Formulation of law and system of decentralization Development of financing system of regional development * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Government Decentralization.		- Individual experts " policy advisors "
Strengthening of Interregional Cooperation	Building and strengthening of cross-sectoral organizations (i.e. local government alliance) Enhancement of implementation capability of the organizations		
Human Resource Development	Increase of the number of staff members concerning regional development Improvement of the quality of staff members concerning regional development	Tech. 3, Tech. 5	- Counterpart training, country specific training - " African Institute for Capacity Development : AICAD " (Kenya), " Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development: SCSRD " (Tanzania)

: JICA has certain experiences of " Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives " as one of the objectives or activities of the projects.
 : JICA has experiences of " Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives " as components of the development studies and development plans.
 Unmarked: JICA has little experience or only has experiences of the dispatch of short-term experts or project formulation advisors.

Development Objective 2 Urban Development

Development Objective 2 Urban Development

Although the objective of urban development is smaller in scale in terms of land area compared to regional development, it is essential to remember that the factors that must be considered in order to achieve the objectives are wide-ranging and various (cross-sectoral), are interrelated in a complex way, and always changing (dynamic). Therefore, it is important to be sufficiently aware of the fact that there are many cases in which objectives must be achieved by addressing approaches in related sectors and fields, and not just the issue-specific approaches of urban development.

Regional promotion and the correction of regional disparities are essential in regional development; however, regarding urban development, it is essential to keep in mind the fact that the various developmental elements within cities must be appropriately controlled.

Therefore, the major issue in urban development is "the appropriate management of concentrating and expanding urban areas (city areas), and the maintenance, restoration, and creation of better living environments," and this can be broadly broken into the following components.

- The formulation of urban development policies and development projects (for better living environments)
- The implementation of urban development policies and projects

“The implementation of urban development policies and projects” can further be broken into the following five structural components of, and tasks for, implementing urban development.

- “Formulation of Land Use Planning” that aim towards healthy urban spaces
- “Development of Urban Infrastructure” for urban progress and raising living standards
- “Improvement of Living Environment” for healthy living spaces
- “Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability” for urban safety and sustainable development
- “Capacity Enhancement” for sustained urban management

Based on the above, the following “components,” numbered from 1 to 5, are designated as “Mid-term Objectives.”

- 1. Planning of Urban Development Policies
- 2. Formulation of Land Use Planning
- 3. Development of Comprehensive Urban Infrastructure
- 4. Improvement of Living Environment
- 5. Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability
- 6. Enhancement of Urban Management Capability

**Mid-term Objective
2-1
Planning of Urban
Development
Policies**

- Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective
- Planning Studies
 - Formulation of Comprehensive and Long-term Urban Development Policies
 - Measures for Various Urban Issues
 - Strengthening of Urban Alliances

Mid-term Objective 2-1 Planning of Urban Development Policies

In solving urban problems that require cross-sectoral approaches in urban development, it is essential that a consensus be built between all of the various stakeholders including government (central and local), the private sector, residents, and NGOs. “Planning of Urban Development Policies” is important because it communicates the basic consensus between the various stakeholders. Furthermore, it is imperative that urban development and progress is sustainable, and it is important to formulate policies that act as progress milestones.

The first essential step in formulating the various types of frames and projects is to have basic information, such as statistical data, available. Although in terms of scale, urban development covers a smaller and more limited area compared to regional development projects, information related to urban areas changes rapidly, and in various ways, and therefore an important and essential issue in tackling urban development is the furnishing of data from which such dynamic information can be easily obtained in a timely fashion. In order to facilitate this, activities for “Planning Studies” are implemented such as comprehensive assessments of the current state of urban areas, the creation of topographic maps and GIS data.

Mid- to long-term policy formulation is not conducted in a large number of

developing countries, and this gives rise to many situations where remedies to problems take over, and plans that take the future into account cannot be developed. It is important not to respond in a shortsighted manner to the various problems that may arise in cities, but to formulate “urban development plans” that take the probable future direction of the relevant city into account. Development cannot proceed without plans, and it is essential to recognize that formulating long-term plans is fundamentally important.

Furthermore, there are various causal factors involved in urban problems, and it is essential that the basic stance towards solving these problems involve integrated approaches. An integrated approach to problem-solving is defined as one in which the necessary strategies and their interrelationships, and the conditions required for the implementation of these strategies, in respect of finances, organizations, technology, human resources, and systems are arranged in an integrated fashion, and one in which the problem resolution strategies and their implementation stages (staged plans), and the desired direction of and prerequisites for implementation are clear.

It is also necessary to continue examining the various elements from all different possible perspectives, in order to “respond to the various urban issues.” “The various urban issues” refers to the fact that characteristics unique to each individual city exist as part of the issues inherent in, or faced by, these cities. Moreover, it is essential that these individual characteristics be sufficiently understood before issues of urban development are tackled.

Where populations undergo further concentration, cities tend to expand, moving beyond being a single cohesive territory (for example, a city as an administrative unit), and it is difficult only for a single administration to examine or solve urban problems. Where this happens, it is important to consider cooperative links between the central city and adjacent cities. The formation of cross-sectional organizations such as urban government alliances, and the strengthening of their ties is one possible strategy here, and it is clear that “strengthening of urban alliances” is also essential for policy formation.

JICA's Activities

JICA conducts an assessment and analysis of the current state of cities as part of the proposal stage of urban development; however, basic urban planning studies like those seen in Japan are not undertaken as independent, individual projects.

JICA conducts cooperative activities in the creation of topographic maps and GIS data that would be the basic information required for project proposals.

Because of diversification of urban development issues including the environment, disaster prevention, welfare and tourism, the formation of urban development plans that respond to these needs is continuing.

**Mid-term Objective
2-2
Formulation of Land
Use Planning**

Sub-targets of Mid-term
Objective
- Land Use Regulations
- Solution of Urban Area
Issues

Mid-term Objective 2-2 Formulation of Land Use Planning

When it is considered that various, diverse factors are “concentrated” in cities, the necessity of management towards the appropriate positioning of these individual elements becomes apparent. In order to create favorable city spaces, land use regulations are one of the most basic and highly essential factors in urban planning. The urban problems of developing countries are many, including disorderly sprawl, and the problem of slums, and these arise because land use regulations/guidance measures are not implemented, and/or there is no structure in place for appropriately guiding people that flow in from rural areas, or it is ineffective. Achieving appropriate land use must involve implementing appropriate guidance measures in conjunction with land use regulations.

The following points must be considered when developing countries seek to implement land use regulations/guidance.

- Formulating land use plans should be a participatory process.
- The land expropriation process should be transparent, and just and equitable.
- Zoning standards, and the standards for building regulations, should be clear and credible.

Further, encouraging the development of commercial centers and urban centers, and creating safer, more secure, better city environments through the redevelopment of older city areas, for example, are important tasks in “preventing and resolving urban area issues¹⁹,” and this is given as a sub-objective for creating better city spaces. The creation of healthy city spaces also enables responses to urban economic problems, and measures that address urban economy may also initiate a cycle that produces competitive urban spaces.

JICA's Activities

Land use planning is incorporated as one item in urban planning/development M/Ps, and land use policies and guidance measures are proposed as part of the formulation of the M/Ps.

In addition, individual experts act as “urban planning/development advisors” as part of cooperation in designing systems of land use regulations and zoning regulations.

¹⁹ Urban area issues: A collective term for the phenomenon of social and economic dilapidation in the central areas of cities (old city areas, central city areas). The advancement of motorization in cities and suburbanization of commerce and trade can cause residential environments to change, and the various problems that may arise from this include decreased nighttime populations, the occurrence of city slums due to the inflow of the lower-income class, reduction of purchasing power and household savings, the deterioration of residential and urban facilities, stagnation of commercial activity, and sharp increases in crime rates. Strategies for dealing with these problems include the revival of commerce and trade districts in central city areas, the promotion of urban redevelopment projects, etc. that encourage effective and intensive land use, the revival of low-income communities in decayed central city areas, and the establishment of government redevelopment assistance (systems) for achieving these things. Further, solving urban area issues makes it possible to attract people into the central city area, and this is connected with the suppression of urban sprawl.

**Mid-term Objective
2-3
Development of
Comprehensive
Urban Infrastructure**

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective

- Improvement of Transportation Facilities
- Improvement of Facilities of Water and Sewerage, Public Sanitation
- Improvement of Energy Facilities
- Improvement of Information and Telecommunications Facilities
- Improvement of the Other Infrastructure Essential to the Urban Area

Mid-term Objective 2-3 Development of Comprehensive Urban Infrastructure

Establishing an improving infrastructure is absolutely essential as a foundation for allowing city residents to lead safe and convenient lifestyles, and for facilitating economic activity.

Many developing countries struggle with the problem of infrastructure inadequate to meet demands due to the rapid inflow of people to urban areas and the concentration of economic activity (this is known as the “advancement of urbanization”).

Depending on the city’s level of progress, and differences in industrial structure, the effects of infrastructure improvements do vary, and thus infrastructure improvements that are effective in solving each individual city’s problems are required.

Furthermore, urban infrastructure will form part of urban spaces over a long period, and it is therefore important to progress with facility improvements that fit in with the city’s mid- to long-term development strategy. Transport infrastructure in particular, starting with roads, forms the anatomy of the city, and it is therefore necessary to give sufficient consideration to land use plans and plans for the distribution of various facilities, and also to the direction of future urban progress.

Representative examples of urban infrastructure may include transport and traffic infrastructure, water supply and sewage, energy generation and supply systems, and the information and communications infrastructure. Handling urban infrastructure improvements from an “urban development” perspective only is inadequate, and approaches based on the JICA Guidelines for other sectors are necessary.

The desired effects of urban infrastructure are not produced by establishing facilities only, and it is necessary to give due consideration, starting from the planning stage, to the post-establishment operation and maintenance of these facilities. Because there are many cases in developing countries where know-how and human resources are inadequate in dealing with infrastructure operation and maintenance, it is necessary to transfer the technology necessary for these tasks in conjunction with the establishment of facilities.

Further, in many cases, inadequate funds available for infrastructure are a stumbling block, and in order to achieve the optimal effect within a minimum budget, it is necessary to establish an appropriate priority hierarchy for tasks in accordance with development strategies, based on development policies. Private sector participation can also exert some influence on funding and know-how.

JICA's Activities

There are several infrastructure improvement projects proposed as part of urban development/project M/Ps, which should be prioritized.²⁰ In addition, there is great technical cooperation conducted in individual sectors, including urban traffic plans, water supply and sewage plans, and waste management plans.

Mid-term Objective 2-4 Improvement of Living Environment

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective

- Improvement of Living Environment of Existing Urban Area
- Improvement of Housing Environment of Poverty Area

Mid-term Objective 2-4 Improvement of Living Environment

Living environments are one of the Basic Human Needs (BHN). Since population inflow and concentration is particularly pronounced in city areas, an extremely important development objective is the upgrading of the extremely poor living environments found in low-income areas (slums) as a strategy for dealing with poverty²¹, by providing the necessary infrastructure and dwellings, for example. Further, community-based improvements in living environments largely contribute to the maintenance of social order, through the prevention of crime, for example.

When a built-up area that has already been formed is in an environment or conditions that do not meet standards, significant effort is needed to make improvements to that area. In particular, improvements to a dense residential area, or an area with many nonconforming houses, are addressed by first developing an area plan for that area and then recreating its city blocks through land readjustment or modifying the buildings themselves in the area to make them comply with the required standards, such as the Building Standard Law.

In taking these measures, comprehensive approaches by the government such as improving living standards, implementing appropriate economic policies, and reforming housing policies are important as well as mutual understanding of the residents and persons involved. In addition, if there are historic buildings, it is important to make consideration of them.

Approaches to the issue of housing supply can be divided into approaches that focus on the supply side of the issue and approaches that focus on the demand side of the issue (house buyers)²². The major policies concerning the supply side include direct supply of housing by a public agency and requiring private sector housing developers to provide low-cost housing. Demand-side

²⁰ Concrete examples for the various issue-specific approaches are given regarding urban infrastructure improvement activities on a sector-by-sector basis. Please refer to these.

²¹ Refer to "Mid-term Objective 3-3 Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor" in the JICA Institute for International Cooperation (2003a).

²² The major policies concerning the supply side include the direct supply of housing by a public agency and the requirement of private sector housing developers to provide low-cost housing. Demand-side policies involve providing assistance to house buyers (in the form of home financing or tax cuts for acquiring a house). Public and private measures concerning rental housing have not yet resulted in any decisive breakthrough. A major challenge in this regard will be expanding the private sector rental housing market by implementing such measures as developing a related financial assistance scheme.

The implementation of tax cuts for acquiring a house assumes that the property registration and taxation systems are somewhat mature, and in recent years, the implementation and spread of home financing, a basic issue resolution strategy in developing countries, has proceeded in a positive manner.

policies involve providing assistance to house buyers (in the form of home financing or tax cuts for acquiring a house). Public and private measures concerning rental housing have not yet resulted in any decisive breakthrough. A major challenge in this regard will be expanding the private sector rental housing market by implementing such measures as developing a related financial assistance scheme.

Improving the poor residential environment of slums is a high-priority issue that has been raised in the UN Millennium Development Goals. It has been demonstrated in several countries that an effective approach to improving slums is to address this issue from the perspective of urban poverty measures and community development, within a framework that is not limited to housing improvements but that also, giving due consideration to past experience, permits the residents themselves to have ownership of the improvements.

JICA's Activities

Regarding housing supply, in order to facilitate the construction of collective residences and low-cost housing, JICA is undertaking cooperation in the form of development studies and technical cooperation projects for plan formation, design standardization, and technical development. In addition, there are several cooperation activities involved in the planning stages, such as housing redevelopment projects, and land readjustment projects.

Slum upgrading activities that involve diverse schemes are beginning to be undertaken. Pilot projects are incorporated into development studies, and we are employing participatory approaches in cooperation with NGOs; in the “Development Project for Upgrading Sri Lanka’s Slum Districts,” we are drawing out residential needs and establishing networks between relevant parties, and connecting this to facility improvements financed by “yen loans.” There is now good selection of projects available for implementation, such as grass-roots technical cooperation projects and activities involving collaboration with domestic and local NGOs, and it will be possible to further advance cooperation in this area.

**Mid-term Objective
2-5
Urban Environment
Conservation and
Enhancement of
Urban Disaster
Prevention
Capability**

Mid-term Objective 2-5 Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability

In order to secure the sustainability of cities, and achieve improvement in the quality of city environments, we are advocating the idea of improving environments through a reduction of environmental burdens, and this can be achieved, for example, through “cities that coexist with nature (ecocities)²³.” It is also important to maintain the objectives of environmental impact countermeasures and disaster resistance strengthening, with the basic aim of

²³ Cities that coexist with nature (ecocities)” refers to cities that have achieved a high-quality city environment by reducing the environmental burden, achieving the coexistence of people with nature, and creating amenity (comfort and space/elbow-room) (source: The Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport’s “Creating Cities That Coexist with Nature” web site).

Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective

- Reduction of Environmental Burden
- Development of Urban Amenity (i.e. Green Space and Waterfront)
- Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability

preserving the health and safety of city residents.

Because sources of environmental burdens are concentrated in cities, it is necessary to control these sources and implement land use regulations, including controlling the distance between these sources and residential areas. It is also necessary to control the flow of waste materials and similar items that are generated. Burdens on the environment²⁴ that are created by urban areas also present a pressing issue²⁵, because they threaten the health and lives of the residents.

Urbanization sometimes results in a loss of the natural environment and a deterioration of the residential environment. The establishment and promotion of urban amenities not only ensures favorable public spaces but also has the secondary effect of mitigating pollution and ensuring the availability of evacuation sites in the event of disasters. It is also necessary to preserve historic and cultural resources and to make full use of them in urban development.

When the population is heavily concentrated in one area, a disaster may not only be immensely harmful and have an immeasurable effect on the population but may also require a wide variety of sacrifices. Accordingly, it has become increasingly necessary to implement disaster preparedness and response strategies, starting with fireproofing buildings, promoting the reinforcement of disaster-resistant structures for urban facilities and establishing urban disaster prevention and preparedness facilities. In addition to these traditional approaches of preventing disasters themselves, disaster preparedness and response strategies should also incorporate processes that focus on disaster risk awareness and the ability to assess and manage these risks, and the need for these strategies is also growing.

In investigating appropriate disaster preparedness and response strategies, it is essential to evaluate the level of the threat that a disaster poses to a city, and to quantify the risk of a disaster. These are important steps to complete before formulating “disaster preparedness and response strategies” that are properly positioned within urban plans. One possible example related to creating urban areas that are resistant to disaster is the incorporation of community-based strategies, such as the strengthening of systems involved in disaster preparedness and the education of organizations involved in developing urban areas, into environmental improvement undertakings.

JICA's Activities

There are relatively few examples of environmental conservation strategies being incorporated into urban development/planning M/Ps. However, there are several technical cooperation projects in operation that are related to the environment.

²⁴ Urban environmental problems include “urban hydrology-related issues,” “industrial environmental pollution,” “urban sanitation problems,” and “the environmental impact of traffic.” Refer to JICA (1995).

²⁵ Refer to the relevant JICA Thematic Guidelines with regard to pollution control.

**Mid-term Objective
2-6
Enhancement of
Urban Management
Capability**

- Sub-targets of Mid-term Objective
- Establishment and Improvement of Urban Development Planning and the Implementation System
 - Update and Dissemination of Basic Data
 - Development of Human Resources and Technical Capabilities to Manage Urban Development Issues

Mid-term Objective 2-6 Enhancement of Urban Management Capability

In order to make development strategies that were formulated as urban development milestones operational, it is important to appropriately conduct these strategies in correspondence with the changes that occur in urban areas.

There are people from many levels and sectors involved in urban planning and urban development. However, the capacities of these individuals and organizations, and the frameworks for cooperation between them, are not adequate. Furthermore, the establishment of democratic governance has fallen behind, and it is undeniable that there are still cases of corruption, and decision making not being conducted in a fair and equitable manner in many countries. Therefore, it is important that the skills and ownership of the people involved in urban planning and urban development, including residents, are increased, and that systems and frameworks that go beyond the organizational level are created, and that they act as an integrated whole.

Vertical and horizontal relationships exist in almost all countries as a background to planning and implementation.

Vertical relationships refer to those among “central government - local government - the urban society²⁶ and the private sector,” and horizontal relationships refer to those among “adjacent cities,” “cities and adjacent districts,” “government ministries / departments (for each jurisdictional area / public works project),” and “budgeting - planning - implementation (- public relations).” Frequently, some of the adverse effects of urban planning and urban development (project duplication, inadequate information sharing, etc.) have their origins in these interrelationships, and it is therefore essential to clarify the roles and duties²⁷ of each entity so that a system can be established that allows each entity to function in an integrated manner²⁸, while at the same time strengthening their capacity for implementation. In addition, it is also essential that the actual details of support aimed at establishing and modifying implementation systems take the level of urbanization present in developing countries into account.

Measures for dealing with urban problems differ depending on the issues involved. For countries and cities in the very early stages of progress, these

²⁶ For this mid-term objective, “the urban society” is a general term for NGOs, communities, and CBOs.

²⁷ For example, local governments implement urban plans, and provide and manage public services, whereas central governments monitor/encourage/support these activities of local governments, and these activities include developing measures to deal with problems that go beyond the jurisdictional area of a single city, such as the operation of infrastructure facilities and the provision of services. Central governments also conduct activities such as formulating the legal system and policies, large-scale infrastructure construction, and the allocation of budgets. In the private sector, large corporations are the main proponents of development projects, and small and medium-size companies are responsible for creating employment. The urban society is the main proponent in tackling community-level issues such as residential environments and disaster preparedness, cooperating to ensure that plans are formulated and implemented in a democratic and fair manner. Further, in districts where there are a large number of relocated residents, the urban society plays an important role in organizing these residents.

²⁸ “System” here refers to the continuous flow of activities, and procedures/systems/regulations relating to management, for realizing urban planning and urban development. These include the formulation of policies and plans, the arrangement of financing, the consensus process, implementation, operation and maintenance, monitoring and evaluation, and improvements and modifications.

measures may be the development of administrative capabilities, basic legal system and the establishment of partnerships between government and local communities that allow the sustained operation and maintenance. Possible activities for the cities that can accomplish some level of economic growth are, for example, outsourcing utilizing the private sector and NGOs, expansion of the funding sources, and environmental improvements with the aim of attracting service industries.

Due to the existence of red tape and the non-transparency of government in many developing countries, mechanisms for conveying/sharing information, materials, data gained from studies and observations among urban development related organizations are not well established. In addition, there are very few cases where such information is properly organized and regularly updated within individual organizations. Therefore, it is essential to establish systems for the mutual conveyance and sharing of information within and between these organizations, and for regular updating as required.

When participatory and democratic processes are incorporated in urban planning and urban development, it is also essential that basic information regarding cities, such as master plans and urban planning proposals, are configured and expressed so as to be easily understandable, and made public to residents and the private sector.

“Developing leaders” of urban society that will be the proponents of sustainable urban development, such as government officials, and specialists and educators, is a most fundamental issue, and a high level of support is required for this in all stages of progress.

In relation to issues specific to cities, an ideal situation is to have the individuals actually responsible for performing the work acquire knowledge and specialized skills through training programs (including distance learning such as e-learning), so that they can disseminate the acquired knowledge and skills to others, eventually contributing to the establishment and improvement of planning and implementation systems for urban development.

In addition, an effective undertaking from a long-term perspective is the establishment of secondary education and technical certification systems in urban fields, the development of educators and advisors, and support for the establishment of the network formed by these specialist human resources. The establishment of educational institutions and training institutions in conjunction with this also largely contributes to future human resource development.

JICA's Activities

Regarding human resource development, JICA raises the level of policy advisors and improves administrative capacity through the dispatch of specialists to central and local government bodies. Training in relation to planning methods, etc. related to urban development is also conducted.

Development Objective 2 Urban Development

Mid-term Objective 2-1 Planning of Urban Development Policies			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Planning Studies	Analysis of the present condition of the urban area Topographic mapping GIS data creation	65, 66	- Examples of technical cooperation relating to the topographic mapping and GIS data creation are given below. - Establishment of Graphic Information Base of National Capital Region, Republic of the Philippines (Philippines), Topographic Mapping of Bangkok Metropolitan Area, Kingdom of Thailand (Thailand)
Formulation of Comprehensive and Long-term Urban Development Policies	Formulation of population/development frameworks Formulation of urban development visions and development strategies Formulation of urban development plan	42, 47, 51	- Falls under components of development studies, such as urban planning/development M/Ps. - Examples of urban planning/development M/Ps are as follows. - Urban Development Planning Study on Gerbangkertosusila Region (Surabaya metropolitan area) (Indonesia), Master Plan Study of the Infanta-Real Area Urban Development Project (Philippines), Development Planning Study for Waigaogiao Zone in Shanghai Pudong New Area (China).
Measures for Various Urban Issues	Environmental planning Disaster prevention planning Welfare planning Tourism planning Planning for enhancement of employment opportunity		- With regards to Integrated Area Development Project Studies, the promotion of tourism and expansion of employment opportunities are formulated in a secondary manner.
Strengthening of Urban Alliances	Building and strengthening of cross-sectoral organizations (i.e. local government alliance of urban area) Promotion of cooperation among the urban areas for effective urban management		- Falls under components of development studies, such as urban planning/development M/Ps.

Mid-term Objective 2-2 Formulation of Land Use Planning			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Land Use Regulations	Formulation of land use planning Introduction of zoning Creation of development permission system Support for introducing landowning and land registration system Formulation of land use regulations (i.e. review of zoning, easing of regulations regarding building types, land use planning by respective local governments, tax allowance and subsidies)	45, 48	- Individual experts "urban planning advisors" (cooperation with regards to land use regulations and zoning regulations) - There are actual examples of these being proposed as items in urban planning/development M/Ps. - Study on and Provision for Housing and Settlements Development through KASIBA and Land Readjustment in Jakarta Metropolitan Area (Indonesia), City Planning Manual, The Study on Applied Technology for Making City Plan (Thailand)
Solution of Urban Area Issues	Promotion of development of business and urban centers in urban areas Redevelopment of built-up area	43, 44, 50, 56	- Study on Urban Renewal Housing Project in Jakarta (Indonesia), Master Plan and Feasibility Study on Kemayoran Urban Housing Development Project in the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia), The Study for Urban Redevelopment Plan and Case Study in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Thailand (Thailand), The Feasibility Study on the Urban Development of the Central District of Barranquilla. The Republic of Colombia. (Colombia)

Mid-term Objective 2-3 Development of Comprehensive Urban Infrastructure			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Improvement of Transportation Facilities	Promotion of planning and development of transportation facilities * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Transportation	42	- Infrastructure improvement is incorporated as a component of urban development/planning M/Ps. - Urban Development Planning Study on Gerbangkertosusila Region (Surabaya metropolitan area) (Indonesia), Study on Urban Renewal Housing Project in Jakarta (Indonesia), The Study on Infrastructure Information Management System of the Dakar Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Senegal (Senegal)
Improvement of Facilities of Water and Sewerage, Public Sanitation	Promotion of planning and development of facilities regarding water and sewerage, and sanitation * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Water Resources	43	
Improvement of Energy Facilities	Promotion of planning and development of facilities related to the energy * It will be essential to link this with the forthcoming JICA's guideline for Energy Supply.		
Improvement of Information and Telecommunications Facilities	Improvement of infrastructure of information and telecommunications * Please refer to the JICA's guideline for Information and Communications Technology.	53	
Improvement of the Other Infrastructure Essential to the Urban Area	Promotion of planning and development of the other infrastructure Introduction of measures for achievement of urban facilities development by zoning (i.e. land readjustment projects)		

Mid-term Objective 2-4 Improvement of Living Environment			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Improvement of Living Environment of Existing Urban Area	Implementation of study to improve living environment of the congested residential area and planning based on the study (removal of deteriorated houses, development of infrastructure i.e. roads and parks, improved housing construction for the residents) Land use planning, land readjustment, district planning and building agreement conclusion Development and improvement of land law system Study and technical assistance regarding development of architectural standard and improvement of housing quality Regulations on private developers and building contractors, and development of their leadership Public housing provision Development of housing financing	45, 46, 49, Tech. 8, Tech. 9, Tech. 10	- Study on Land Provision for Housing and Settlements Development through KASIBA and Land Readjustment in Jakarta Metropolitan Area (Indonesia), The Feasibility Study on the Introduction of Land Readjustment in Malaysia (Malaysia), The Study on Application Scheme of Land Readjustment in National Urban Development Trust (Thailand), The Project on the Development of Appropriate Technology for Multi-story Residential Building and Its Environmental Infrastructures for Low Income People (Indonesia), The Project on Research and Training Center on New Technology for Housing in the People's Republic of China (China), Research on Performance assessment and product certification for residential building (China), "Urban Improvements" training course
Improvement of Housing Environment of Poverty Area	Support for establishment of land using rights system (support for residents to acquire their lands) Housing improvement Loans to community groups (micro-financing)	54	- The Study on the Environmental Improvement of Unplanned Urban Settlement in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia (Zambia), "Improvement of Residential Environment" training course

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

Mid-term Objective 2-5 Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Reduction of Environmental Burden	Measures for air pollution Measures for water pollution Measures for the waste		- Almost no examples of these are included as items in urban development/planning M/Ps. - However, there are many examples of environmentally related development studies, technical cooperation projects.
Development of Urban Amenity (i.e. Green Space and Waterfront)	Development of green space and waterfront Formulation of guideline on landscape and greenery Planning and development of parks Preservation and use of historic and cultural resources		It is also possible for improvements to greenery/waterways to be taken up as individual items in urban development/planning M/Ps.
Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability	Promotion of structural improvement of urban facilities for disaster prevention Development of urban disaster-prevention facilities (i.e. storage facility of fire fighting and rescue operation, quakeproof fire preventive water pool and evacuation facilities) Support for planning and operating the measurements against disaster Promotion of fireproofing buildings	40	Study on Development for Securing System of Building Safety (Thailand), " Construction Administration " training course

Mid-term Objective 2-6 Enhancement of Urban Management Capability			
Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives	Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets	Case No.	JICA's Main Activities
Establishment and Improvement of Urban Development Planning and the Implementation System	Enhancement of support function of the national government for local governments Enhancement of interagency cooperative system of the organizations presiding public projects of urban area Establishment of effective operating system of urban facilities (achievement of coordination among local governments) Promotion of involvement of residents and private sectors concerning urban development Legal system development of urban development and land condition ordering to promote improved town development (non-statutory urban plan) Strengthening of urban development financing		- There are actual examples of the strengthening of administrative capacity for urban developments being proposed as components in urban planning/development M/Ps. There is also cooperation in the form of individual experts: "urban planning/development advisors." - " Cities I/II " training course
Update and Dissemination of Basic Data	System development of information disclosure and sharing among the related organizations Development of the related data and establishment of update system Promotion of information disclosure to residents and private sectors regarding urban development		- " Remote Sensing/Geographical Information Systems " distance learning
Development of Human Resources and Technical Capabilities to Manage Urban Development Issues	Development of human resources and non-governmental organizations to manage the issues Development of technical experts, educators and advisers Human resources networking Development of higher education system and qualification system for technical experts development of the concerning facilities		- Counterpart training, special arrangements on a country-by-country basis - " Integrated Urban Public Transport Planning Project I/II/III " training course, " Urban Public Transport I/II " training course, " Authentication/Standards Systems Related to Vehicle Environments /Safety " training course

: JICA has certain experiences of "Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives" as one of the objectives or activities of projects.
: JICA has experiences of "Examples of Means for Achieving Sub-targets of Mid-term Objectives" as components of development studies and development plans.
Unmarked: JICA has little experience or only has experiences of the dispatch of short-term experts or project formulation advisors.

Chapter 3 Directions of JICA's Cooperation

3-1 Basic Concept

JICA's priority issues in the area of urban and regional development are determined on the basis of trends in the international aid environment, and JICA's basic policies.

In particular, it is necessary to pay attention to the issues of "Human Security" and "Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Speed," in thinking about urban and regional development projects.

(1) Promotion of urban and regional development based on the perspective of Human Security

JICA believes that we should aim towards assistance based on the perspective of "Human Security"²⁹ so as to actually implement programs that manifest its concept.

It is also important to keep these perspectives in mind when pushing forward with urban and regional development. The aim of urban and regional development is to advance economic and social development through the integrated approaches, and determining a direction for urban and regional development that corresponds well to regional and social needs is also important. Further, it is important to proceed with urban and regional development through a "field-oriented approach" based on the needs of the people of developing countries, while at the same time giving due attention to Human Security.

Box 3-1 Urban and Regional Development from the Perspective of "Human Security"

Approach: Example 1

In "The Study on Sustainable Development through Eco-tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (planned for November 2003 - March 2005) the target area was determined with consideration given to regional and ethnic balance, so as not to contribute to tensions through development assistance. Also, through pilot projects and workshops we were able to advance dialog between, and cooperative programs involving different ethnic groups at the local level, achieving friendly exchanges that had not taken place until that point.

²⁹ Refer to the JICA "Perspective of Human Security" web site.

**Box 3-2 Urban and Regional Development from the Perspective of “Human Security”
Approach: Example 2**

Large number of residents were affected by the Sumatra earthquake and Indian Ocean tsunami that occurred in December 2004, and assistance in this area is an issue of great urgency. It is envisioned that the following steps will guide progress towards the resettlement of residents, while avoiding and reducing the risks faced by the victims.

Initial stage: Stage involving the rebuilding of lives as victims move from the disaster affected zone to refuge areas
Negotiation stage: Stage of adjustments to migration plans and resettlement plans developed by the government, and consultation with residents
Formulation of resettlement plan
Rebuilding of city area.

It is important when providing disaster support to monitor the steps that involve the victims. Further, actual choices for the provision of support may include “support through local NGOs,” “urgent development studies,” and “cooperation with Japanese NGOs.”

Support that can be provided as part of “urgent development studies” consists of plans to achieve early realization of plans within the range of those undertaken by governments, such as resident migration plans, the establishment of resettlement areas, the recovery of public facilities, the establishment of infrastructure that is closely related to the lives and work of residents, such as water supply and sewage, roads for daily use, and support for the fisheries industry.

To increase effectiveness through the best mix of inputs

(2) Promoting the best mix of inputs

Looking at the trends in JICA’s assistance activities in urban and regional development, the greater portion is taken up by development studies. One aim of development studies is formulating development plans, however, even if such plans are formulated there are more than a few developing countries for which the capacity to implement is a problem. For that reason it is important to strengthen the implementation capacity in conjunction with the formulation of development plans, propose the development plans based on a thorough understanding of the implementation capacity, and aim to achieve real “effects (outcomes)” through the mobilization of various cooperation schemes and resources, such as development studies, technical cooperation projects and follow-up cooperation. Furthermore, in order to achieve the best mix of inputs, it is vital to consider a framework not just based on individual projects, but with a view to the overall program management.

To increase efficiency through coordination and partnership

(3) Promotion of coordination and partnership with other international cooperation activities

In order to effectively and efficiently advance urban and regional development through the mobilization of limited resources, it is important to promote coordination and partnership with international initiatives as well as cooperation activities undertaken by other multilateral and bilateral aid agencies.

Also, because cooperation is being undertaken by JICA in many different fields, advancing coordination and partnership within JICA should lead to greater cooperation effects (outcomes) and higher efficiency. Furthermore, program management is also essential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of JICA's activities.

Box 3-3 Examples of Coordination and Partnership

The following can be given as examples of coordination and partnership measures with other international agencies/aid agencies.

- Intensification of information exchanges with international agencies (World Bank, GTZ, AFD, UNDP, UN-HABITAT etc.)
- Strengthening of ties with domestic local governments
- Intensifying information exchange with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and other specialist agencies
- Close partnership with the international cooperation framework as it relates to urban development, such as the "CDS" by "Cities Alliance."
- Regularly holding the Asian Civil Minimum Conference*

* The Asian Civil Minimum Conference is a conference that allows participating countries to set objectives with the aim of providing consistent governmental services in the large cities of all countries within the region, and to develop mid- to long-term plans for achieving these.

To increase speed through short-term plans and pilot projects

(4) Creating scenarios for the realization of future visions

It is essential to think about the formulation of plans in various stages that correspond to regional needs and the social environment. Although it is necessary to formulate development policies on the basis of an appropriate understanding of development needs from a long-term perspective, it is also important to seek prompt results and to formulate highly effective short-term plans for achieving these results. That is to say, it is important to move through short mid long term scenario creation (strategies) in order to realize future visions.

It is also essential to utilize ingenuity that allows a speedy transition from studies to the actual realization of projects, and this can be done by, for example, incorporating pilot projects into development studies so that the possibility of implementation can be examined from this early stage.

3-2 Priority Issues

(1) Integrated and comprehensive approach

1) A comprehensive approach through the integration of component factors that correspond to regional needs and issues

As a basic rule, all of the Mid-term Objectives identified in Chapter 2 are important in urban and regional development. Moreover, it is important to effectively implement the Mid-term Objectives as component factors based on

Promotion of integrated and comprehensive approaches

a sufficient understanding of the ownership and level of needs of the recipient country, and to take the most appropriate comprehensive approach.

2) An approach that integrates urban development and regional development

Approaches that seek to solve urban problems by viewing them simply as problems that exist within urban areas have their limits, and it is essential to consider urban development and regional development from an integrated perspective based on appropriate regional and national plans that cover a wide region, including the urban areas in question. The inflow of people from regional areas accounts in large part for the deterioration in residential environments and the obsolescence of infrastructure that occurs due to the sharp rise in population in those urban areas. It is essential to view development not just from an urban perspective, but from a regional perspective including the areas surrounding cities.

3) A comprehensive approach that seeks balance in the trade-offs between the various factors

The various factors inherent in urban and regional development are interrelated in a complex way. There are also trade-offs between development and the environment, economic development and poverty, and so forth. It is essential that consideration be given to these points, and that in formulating plans we seek to advance progress while at the same time maintaining an appropriate balance.

(2) Emphasis on capacity development

- Capacity development
- Creating urban and regional social systems

It is important to emphasize capacity development for urban development and regional development from an effects-oriented (outcomes-oriented) perspective. It is important that we seek to achieve capacity development for whole regions, and this includes local organizations and communities, not just the government agencies that implement plans. It is also important to develop urban and regional social systems that are flexible and therefore able to cope with changes in the social environment and needs after the development planning process, and this issue is included as part of capacity development.

Box 3-4 Examples of Activities for Capacity Development

The following are given as examples of cooperation activities for capacity development.

- Strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination between central government ministries and agencies
- Clarification of the roles of, and strengthening of the responsibilities and authority of central and local governments through decentralization
- Strengthening of capacity and human resources development in local governments
- Human resources development for NGOs, community leaders and so forth

Main aim of regional development: rectification of regional disparities

(3) Priority issues in regional development approaches

The main aim of regional development is to rectify regional disparities on a national level by revitalizing regions that have been left behind in development, and it is essential to emphasize a balance between “economic development,” “social development,” and “environmental conservation.” However, rectification of regional disparities on a national level is not the only aim of regional development, and it is important to work towards regional progress that achieves a balance from the perspective of regional residents also. It is essential to proceed with both of these perspectives in mind.

Main aim of urban development: suppression of negative impacts

(4) Priority issues in urban development approaches

The main aim of urban development is to suppress the negative impacts that result from concentration in limited areas, namely cities, and from the expansion of urban areas. These negative effects include decreases in economic efficiency, deterioration in services, and deterioration in the urban environment. It is essential to proceed while placing emphasis on balancing “land-use guidance and regulations,” “the establishment of urban infrastructure,” “the upgrading of residential environments,” and “environmental conservation and disaster management.”

The basic approach in regional development is a cross-sectoral one, however with respect to urban development, there exist individual issues unique to each city, such as the establishment of housing and urban districts, and infrastructure and urban public services. Therefore, it is also essential to provide cooperation in response to these individual demands.

3-3 Points to Note in Providing Cooperation

(1) Good governance

A cross-sectoral approach is important in urban and regional development, and efforts towards “good governance” are essential in relation to this. Achieving optimum results in terms of advancing good governance³⁰ is a difficult task for JICA alone, however, and therefore strengthening coordination and partnership with international aid agencies is essential.

(2) Understanding trends in international assistance

It is essential to continually participate in international conferences,³¹ seminars and workshops related to urban and regional development in order to understand international initiatives and trends in developing countries, while at the same time strengthening coordination through communication, partnership, and information sharing in individual technical cooperation programs.

³⁰ JICA's actual support in the area of governance includes “Support for the Building of Democratic Systems,” “Support aimed at Improving Administrative Functions,” and “Support for the Development of Legal Systems.” For details refer to “Governance” on the JICA web site.

³¹ JICA participated and presented at the City Development Strategies (CDS) Hanoi Conference (Hanoi, Viet Nam) held in November 2004 (29 participating countries, approx. 400 participants).

(3) Expansion of the range of resources that can be mobilized

In order to achieve desired effects (outcomes), or to increase the effectiveness and speed of implementation, it is essential to expand the range of both internal and external resources available for mobilization by JICA. In Japan it is essential that partnerships among a wide range of various organizations, such as local governments, universities and research institutes, corporations, and NGOs, are made possible. Internationally, an important task moving forward will be to achieve partnerships with organizations such as local NGOs well versed in actual regional circumstances.

3-4 Issues for Future Consideration

(1) Continuous examination of the Development Objectives Chart and of priority issues

The activities involved in urban and regional development are highly individual, meaning that the mid-term objectives focused on by each project differ, and as a result priority issues are also quite different. Considering this diversity, it is essential that monitoring and post completion inspection of projects are carried out, and that the Development Objectives Chart is continually updated and modified.

(2) Further consideration of the state of cooperation based on the perspective of Human Security

Looking back on JICA's cooperation thus far in areas such as the vitalization of underdeveloped areas, and development based on community and regional perspectives, activities that incorporated the perspective of Human Security have already been carried out. Moving forward, further consideration of how to incorporate this perspective into cooperation will be essential. Particularly in relation to reconstruction assistance, Japan has experienced earthquakes, and therefore each local government has experience in creating manuals³² for post earthquake reconstruction, and in reconstructing towns and cities. Moving forward, it will be essential to examine methods for utilizing this experience, knowledge, and technology in developing countries in a more effective way.

(3) Consideration of capacity development

Capacity development is an extremely important component in achieving the desired effects (outcomes) of cooperation, however, it is difficult to say that this has thus far been implemented effectively and efficiently. It will be essential to examine methods for efficient and effective human resources development and institutional capacity development, including case studies of multilateral and bilateral aid agencies.

³² Refer to the Tokyo city "Earthquake Recovery Manual" web site.

(4) Considering participatory approach

In urban and regional development, a participatory approach that involves the various stakeholders is important. Further, because they accurately understand the actual current condition and problem issues of the region, it is important for regional residents and related parties to take a central role in development efforts, and a participatory approach involving the various stakeholders is indispensable in achieving this. However, the consensus formation aspect of a participatory approach does have its inherent problems, such as people agreeing with overall ideas but disagreeing on details, which means that it may be expensive in terms of time and effort. It will be essential to consider methods of effectively and efficiently driving participatory approaches forward.

(5) Consideration of desired inputs

Although most of JICA's cooperation in relation to urban and regional development has been in the form of development studies, the diversification of cooperation methods is continuously advancing, with new initiatives being undertaken such as concurrent implementation of pilot projects, continuous cooperation through follow-ups, and technical cooperation projects. In relation to urban and regional development that is expected to produce real "effects (results)" through "cross-sectoral approaches" and "participatory approaches," it will be essential to consider appropriate inputs, such as the period of cooperation, scale of funding, and man-month workload, and to examine methods for evaluating results.

Appendix 1 JICA's Major Activities

We have selected JICA's major activities in the area of urban and regional development.

A definition of "Urban and Regional Development" has not been made clear as part of JICA's past cooperation (technical cooperation, development studies), and so here we provide those cases that would appear to conform to the definition contained herein. Regarding the relationship between the activities given here and the Mid-term Objectives given in the Chapter 2, most of the activities here correspond to Mid-term Objectives 1-1, and 2-1, and we therefore deem it unnecessary to list these numbers. Also, the larger portion of the items here contain a range of various factors, however listing all of these would make it difficult to determine the characteristics of the cooperation, and we therefore select only those factors that are distinctive, and simply provide numbers for the Mid-term Objectives. Because they are past activities, Mid-term Objective numbers are not given where the distinctive characteristics cannot be determined.

Annex table List of Selected JICA Projects in Urban and Regional Development

Development studies (all cases finished between 1972 and end March 2003)

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
1. General Development Projects						
1	Thailand	Western Seaboard Regional Development Master Plan	1996.01 ~ 1997.07	M/P		In the six western seaboard provinces of the Gulf of Thailand: Formulation of an integrated regional development project; Establishment and development of systems and organizations for carrying out planning activities; Formulation of an action plan comprised of priority projects and plans for systems and organizations; Formulation of a M/P related to technology transfer.
2	Viet Nam	The Study on the Hoa Lac Xuan Mai Areas Urban Development Project	1997.12 ~ 1999.03	M/P		Formulation of a concept plan for urban development in the Myomon, Hoa Lac, Xuan Mai and Son Tay regions for functional relocation in the Hanoi capital region with 2020 as the objective year, together with the formulation of a M/P for the Hoa Lac region.
3	China	The Study for Improving the Housing Finance Reform in PRC	2000.03 ~ 2002.03	M/P	2 - 4	In order to contribute to long-term reform of the home financing system in China, we broke down urban areas into types based on the level of progress of housing system reform, analyzing the current situation and issues related to housing policies and home financing in a model region for each of these types, enabling us to examine the idea of establishing a versatile home financing system at the national level.
4	Chile	Study for Promotion of Investments and Exports for the Balanced Economic Development in Republic of Chile	2000.03 ~ 2001.09	M/P	1 - 2	In order to promote investment and exports between South America and Asia under the MERCOSUR and APEC frameworks, formulated new development strategies and short-term action plans for individual regions in Chile.
2. Integrated Regional Development						
5	Indonesia	The Republic of Indonesia, LTA-14, Java Regional Study - Phase I, part A, East Java	1975.07 ~ 1975.12	M/P	1 - 2	With the aim of overall regional development and the equalization of distribution, the following six priority development projects were put forward: Industrialization program; Water supply program; Industrial development program on the island of Madura; Southern coastal regions development program; Rural areas development program Community facilities development program.
6	Indonesia	The Republic of Indonesia, LTA-14, Java Regional Study - Phase I, part B, Central Java	1976.12 ~ 1977.11	M/P	1 - 2	With the aim of evaluating the latent development potential and formulating a regional development strategy, two large development priority regions, Block I and Block II, were designated and these were further broken into six smaller blocks, and important sectors and essential development measures were proposed.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
7	Indonesia	Southern Coast Development Plan, East Java, The Republic of Indonesia	1978.11 ~ 1980.02	M/P	1 - 2	The formulation of development strategy and the discovery of related projects, and an examination of economic and social impacts were carried out.
8	Indonesia	The Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for the Northern Part of Sumatra	1988.03 ~ 1990.03	M/P	1 - 2	The formulation of a long-term development plan and a preparatory study for a priority project were carried out for the period 1989 to 2008. Taking account of the wide area of the region in question and the limited funds, our approach was to direct development efforts towards specific prioritized districts within the area. Therefore, the region was broken down into 24 development areas, the potential of each was evaluated, and 11 priority development areas were strategically selected, with a view to fostering development along the specified development axes, for example.
9	Indonesia	The Study on the Integrated Regional Development Plan for Southern Part of Sumatra	1991.03 ~ 1993.03	M/P	1 - 2	Formulated a long-term development plan for 1990 to 2010, and selected priority development areas and priority projects. To advance the development of the region under study it was necessary to supplement the individual field based approach previously used for this project, and therefore the IDEP (Integrated Development Plan) approach was utilized.
10	Indonesia	The Development Study on Comprehensive Regional Development Plan for the Western Part of Kalimantan	1997.03 ~ 1999.03	M/P	1 - 2	Formulated a long-term integrated development plan for the two western provinces of the Kalimantan island that have fallen behind in development (West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan), with the objective of being completed in the final year of the second 25 year plan (2019). Studies were also undertaken, taking into account the formulation of development projects with regions broken down in terms of development focus districts and river basins as defined by spatial planning, the formulation of an environmental M/P for development that is consistent across river basins, proper establishment of social infrastructure in small to mid sized regional cities and rural towns, the establishment of multimodal transportation commensurate with goods being shipped, and the formulation of projects for the diversification of industry and products, including human resources development.
11	Malaysia	Regional Study on the Integrated Development of South Terengganu	1984.01 ~ 1985.08	M/P		With the objective of creating a regional integrated development plan with a view to 2000 and creating a pre-F/S for a priority project, projects were proposed in the following areas: Industry; Agriculture; Transportation; Flood strategies; Tourism; Urban improvements; Human resources.
12	Philippines	Study of Bohol Integrated Area Development Project	1979.06 ~ 1980.02	M/P		With the objective of formulating a development project focusing on the Wahig-Pamacsalan River basin, a production sector development project focusing mainly on agriculture and fisheries, and an infrastructure improvement project focusing mainly on irrigation, roads, and ports and harbors were formulated, and these were centered mainly around the area covered by the " Bohol Agricultural Integrated Development Project " F/S already under implementation.
13	Philippines	Calabarzon Regional Integrated Development Plan	1990.03 ~ 1991.09	M/P		With the objective of formulating the regional integrated development plan for the Calabarzon region, the following projects were proposed: Main capital regional integrated harbor development study; Cavite coast road; Cavite EPZ expansion; Laguna; Eastern Batangas agricultural development; Laguna farming region integrated agricultural development; Human resources training/ employment program in southern Tagalog; Marikina river basin development management.
14	Philippines	The Study on the Cebu Integrated Area Development Master Plan	1993.07 ~ 1994.08	M/P		Formulation of a M/P to act as a scenario for sustained development until 2010 based in the Philippines's second city of Cebu.
15	Philippines	The Master Plan Study for Central Luzon Development Program	1993.09 ~ 1995.08	M/P	1 - 2	Formulation of a M/P related to regional integrated development projects that cover agriculture and industry, society and the economy, and infrastructure in the six provinces of Region III of Luzon Island.
16	Thailand	The Sub-Regional Development Study of the Upper-Southern Part of Thailand	1983.03 ~ 1985.03	M/P		With the objective of creating a M/P for development of the area until 2000, the following projects were proposed: Surat Thani industrial complex; Phuket urban development, Industrial complex adjacent to Phuket airport; Surat Thani industrial development; East-west link; Central low lands development; Kanom deep-sea port; Tapi-Phum Duang river management; Krabi oil refinery and pipeline; Phuket water supply.

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
17	Thailand	The Study on the Development Project of Leam Chabang Coastal Area	1984.01 ~ 1985.03	M/P + F/S		A M/P for the Leam Chabang region was created, and a short term plan (target year of 1987) F/S was created. M/P: Industrial development; Port development; Urban development; Transportation project; Public infrastructure; Communications facilities. F/S: Industrial development; Port development; Urban development; Transportation project; Public infrastructure.
18	Thailand	Upper Central Region Study (A Tri-sectoror Balanced Region: Emerging from the Metropolitan Shadow)	1988.12 ~ 1990.07	M/P		With the objective of formulating a master plan for development of the region in question until 2010, the following projects were proposed: Pasak River basin regional integrated development package; Saraburi industrial city area development package; Agriculture and industry related development program package; Human resources development package.
19	Thailand	The Master Plan Study for the Development of Phatthaya Area	1989.03 ~ 1990.07	M/P	2 - 3	With the objective of formulating a M/P for the improvement of tourism facilities and infrastructure in the Phatthaya area, the following projects were proposed: Southern Phatthaya coastal landfill project; Tourism port construction project; Phatthaya Beach improvement; Ta-Van wharf; Sewage and drainage facilities project; Storm water project; Water supply project; Waste disposal site construction; Road improvement project.
20	Thailand	The Study on the Regional Development Plan for the Lower Northeast and the Upper East Regions in the Kingdom of Thailand	1992.02 ~ 1993.07	M/P	1 - 2 1 - 5	To advance the economic progress of the area under study (seven provinces of lower northeast Thailand and two provinces of the upper east regions of Thailand) proposals were made regarding organizational systems for the formulation of a regional integrated development project, and project implementation.
21	China	Hainan Island Integrated Development	1986.03 ~ 1988.03	M/P		With the objective of the creation of a M/P for Hainan island development until 2005, based on China's open door policy, the basic strategy is to develop the region as China's largest open economic zone.
22	China	Jiujiang City Integrated Regional Development Plan Study	1992.09 ~ 1994.01	M/P	1 - 2	A regional integrated development project for Jiujiang city, Jiangxi province was formulated, and was comprised of the four areas of transportation, distribution, tourism, and industry, with the objective of being completed in 2010.
23	China	Julin Province Integrated Regional Development Plan in China	1996.09 ~ 1998.05	M/P	2 - 3	A M/P study regarding the formulation of the integrated regional development plan covering the zone extending from Changchun to Yanji and Hunchun in the central Chinese province of Julin, together with the creation of project outline documents for those projects identified as having a high priority or urgency from the long-list of projects formed in the M/P.
24	China	The Study on Urbanization of Rural Districts (Haichen City) in the People's Republic of China	1999.05 ~ 2001.11	M/P	2 - 3	Formulation of an integrated regional development plan to cover Haichen city, Liaoning province, which is positioned as the development model city for the urbanization of rural districts, as designated by the national construction department. This plan takes into consideration the position of industry here from a broad-based perspective and has a target year of 2010. Priority projects were also proposed as part of the integrated development plan. The objective is to contribute to balanced national development while actively preventing the concentration of population in large cities. Further, with Liaoning province as the object of study, and with small and medium cities throughout the country also taken into perspective, guidelines were formulated for the integrated development of small and medium sized regional cities.
25	Egypt	The High Dam Lake Area Integrated Regional Development Plan	1979.01 ~ 1980.02	M/P		With the objective of formulating a southern regional development strategy for the distribution of population, and the selection of projects, an integrated development master plan was formulated for the area around Aswan city and the High Dam Lake Area (the area within 50 km of lake shores).
26	Egypt	Study on the Development Plan of Suez Bay Coastal area in the Arab Republic of Egypt	1985.02 ~ 1986.07	M/P + F/S		Formulated a M/P for the Suez Bay Coastal area with a target year of 2005, and carried out a F/S regarding infrastructure improvement for the establishment of a regional development base in the Suez Bay coastal area.
27	Jordan	Integrated Regional Development Study of Northern Jordan	1978.05 ~ 1980.03	M/P		Examined the feasibility of Northern regional development and promising projects for the execution of a five-year economic development plan.
28	Jordan	The Study on Integrated Regional Development Master Plan for the Karak-Tafila Development Region	1986.07 ~ 1988.03	M/P		With the objective of a preparatory study for a basic plan and priority projects with a target of 2005, the following projects were proposed: Plan for agriculture vitalization with intensive rainwater use; Pilot plan for the diverse use of the Afra-Barbita hot springs; Karak urban development plan; Muta-Mazar urban development plan; Plan for a green Badia; Development of tourism in the Dana canyon.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
29	Turkey	Study on the Regional Development Plan for the Eastern Black Sea Region in the Republic of Turkey (DOKAP)	1999.03 ~ 2000.09	M/P		Formulation of a regional development plan with the objective of promoting settlement of the population by securing employment through vitalization of industry for example, and correcting regional disparities. This plan was for the seven provinces of the Eastern Black Sea region that have fallen behind in development (Artvin, Bayburt, Giresun, Gumshane, Ordu, Rize, Trabzon).
30	Kenya	The Study of Integrated Regional Development Master plan for the Lake Basin Development Area	1986.01 ~ 1987.10	M/P		With the objective of creating a basic development plan with a target year of 2000, the following projects were proposed: Waterfront integrated development; East-west corridor development; Kisumu - Eldoret bipolar development; Northern area development base; Southern area development base; Western border area development; Eastern gateway development; Kano plain integrated development.
31	Mozambique	The Study on the Integrated Development Master Plan of the Angonia Region	2000.07 ~ 2001.10	M/P	1 - 4	Creation of a regional integrated development M/P for advancing development to keep a balance with environmental conservation, with the public and private sectors complementing each other. This plan covers the Angonia region in the Zambezi River basin in Tete province, an area central as the country aims towards balanced and sustained development following recovery from civil war.
32	Tanzania	Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan	1976.11 ~ 1977.10	M/P		The Kilimanjaro regional integrated development plan was formulated as part of the third Tanzania five-year plan (1976 to 1980), and the following were proposed: Agriculture (canals/irrigation, expansion of agricultural land); Water resources (creation of maps); Industry (Kilimanjaro Industrial Development Centre); Forestry development (creation of plantation forests); Protection of wild animals (study of wild animals); Tourism development (Kilimanjaro Airport Tourism Centre); Transportation (road improvement); Communications (telephone exchange improvement); Urban development (housing supply); Rural development (model rural rehabilitation).
33	Brazil	The Study Related to the Regional Development Plan of the Greater Carajas Program of the Federative Republic of Brazil	1982.09 ~ 1985.07	M/P		The objective was to study the feasibility of regional products for export, and of regional development. In Phase I, based on trends in, and the outlook for the international market, agriculture and forestry products, and mining and manufacturing products with export potential were selected. In Phase II, the region's development potential was clarified with respect to forestry, agriculture, and farming industries and mining resources.
34	Costa Rica	Regional Study of the Hinterland of Caldera and Puntarenas Ports	1977.02 ~ 1977.11	M/P		The development/latent potential of the hinterland of Caldera and Puntarenas Ports was studied, and a basic strategy for regional development was formulated.
35	Costa Rica	The Study for the Land Use Plan in the Coastal Zones of the Tourist Planning Units in the Republic of Costa Rica	2000.02 ~ 2000.12	M/P + F/S	1 - 2 1 - 5	Focusing on tourism development, based on the idea of sustainable resource use in the southeast area of the Nicoya Peninsula, and the coastal area of the Osa Peninsula, land-use plans and tourism promotion plans were formulated with regards to tourism development, aiming towards regional social development. Further, measures necessary for sustainable tourism development were proposed, and technology was transferred to bodies responsible for implementation.
36	Palau	Development Study for Promotion of Local Economy in the Republic of Palau	2000.02 ~ 2000.08	M/P	1 - 2 1 - 4	A regional promotion plan was formulated with the objective of revitalizing important industry sectors, and improving social infrastructure necessary for industry vitalization including infrastructure such as water supply and sewage, waste, roads and airports, and 'soft' components such as systems. The plan was made with a view to the realization of the idea that environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem, as indicated by Palau. Also, problems related to development plan formulation for the archipelago were indicated, and technology transfer under the integrated plan was undertaken.
37	Poland	The Study on Regional Development of Konin Province in the Republic of Poland	1997.07 ~ 1998.07	M/P		Implementation of a M/P study regarding the formulation of the integrated regional development plan covering Konin province, the development base for central Poland, together with the creation of project outline charts for those projects identified as having a high priority or urgency from the long-list of projects formed in the M/P.
38	Thailand / Laos	The Integrated Development Plan for the Border Region in Thailand and Lao PDR	2000.03 ~ 2001.09	M/P		Formulation of an integrated regional development plan for the area supporting the east-west corridor currently under development across the Thailand and Laos national borders (Thailand: Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, and Kalasin provinces. Laos: Savannakhet, and Khanmouan provinces).

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
3. General Public Works and Utilities						
39	East Timor	The study on Urgent Rehabilitation Plan in East Timor	2000.02 ~ 2000.08	F/S	1 - 3	Formulated a 3 year plan for urgent promotion of social infrastructure (roads, wharfs, ports and harbors, electricity, small scale rural area infrastructure), and drafted quick projects (roads, wharfs, small scale rural area infrastructure).
4. General Social Infrastructure						
40	Thailand	Study on Development for Securing System of Building Safety	2001.06 ~ 2003.03	M/P	2 - 5	The following were proposed with the objective of reforming the fire resistance of special buildings: Formulation of a fire prevention and safety system development strategy; Evaluation and reform of laws related to fire resistance of buildings; Provision of technical manuals for government building inspectors and for designers; Human resources development plan; Establishment of a testing system for building materials.
41	India	The Reconstruction Support for the Gujarat-Earthquake Disaster in Devastated Area in India	2001.06 ~ 2002.12	M/P	1 - 4	Examined the redevelopment plan related to the restoration and reconstruction of medical and education facilities in the Kutch district of the state of Gujarat that were damaged by the earthquake in western India.
5. Urban Planning / Land Development						
42	Indonesia	Urban Development Planning Study on Gerbangketosusila Region (Surabaya Metropolitan Area)	1981.11 ~ 1983.03	M/P		Surabaya M/P formulated with a target year of 2000. The following short-term implementation plans were contained therein: Central link road; New transit system; Tandes industrial complex development; Parktown residential district development.
43	Indonesia	Study on Urban Renewal Housing Project in Jakarta	1982.07 ~ 1983.12	F/S	2 - 4	A F/S was undertaken regarding the redevelopment of two poor residential areas within Jakarta, Manggarai and Kebon Melati, with the objective of creating an urban slum redevelopment plan.
44	Indonesia	Master Plan and Feasibility Study on Kemayoran Urban Housing Development Project in the Republic of Indonesia	1988.07 ~ 1990.03	M/P + F/S	2 - 2 2 - 4	Development of redevelopment methods and a F/S were undertaken in relation to the redevelopment of urban housing and urban areas in and around the Kemayoran airport site.
45	Indonesia	Study on Land Provision for Housing and Settlements Development through KASIBA and Land Readjustment in Jakarta Metropolitan Area	1998.01 ~ 2000.01	M/P + F/S	2 - 4	An urban development system was established in the Jakarta metropolitan area, case studies were undertaken, measures to reform of KASIBA and land readjustment activities were proposed, and this enabled development of housing and living environments in the Jakarta region to be pushed forward.
46	Malaysia	The Feasibility Study on the Introduction of Land Readjustment in Malaysia	1993.10 ~ 1995.06	F/S	2 - 4	A Malaysian style land readjustment system was established in order to promote ordered urban improvement and progress.
47	Philippines	Master plan study of the Infanta-Real Area Urban Development Project	1983.07 ~ 1985.03	M/P		Urban development objectives and strategies for the Infanta-real region were set out, and an urban development M/P was formulated.
48	Thailand	City Planning Manual: The Study on Applied Technology for Making City Plan	1987.11 ~ 1989.02	Others	2 - 2	With the aim of urban planning technology transfer, a quality improvement in organization strengthening and plan formation was achieved through DTCP institutional reform, technical training, and the establishment of a data management system. In order to promote reform of urban development activities through planning, implementation and studies, the establishment of a center for promotion of urban planning reform was proposed.
49	Thailand	The Study on Application Scheme of Land Readjustment in National Urban Development Trust	1991.01 ~ 1993.06	M/P + F/S	2 - 4	Plans for land readjustment within Bangkok city and pilot project activity plans were created, while at the same time a land readjustment system suitable to Thailand was proposed.
50	Thailand	The Study for Urban Redevelopment Plan and Case Study in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Thailand	2000.12 ~ 2002.03	M/P + F/S	2 - 2 2 - 4	Focusing on the Bangkok capital area, improvements to the capacity of Thai organizations involved in urban development, and the creation of a land redevelopment plan for the Din Daeng-Makkasan, Huai Khwang districts were proposed. Also, methods for improving urban area were proposed with the aim of reform and improvement of living environments in the Bangkok capital area.
51	China	Development Plan Study for the Waigaoqiao region, Pudong Xinqu, Shanghai	1992.07 ~ 1993.10	M/P + F/S		The following projects were proposed with the aim of creating a development plan for the Waigaoqiao region, with target years of 2000 and 2020: Ports and harbors; Industry; Urban facilities.
52	Kazakhstan	The Study on the Master Plan for the Development of the City of Astana	2000.01 ~ 2001.05	M/P + F/S		Implemented with the aim of supporting the capital city functions of the new national capital Astana, and with the aim of contributing to the improvement in basic urban infrastructure and services related the lives of residents.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
53	Senegal	The Study on Infrastructure Information Management System of the Dakar Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Senegal	1999.09 ~ 2001.01	M/P	2 - 6	Focusing on the Dakar capital region in Senegal, a social infrastructure information management system was completed with the aim of collecting and sharing information between relevant sectors in order to promote efficient and balanced urban development and infrastructure improvement, and also to achieve improvements in the urban environment.
54	Zambia	The Study on the Environmental Improvement of Unplanned Urban Settlement in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia	1999.03 ~ 2001.07	M/P + F/S	2 - 5	In order to achieve improvements in living conditions in the unplanned urban settlement in Lusaka, the strengthening of the city's administrative capacity, community resource motivation, and the form of cooperative systems between resident organizations and local government were studied with consideration extending to sources of funds and appropriate technologies, and plans for improving living environments for which sustained implementation is possible were formulated. The plans include: The formulation of action area plans, The creation of living environment improvement activity guidelines, The formulation of short-term plans for the improvement of living environments etc.
55	Colombia	The Master Plan Study on the Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park Project	1980.10 ~ 1981.09	M/P	2 - 5	With the objective of creating an integrated urban park, a project was proposed for the construction of a large-scale integrated park in a 350 ha site in the southern area of the central region of Bogota city.
56	Colombia	The Feasibility Study on the Urban Development of the Central District of Barranquilla. The Republic of Colombia.	1986.07 ~ 1988.02	F/S	2 - 2	Redevelopment methods and economic and technical feasibility was examined for the Barranquilla and Boriche areas.
6. Construction / Housing						
57	Indonesia	Low Cost Housing Project in Cengkareng	1979.10 ~ 1981.02	M/P + F/S		The objective was the development of the residential area and the design and planning of medium-rise housing in the Cengkareng area. The basic measures were the supply of medium-rise housing and two-story flats for relatively low level areas, and the supply of mezonet style, and townhouse style residences for which building additions are possible to relatively high-level areas.
58	Malaysia	The Reclamation Project of Ex-mining Land for Housing Development and Other Purposes: Feasibility Study (report)	1979.12 ~ 1981.03	F/S		The land conditions at the ex-mining site were clarified, and the possibility of use as a housing development site was examined.
7. Surveying / Mapping						
59	Cambodia	Topographic mapping of Siem Reap and Angkor Monuments Park	1997.01 ~ 1998.07	Basic Study		To support the promotion of discovery, study, and storage plans for the Angkor monuments, and the formulation of infrastructure improvement plans in the area around the Angkor monuments, a topographic map of the Angkor monuments and the surrounding region was created: Scale 1/10,000, Area: 430 km ² ; Scale 1/5,000, Area 100 km ² .
60	Cambodia	A Study on the Establishment of GIS Map Data for Cambodia	2001.03 ~ 2002.03	Basic Study		Basic materials in the form of necessary geographical data were furnished in order to allow the formulation of the M/P for the revival of Cambodia and development at the national level. Since it should be available for a wide range of uses, the following were created: a topographic map and land-use chart covering an area of 101,000 km ² in the northeast and western region to a scale of 1/100,000, and digital data and a print version of a 1/500,000 scale surface geology/land form classification chart. Through the implementation of this study, technology transfer was undertaken with respect to the C/P of the "Ministry of Public Works and Transport," the corresponding organization for the study.
61	Indonesia	Topographic Mapping Project for Upper Stream Area of Negara River Basin South Kalimantan, Republic of Indonesia	1983.02 ~ 1986.01	Basic Study		Created a 1/50,000 scale topographic map of a 6,500 km ² area of the Negara River basin, and the objective of this was to use it as basic materials for the formulation of a development plan for the Negara River basin.
62	Laos	Study for Topographic Mapping of Bolikhamxai Province in Lao People's Democratic Republic: Topographic Map: Scale 1:25,000	1992.12 ~ 1995.11	Basic Study		With the aim of using it in the national development plan: Creation of a basic map (scale 1/25,000, 64 faces), and Technology transfer was undertaken.
63	Laos	The Establishment of GIS Base Map Data for Mekong River Basin in Lao People's Democratic Republic	1998.10 ~ 2003.03	Basic Study		C/P created GIS base map data under the guidance of the study group, and through this process technology transfer was achieved in relation to data creation, updating, and database management. This data was for the Mekong River Basin, which covers most of Laos, and was to contribute to the national development plan.

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
64	Philippines	Topographic Mapping Project for Cagayan Valley, Republic of the Philippines	1979.02 ~ 1983.02	Basic Study		A 1/25,000 scale topographic map of an approx. 11,000 km ² area of the Cagayan Valley in the northern region of Luzon island was created.
65	Philippines	Establishment of Graphic Information Base Project of National Capital Region Republic of the Philippines	1985.06 ~ 1989.03	Basic Study		A basic urban chart was created to act as basic materials for the overall economic development of the region. Topographic map (1/10,000 11,500 km ² mapping study), Plan view chart (1/10,000 1,500 km ² mapping study), Land use chart (1/10,000 1,823 km ² mapping study), Land condition chart (1/10,000 476 km ² mapping study).
66	Thailand	Topographic Mapping of Bangkok Metropolitan Area, Kingdom of Thailand	1986.09 ~ 1989.03	Basic Study		Creation of a 1/10,000 scale 2,000 km ² topographic map, and a 1/4,000 scale 300 km ² topographic map for the Bangkok metropolitan area.
67	Mongolia	Topographic Mapping of Ulaan-Tsav Area in Mongolia	1993.02 ~ 1996.07	Basic Study		Creation of a basic national map to a scale of 1/25,000 for the approx. 10,800 km ² Ulaan-Tsav region in the Dornod province.
68	Bangladesh	The Study on the Geodetic Survey in the People's Republic of Bangladesh	1992.04 ~ 1995.03	Basic Study		With the objective of completing the national geodetic survey and carrying out technology transfer to SOB, the following projects were proposed: Flood defense planning; Creation of a topographic map for the Dhaka capital region; Completion of a network of secondary control points.
69	Nepal	Topographic Mapping of Lumbini Zone in Nepal	1990.10 ~ 1993.11	Basic Study		Based on Nepal's request, creation of a basic 1/25,000 scale map of a 9,000 km ² area in the Lumbini zone, and technology transfer.
70	Azerbaijan	National Digital Mapping Project in the Republic of Azerbaijan	2000.03 ~ 2002.12	Basic Study		Correction for changes over time to an existing 1/50,000 scale topographic map, and digitalization of the map, and Creation of positive film for editing of the map based on the digitalized topographic map data, and creation of a print version.
71	Kazakhstan	Urgent Establishment of National Basic Geographic Data in Southern Area of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1998.01 ~ 2000.03	Basic Study		Using satellite images and newly created 1/50,000 scale aerial photographs of a 150,000 km ² area, Create a digitalized map and its print version of a 1/100,000 scale topographic map of an approx. 22,500 km ² area in the southern region, Create digital data for a 1/200,000 scale topographic map of an approx. 150,000 km ² area along the Syr Darya River basin including the southern region of an approx. 22,500 km ² area.
72	East Timor	The Study on Urgent Establishment of Topographic Mapping in the East Timor	2000.02 ~ 2000.08	Basic Study		Based on the request of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, and in order to contribute to the formulation of future urban plans, created a 1/2,000 scale topographic map of a 107 km ² area of Dili, and established a GIS database. Also, carried out 1/8,000 aerial photographs of Liquicia, Manatutu, and Baucau cities (150 km ²).
73	Morocco	The study on Topographic Mapping in the Kingdom of Morocco	1988.10 ~ 1991.03	Basic Study		With the objective of creating a basic national map, Aerial photographs, and Topographic mapping were carried out. Incidentally, the first time a 1/25,000 basic national map was created was in Morocco.
74	Tunisia	The Topographic Mapping Project in Tunisia	1985.06 ~ 1988.02	Basic Study		Aerial photographs of the whole of Tunisia, and creation of a 1/200,000 scale 83,000 km ² topographic map of the northern region of the country.
75	Tunisia	The Topographic Mapping of Central Region in the Republic of Tunisia	1990.08 ~ 1994.03	Basic Study		Aerial photographs of a 35,000 km ² area, and creation of a 1/50,000 scale topographic map of a 27,000 km ² area in the central region.
76	Angola	The Establishment of Comprehensive Geographic Database System for the National Rehabilitation and Development in Republic of Angola	1997.12 ~ 2001.11	Basic Study		In order to promote the vitalization of production activity and the effective use of resources, using satellite images of the western coastal region, a 1/100,000 scale topographic map was created, and using aerial photographs of the capital Luanda, the creation of topographic map data and land-use data to a scale of 1/25,000. Also, digitalization of the existing 1/1,000,000 scale map covering the whole country, and establishment of an integrated geographical database.
77	Burkina Faso	The National Topographic Mapping of Southwestern Area in Burukina Faso	1998.11 ~ 2001.03	Basic Study		In order to encourage agricultural and regional development and environmental preservation, and to support social and economic progress, creation of a national topographic map of the southwestern area including the Gaoua region of the Black Volta River basin.
78	Ghana	Topographic Mapping of Southern Part of the Republic of Ghana	1995.12 ~ 2000.03	Basic Study		Based on the request of the Ghana government, created a 1/50,000 scale topographic map of an approx. 25,000 km ² area in the southern part of the country. Also, technology transfer to C/P was carried out.
79	Guinea	Topographic Mapping in Guinea	1977.04 ~ 1982.03	Basic Study		With the objective of consolidating national control points and basic national maps as basics for national development, created A photographic map of the whole of Guinea (1/50,000, 373 faces), Topographic map of Kankan (1/50,000 16 faces, 12,100 km ²).

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
80	Gambia	The Study for Establishment of Geographic Database in the Gambia	2001.03 – 2002.10	Basic Study		Creation of a 1/50,000 scale digital topographic map (basic national map) and establishment of GIS base data, Transfer of survey related technology to the land and surveying department.
81	Kenya	Land Use Mapping (Topographic Mapping Project) in East Kenya: the Republic of Kenya	1975.10 – 1984.03	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic materials in the form required for development activity, creation of 1/50,000 scale 12 face, and 1/100,000 scale 4 face thematic maps (vegetation, land-use, surface geology, soil classification, landform classification).
82	Kenya	Topographic mapping of south Kenya in the Republic of Kenya	1987.10 – 1991.03	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic national maps of the southern part of the country, 1/50,000 basic national map (43 faces, 29,800 km ²), 1/60,000 aerial photographs (29,800 km ²).
83	Madagascar	The Establishment of a Database for Geographic Information Systems of the Capital Area in Madagascar	1998.10 – 1999.11	Basic Study		For a 250 km ² area around the capital of Antananarivo, at the 1/10,000 level, created a geographic/information database system for topographic maps, and land condition charts, and land-use charts, and created GIS for roads, water and sewage, electricity, and communications for a 15 km ² pilot area, and through these activities and achieved technology transfer to FTM.
84	Mali	The National Topographic Mapping of the Kita Area in the Republic of Mali	1998.10 – 2001.09	Basic Study		Over the 36 months between October 1998 and September 2001, created a 1/50,000 scale topographic map and corresponding topographical data for a 31,000 km ² area centered on Kita city, Republic of Mali. Also, by jointly carrying out the study with the C/P of the Geographical Institute of Mali, achieved technology transfer related to the creation of topographic maps.
85	Mozambique	The National Topographic Mapping in Niassa Province, the Republic of Mozambique	1998.06 – 2000.08	Basic Study		In order to promote development of agriculture and forestry, and mining resources while at the same time preserving the natural environment in Niassa province, and to support social and economic progress, created a basic national map at a scale of 1/50,000 for a 32,000 km ² area of the province, something which had not been done before. Also, carried out technology transfer through correction of existing maps, survey activities, and planning theory and data analysis.
86	Niger	The topographic mapping of Djerma Ganda and Dallols region in Republic of Niger	1992.10 – 1995.11	Basic Study		Created a basic national map (1/50,000) with the aim of utilizing it for national development planning etc.
87	Senegal	Mapping Project in Western Senegal in the Republic of Senegal	1989.02 – 1991.12	Basic Study		With the aim of creating a basic map (25,500 km ² area) of Western Senegal, Aerial photographs: 1/60,000 scale, 25,500 km ² area, Creation of a basic map: 1/50,000 scale, 25,500 km ² (43 faces).
88	Swaziland	The Study on Digital Mapping Project for the Smooth Implementation of the Development Plan in the Kingdom of Swaziland	1999.06 – 2001.06	Basic Study		As basic materials which is needed for national development plans, created a digital orthophoto map of the whole 17,363 km ² of the country (1/10,000).
89	Tanzania	Topographic Mapping Project for the Geita Region of Mwanza	1991.10 – 1995.01	Basic Study		With the aim of creating a five color print 1/50,000 topographic map, printed map, Setup aerial markers, Took aerial photographs, Surveyed orientation marks, Set marker stones, Undertook second order leveling, Undertook simple leveling, Undertook aerial triangulation surveying, Created topographic maps.
90	Uganda	The Topographic Mapping of Kampala and Jinja Blocks, North of Lake Victoria in the Republic of Uganda	1994.11 – 1998.03	Basic Study		In order to contribute to the formulation of various development plans in future created a 1/50,000 scale topographic map of the northern area of Lake Victoria, an important region for social and economic development.
91	Argentina	The Topographic Mapping of North-East region in Argentine Republic	1991.01 – 1994.01	Basic Study		With the aim of creating topographic maps and corresponding numerical data for the northeast region in the Argentine Republic, created 1/60,000 aerial photographs, 1/100,000 topographic map, Data corresponding to the topographic map.
92	Bolivia	Topographic Mapping Project on Chapare area, Republic of Bolivia	1975.05 – 1978.03	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic materials in the form required for development projects, created: Aerial photographs (scale: 1/60,000, approx. 25,000 km ²), Basic national map (scale: 1/50,000, 44 faces, approx. 20,000 km ²).
93	Bolivia	The Topographic Mapping of La Paz-Beni Region in the Republic of Bolivia	1993.03 – 1996.03	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic materials to form development projects, Created a basic national map (scale: 1/50,000, 64 faces), Carried out technology transfer.
94	Costa Rica	Topographic Mapping of San Jose Metropolitan Area in The Republic of Costa Rica	1988.10 – 1991.12	Basic Study		With the aim of creating maps necessary for integrated regional development in the country, undertook: Aerial photographs, Creation of basic urban maps, Creation of land-use maps.
95	Panama	The Topographic Mapping Project of the Caribbean Coastal Area of the Republic of Panama	1979.01 – 1980.05	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic materials to be used for forming development projects, created a basic national map (1/50,000).

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type of Scheme	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
96	Peru	Topographic Mapping Project for Satipo Area, Department of Junin the Republic of Peru	1982.06 ~ 1987.02	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic materials to be used for forming development activities, carried out: Aerial photographs (scale: 1/60,000, 31,259 km ² including the area being mapped), Creation of a topographic map (12,070 km ² , 64 faces).
97	Peru	The Topographic Mapping of Lima Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Peru	1990.02 ~ 1992.07	Basic Study		With the aim of creating basic urban maps, land-use maps for the Lima metropolitan area, carried out: Aerial photographs (scale: 1/30,000, 1,570 km ²), Creation of a basic urban map (scale: 1/10,000, 1,250 km ²), Creation of a land-use map (scale: 1/10,000, 500 km ²).
98	El Salvador	The Study for Establishment of National Basic Geographic Data in the Republic of El Salvador	1999.03 ~ 2001.06	Basic Study		To encourage rebuilding after civil war and natural disasters, and to support social and economic progress, created topographic maps for regions not covered by the basic national maps, digitalized existing topographic maps for areas covered by the existing national maps, and established GIS base data for the whole country.

Technical Projects (cases started since the start of 1993)

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
1	Indonesia	Project on Strengthening Sulawesi Rural Community Development to Support Poverty Alleviation Programmes	1997 ~ 2002	Integrated regional development plan		Developed an applicable participatory style social development model (Takalar Model), Smooth implementation of participatory style village development activities by village residents, and development of measures and steps, Completion of a village development support system in Takalar province, Completion of a Participatory Local Social Development (PLSD) training course suitable to South Sulawesi.
2	Indonesia	Regional Development Policies for Local Government	2001 ~ 2004	Integrated regional development plan		Capacity development of regional governments in regional development management, Formulation and implementation of democratic regional development plans, Human resources development for regional governments in the area of regional development, The promotion of inter-regional cooperation at the state, city/provincial level, Appropriate involvement in the regional development process by related organizations and bodies such as universities, NGOs, the private sector, and community organizations, Implementation of regional development programs/projects etc.
3	Kenya	African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)	2000 ~ 2002	Integrated regional development plan		The following were undertaken: The preparations for full-scale operation of a functional (joint studies, dissemination of training, information network) African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD), Establishment of AICAD at JKUAT, Promotion of cooperation with participating universities and other related organizations in the East African region, Planning and commencement of joint study development functions, Planning and commencement of training dissemination functions, Planning and commencement of the information network function etc.
4	Kenya	African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) phase 2	2002 ~ 2007	Integrated regional development plan		Established and set up the activities of AICAD, a joint venture between the three countries of East Africa, and carried out human resources development to contribute to poverty reduction in Africa.
5	Tanzania	Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development: SCSRD	1999 ~ 2004	Integrated regional development plan		Established the SUA method for the target region, Advanced capacity development in the regional development sector, etc.
6	Philippines	The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment and Development Project	1999 ~ 2004	Integrated regional development plan		Strengthened administrative capacity for regional development, and collaborated with local residents and NGOs, while establishing a regional development mechanism to use development resources in a sustainable and effective manner.
7	Thailand	Development of the Method of Urban Development	1999 ~ 2003	Urban planning / land development		Achieved capacity development through: urban development technology suitable to social and economic conditions in Thailand, and through DTCP training.
8	Indonesia	The Project on the Development of Appropriate Technology for Multi-Storey Residential Building and Its Environmental Infrastructures for Low Income People	1993 ~ 1998	Building housing		Developed a practicable urban housing complex prototype that was appropriate given the conditions faced by housing in Indonesia (housing and living conventions, building technologies, materials available for supply to the site, living environments etc.), and made proposals regarding improvement of technology and construction standards in seven areas of cooperation.

Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects / Urban and Regional Development

No.	Country	Project name	Period	Type	Mid-term Objective(s)	Characteristics
9	China	The Project on Research and Training Center on New Technology for Housing in the People's Republic of China	1995 ~ 2000	Building housing		Human resources development was achieved for those that obtained the plans, designs, and construction technology for the housing complex developed as part of the project.
10	China	Research on Performance Assessment and Product Certification for Residential Building	2001 ~ 2004	Building housing		Formulated housing performance assessment systems, and housing components certification systems, Created a housing performance assessment system suitable to China at The Center for Housing Industrialization, Ministry of Construction, Created a housing components certification system suitable to China at The Center for Housing Industrialization, Ministry of Construction, Established data collection and analysis methods for formulation of housing performance assessment systems and housing components certification systems related to safety, as suitable to China, at the China Academy of Building Research, Established data collection and analysis methods for formulation of housing performance assessment systems and housing components certification systems related to the livability of housing, as suitable to China, at the China Academy of Building Research.
11	Kenya	Kenya Institute of Surveying and Mapping	1994 ~ 1999	Surveying / mapping		Implemented a higher diploma course taught by suitably trained teachers, and raised the ability of the Institute to develop independently.

Appendix 2 Activities of Major Donors

2-1 Cities Alliance¹

2-1-1 Outline of Cities Alliance

The Cities Alliance is a program that was launched in 1999 by the World Bank and UN-HABITAT with the aim of increasing the effects and impact of urban development cooperation, and of strengthening cooperative ties between cities and their development partners. The Alliance engages in knowledge dissemination activities which include conferences, workshops, and studies. Its two major fields of work are: Support for City Development Strategies (CDS) which use consensus building to enable local stakeholders to share their vision for their city, with clear priorities based on this; and Cities Without Slums (CWS) which aims to make significant improvements in the lives of slum dwellers through citywide and nationwide slum upgrading. A major mission of the Cities Alliance is the expansion and dissemination of poverty reduction measures to much wider urban areas.

2-1-2 Outline of City Development Strategies (CDS)

The CDS approach widely seeks coalitions between central and local governments of recipient countries and development partners, and seeks to bring about improvements in administrative technology, capacity, and awareness by guiding and supporting the activities of local governments (conferences, adjustment and modification, and planning activities involving the participation of residents). Great emphasis is placed on partnership and participation in CDS, and workshops are held to build understanding and agreement, and to set out responsibilities at the turning points of each phase of the formulation of city development strategies. This is achieved through the following measures.

Support for consensus building at the city level in order to decide on priorities, strategies, and actions for bringing about urban poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Outlooks for the economic development of cities related to employment and regional and national development objectives.

Support for the formulation of financing and investment strategies that take into account a city's resources and sources of funds, private sector investment, and investment partners.

The sharing of lessons and knowledge learned through capacity strengthening and the formulation and implementation of CDS.

¹ Refer to the Cities Alliance web site.

2-1-3 Outline of Cities Without Slums (CWS)

The aim of CWS is to achieve physical, social, economic, systematic, and environmental improvements in urban areas through the activities of private citizens, community groups, industry groups, and local governments. The CWS action plan is comprised of the following.

- Installing or improving basic infrastructure
- Removal or mitigation of environmental hazards
- Providing incentives for community management and maintenance
- Constructing or rehabilitating community facilities such as nurseries, health posts, community open space
- Regularizing security of tenure
- Home improvement
- Relocation or compensation for the small number of residents dislocated by the improvements
- Improving access to healthcare and education as well as social support programs to address issues of security, violence, substance abuse, etc.
- Enhancement of income-earning opportunities through training and micro-credit
- Building social capital and the institutional framework to sustain improvements

Box A 2-1 CDS First Result²

(1) Goal of a CDS

- Improved urban governance and management
- Economic growth, increased employment and investment
- Sustainable poverty reduction

(2) Outcomes

- Policy, governance and institutional changes
- Investment programs (including financial strategies, and social and cultural infrastructure)
- Improved monitoring mechanisms

(3) Key building blocks of a CDS

- Design and Assessment:
 - Organizational setup for the process and comprehensive assessment of state of the city/region.
 - Vision and Strategy
 - Formulating a long-term vision and building a strategy focused on results and accountability.
 - Implementation and Monitoring
 - Implementing the work plan, institutionalizing and monitoring the process, and reviewing the strategy.

(4) Designing a CDS

- 1) Stakeholder identification

² Cities Alliance (2003)

<p>Attempt to involve everyone in the beginning of the process who will potentially be needed at the end to implement the action plan</p> <p>Develop a public involvement program</p> <p>Survey the desired outcomes of stakeholders</p> <p>2) Setup the organization</p> <p>Select organizational arrangement for the CDS process</p> <p>Create a steering committee and task groups</p> <p>Organize/sponsor stakeholder workshops</p> <p>Support building up of key stakeholder organizations</p> <p>3) Capacity building</p> <p>Technical and financial support</p> <p>Strongly engage every division concerned of the local government/administration</p> <p>Secure key stakeholders' commitments</p> <p>4) Prepare a work program</p> <p>Explore the scope and timeline for the process</p> <p>Specify and schedule activities for carrying out the components</p> <p>Convene responsible individuals</p> <p>Estimate budget requirements</p> <p>Respect limitations of each participant</p> <p>(5) Content of an assessment</p> <p>1) Basic information and resource audit</p> <p>Collects the basic information of the community and does a resource audit</p> <p>Demographic information (population, employment, education, etc.)</p> <p>Economic information (firms and firm sizes, investments, markets, clients, tax, income, etc.)</p> <p>Infrastructure information (water, electricity, land, real estate, public transport, roads, etc.)</p> <p>2) Assesses the state of the city/region and reflects its unique attributes</p> <p>Comparative and competitive advantages</p> <p>The relationship to global, domestic and sub-national economies</p> <p>The history and physical characteristics</p> <p>3) Scans the external environment and identifies change drivers that could or will affect the city/region</p> <p>Social, technological, regional, attitudinal, demographic, economic, governmental, environmental trends</p> <p>(6) Creating a vision</p> <p>1) Possible techniques</p> <p>Brainstorming sessions</p> <p>Visioning workshops</p> <p>Scenario building workshops</p> <p>2) Process</p> <p>Examine current and past visioning processes conducted in the city</p> <p>Rethink informal visions and dated images</p> <p>Identify alternative visions and competitive niches for the city</p> <p>Select a future vision and competitive niches for the city</p> <p>Prepare a citywide future vision statement</p>
--

(7) Developing a strategy

1) Select strategic initiatives

Select priority strategic initiatives

Build shared strategic understanding among all stakeholders

Start with specific objectives that begin to achieve the future vision

2) Design strategies for priority strategic initiatives

Identify policies, programs, practices and other actions to implement the strategic initiative

Find alternative policies, programs, practices and actions

Design monitoring and evaluation activities

Specified performance/success measures

Develop indicators for measuring

Set timeframe

Clarify monitoring responsibility

3) Design an implementation work program

Guide the transition from design to implementation of strategies

Specify implementation responsibility

Allocate resources

Set timeframe and milestones

4) Prepare a city action plan

Design action plan with balanced costs and benefits for all participants

Distribute it to participants in the process

Publish the action plan

(8) Implementation

1) Create an implementation group

Specify responsibility for the implementation process

2) Refinement of the action plan and implementation work program

Set out responsibilities, timeframe and resources

Set out expected impacts and indicators of achievement

Establish monitoring and assessment system

Design conflict resolution processes among stakeholders

3) Negotiation of priority strategic initiatives implementation

Choose strategic initiatives

4) Launching of priority strategic initiatives and establishing of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

5) Monitoring of the implementation progress and adjusting strategies as necessary

(9) Monitoring techniques

Setting indicators

Planning and evaluation frameworks

Performance measures

2-2 Urban Management Program (UMP)

2-2-1 Outline

The UMP is one of the major global urban specialist support activities of the United Nations, and the largest technical assistance program in the world in

the urban sector. It was established in 1986 by the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank, and bilateral support nations. The program develops and applies urban management knowledge in the fields of: participatory urban governance, alleviation of urban poverty, and urban environmental management.

The main strategies of the UMP are the City Consultation Methodology and the Institutional Anchoring Process.

Over the past 18 years, UMP has been able to promote innovative urban management practices, establish and strengthen municipal networks, and influence local and national urban policies and programs. As a network of over 40 anchor and partner institutions covering 140 cities in 58 countries, it has been able to provide a platform for partners to engage in work related to urban development processes.

2-2-2 Background

This program is broken into four periods beginning in 1986: Phase 1 (1986-1991), Phase 2 (1992-1996), Phase 3 (1997-2001), and Phase 4 (2002-2006). Phase 3 was initiated in 1996 following the Habitat II Conference. The themes of Phase 3 were urban poverty alleviation, urban environmental sustainability, participatory urban governance, and urban gender problems. Phase 4 is currently underway, and has added to its themes an issue of urgent priority, that of HIV/AIDS. It also brings a stronger focus on governance and knowledge management activities that have direct impacts on the living conditions of the urban poor.

2-2-3 The City Consultation Methodology and the Institutional Anchoring Process

The aim of the city consultation is to institutionalize the participatory decision-making process. It involves discussions between local authorities, the private sector, community representatives and other stakeholders with the aim of finding solutions to urban problems, and this is a continuous process. While there are differences in the city consultation process across different regions and cities, one important outcome of the discussion process is an action plan.

A key to the sustainability of the UMP is institutional anchoring, or partnerships between each city and selected urban management research institutes in the region. There are 20 anchor institutions in the UMP, and these make up a global network of established leaders in the field of urban governance. City consultations and other activities have been undertaken through these partnerships, and this has resulted in the formation of a large resource base for future urban management activities at the regional and global level.

2-3 The World Bank

2-3-1 Urban Development Program³

(1) City Development Strategies (CDS)

Developing action plans for development and sustainability through fair and even city growth and participation in order to contribute to improvements in the quality of life for all urban residents (refer to section 2-1 Cities Alliance).

(2) Cultural Heritage and Development Program

Built on the idea that culture is an important resource for economic and social development, the program conducts technical assistance and financing for the preservation of cultural assets and the improvement of urban areas, infrastructure, and the environment that goes along with this.

(3) Hazard Risk Management Program

This program provides assistance to prepare for and recover from natural or man-made disasters that can result in great human and economic losses, and promotes strategic and rapid response to disasters, and disaster prevention and mitigation efforts. These activities include: Improvement of hazard risk management, Promotion of sustainable projects that effectively prevent or reduce the damage produced by disasters, Dissemination of risk analysis, Training in disaster prone regions, and The specification of policies to prevent the large losses caused by natural disasters.

(4) Housing and Land Program

The objectives of this program are: To assist national and local governments in formulating policies and programs, Development of the real estate market in order to promote economic development, and Improvements in the efficiency of the housing market in order to supply adequate shelter to urban residents. The following are examples of the types of projects implemented.

Establishment of property rights (Latvia, Peru)

Development of mortgage finance (India, Ghana, Jordan)

Housing finance for the low income class (Chile, Poland)

Infrastructure improvement for the development of residential regions (Albania, India, Zambia)

Modification of regulations related to land and housing development (Mexico, Korea)

Development of an institutional framework for housing sector management (Lithuania)

Development of the micro-finance system for housing (Indonesia)

³ Refer to the World Bank “Urban Development” web site.

(5) Local Economic Development (LED)⁴

The objective of this program is to support sustained local development through knowledge sharing, learning activities, and advisory services in order to achieve successful economic development at the hands of regional societies. Activities include the following.

- Support of SMEs
- Encouragement of new enterprises
- Promotion of inward investment
- Development of hard infrastructure
- Investment in soft infrastructure (human resources development, institutional support systems)
- Support for growth of selected industries

(6) Urban Poverty Program

This program undertakes/executes urban poverty assessments, the specification of policy issues, program selection, participation in poverty reduction strategies, and impact studies.

(7) Urban Solid Waste Management

Strategic approaches for solid waste management by local governments are created, aiming to meet the requirements of the urban poverty stricken.

2-4 United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**2-4-1 Programs related to urban issues⁵****(1) Housing Policy and Development Section (HPDS)**

The main mandate of the HPDS is to implement the goal of providing adequate shelter for all focused on in the Habitat Agenda, and it works towards improving access to shelter for the poor in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Focus areas of the HPDS are: The formulation and implementation of efficient housing policies and programs, The establishment of housing rights, and The improvement of building materials and construction technologies.

(2) Housing Rights Program (UNHRP)

The objective of the program is to assist States and other stakeholders with the implementation of their commitments in the Habitat Agenda to ensure the realization of the right to adequate housing. Activities include: Advocacy, Support for human rights in relation to housing rights, Monitoring and evaluation of progress of realization of housing rights, Research and analysis on housing rights, Capacity building and technical cooperation. Further, reports

⁴ World Bank (2004)

⁵ Refer to the UN-HABITAT web site.

are created regarding the ultimate results of these activities; the creation of housing rights legislation.

(3) International Forum on Urban Poverty (IFUP)

The IFUP is a collaborative forum made up of local authorities, NGOs, and academic institutions for eradicating poverty through a strategy based on governance, partnership, and the participation of people living in poverty. Its main aims are to raise awareness of the urgency of urban poverty, the improvement of informal settlements, the importance of urban safety and urban transport and urban children themes (for example, the problem of street children).

(4) Land and Tenure Section

This program focuses on land management and tenure systems, policies and legislation that help achieve adequate shelter, security of tenure and equal access to economic resources. The main objective is the dissemination of concrete knowledge regarding land management systems, policies, and laws that help achieve adequate shelter and security of tenure. Activities include: Promotion of the implementation of equal rights to land, housing and property rights, Development of tools related to regularization, land use, and land management, and the specification of best practices.

(5) Localizing Agenda 21

This program aims to promote good urban governance by supporting the development and implementation of broad based environmental action plans for cities that lack capacity and find it difficult to attract international support programs. The program also aims to enhance the capacity of local authorities to integrate these action plans and strategic urban development plans. Capacity building efforts focus on setting priorities in action plans, human resources development, institutional strengthening, promotion of participation, mobilization of resources, and the development and adaptation of tools related to the promotion of exchanges between cities.

(6) Disaster Management Programme (DMP)

- Protection and rehabilitation of housing, infrastructure and public facilities

- Provision of technical and policy support to humanitarian agencies before and after crisis in the context of human settlements

- Building partnerships and provision of complementary expertise in resettlement of displaced persons and refugees

- Restoration of local social structures through settlement development

- Rehabilitation of local government structures and empowerment of civil society

- Land and settlements planning and management for disaster prevention

(7) Safest Cities Program

Key issues are as follows.

Capacity strengthening aimed at securing urban safety, and the reduction of crime and violence

Promotion of crime prevention initiatives and cooperation between central and local governments, the justice system, the private sector, and urban society

Encouragement of the creation of networks for the exchange of experiences related to crime prevention

Preparation and implementation of capacity building programs

Action/preventative measures aimed at circumstances, and reforms to the justice system appropriate to targeted risk groups

(8) Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)

The SCP is a capacity building program aimed at urban environmental planning and urban environmental management, and it seeks to improve urban environmental administrative processes in order to achieve sustained urban growth and development. Its objectives are:

The sharing of information and specialist knowledge on the environment and development

To foster understanding of the interaction between the environment and development

Promotion of capacity building in relation to environmental planning and environmental management

Promotion of the formulation of broad-based policies

Specification of stakeholders based on development priorities, development strategies, and development action plans

Environmental resource and risk management for achieving sustainable development

Formation of partnerships between participatory institutions and the exchange of experiences and know-how

(9) Urban Environmental Forum (UEF)

The UEF aims to create international links and support environmental planning and environmental management between urban support programs related to urban environments.

2-5 Asian Development Bank (ADB)

2-5-1 Urban Sector Strategy⁶

The ADB has identified four objectives and five strategies in relation to the urban sector. These form a comprehensive approach aimed at solving urban problems by taking into account the development status of Asian cities,

⁶ ADB (1999)

continuously strengthening urban management and urban finances, and improving subsectors in order to achieve poverty reduction. In line with this policy, the bank provides technical support and financial support for urban infrastructure, housing finance, and community development.

(1) Major Themes

Analyze the causes and effects of urbanization, achieve the improvements in management and services required for bringing about urban growth, and propose strategies for each sector.

Respond to the depredation of the environment faced by the urban poor.

Achieve improvements in urban covenants and urban management through an innovative approach related to the design and implementation of development activities.

Achieve sustainable urban development.

Take into consideration competitive and comparative advantages, local urban economic circumstance, and other location-specific concerns.

(2) Objectives

1) Maximize the economic efficiency of urban areas

Achieve increased GDP, ensure market entry for small businesses, creation of employment, attraction of inward investment, and availability of suitable land, infrastructure, energy, and services to meet business demand.

2) Reduce urban poverty

Achieve reduced unemployment, and increased number of households with access to land, infrastructure, and services.

3) Improve quality of life

Achieve reductions in environmental pollution levels, improved support mechanisms for the disadvantaged, enhanced role for gender development, reduced crime levels, reduction in serious illness, availability of suitable land, infrastructure, and services to meet residents' demand, and increased participation in decision-making.

4) Achieve sustainable urban development

Achieve reduced use of non-replaceable natural resources, increased equity in the distribution of social benefits, reductions in environmental pollution levels, improved urban management systems.

Box A 2-2 Essential Features of the ADB's City Development Strategies to Reduce Poverty⁷

(1) Sustainable Economic Growth

Sustainable economic growth is a fundamental part of measures for dealing with poverty. Economic growth can reduce poverty by generating employment and increasing incomes.

<Policy initiatives for promoting sustainable economic growth>

- Improve the environment for private-sector investment
- Promote local enterprise and self-employment for women and the informal sector
- Support infrastructure and social services development
- Remove market distortions
- Improve and strengthen regional economic cooperation

(2) Environmental Management

Implement various policies aimed at improving the quality and productivity of the environment and natural resources.

(3) Social Development

Achieve a significant level of poverty reduction through the implementation of comprehensive social development programs to accompany economic growth.

<Social development strategies>

- Human capital development
- Population policy
- Removal of gender discrimination
- Social capital development
- Social protection

(4) Good Governance

- Participatory policies for dealing with poverty
- Provide sound macroeconomic and public expenditure management
- Promote transparency and accountability in the use of public funds
- Encourage the growth of the private sector
- Promote effective delivery of public services
- Help to establish a rule of law

⁷ ADB (2004)

Appendix 3 Basic Check List

The following is a list of major items to be used in ascertaining the current state of urban areas and the problems they face through studies of urban development status. Items to be studied differ depending on the social conditions and development needs of the region in question, however, here we present a list of basic items. These items may be utilized as reference materials in “Analysis of the Present Condition of Region” which is one of the activities for achieving the “Planning Studies” Sub-target of Mid-term Objective.

Examples of Items to be Examined in Determining Current Circumstances

1. Current Social and Economic Circumstances	1-1 Population	(1) Population	Gross population, population growth and number of households Breakdown of increases or decreases in population (social increases, natural increases etc.) Future population outlook Future household outlook
		(2) Population distribution	Population, and increase and decrease by area Population density by area
		(3) Population composition	Population by age and gender Population by industry Inflow and outflow of population (flows due to commuters to work or study)
	1-2 Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Current status of industry (number of places of industrial activity, number of workers, value of industrial shipments per industry) (2) Current status of commerce (scale and distribution of commercial areas, value of commercial sales, distribution of large-scale outlets, trade areas, shopping trends) (3) Current status of the tourism industry (status of tourism facilities and resources, changes in tourist numbers) (4) Current status of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (number of agricultural workers, major agricultural products, markets) 	

1. Current Social and Economic Circumstances	1-3 Urbanization	(1) Trends in urbanization (current status of concentration of buildings, areas of concentrated population, dilapidated building clusters etc.) (2) Housing (people per household, average land area, building size (high-rise, mid-rise, low-rise), type (single-family house, collective housing))	
	1-4 Community circumstances	(1) Current status of community activities such as resident organizations	
2. Land Use	2-1 Geographic conditions	(1) Geography and water formations	
	2-2 Current land-use status	(1) Current status of land-use by use type (housing, commerce, industry, agriculture, forests, rivers, roads, public facilities etc.) (2) Regulated areas (determined by the planning law) (3) Current status of national public land	
3. Natural Conditions	3-1 History, climate, and culture	(1) History of urban structure (2) Historical sites (historical landmarks and places of scenic beauty, natural monuments, temples and shrines etc.) (3) Distribution of cultural property	
	3-2 The natural environment	(1) Understanding the natural environment, distribution of important plants and animals (2) Understanding the conditions under which disasters occur	
	3-3 Landscape	(1) Favorable scenic elements	
4. Traffic and transport facilities	4-1 Current condition of roads	(1) Current state of road network, status of improvements (2) Road width (3) Traffic volumes on main roads (vehicles, pedestrians) (4) Car parks (5) Future plans	
	4-2 Public transport etc.	(1) Current status of bus transport (bus routes, stops, service frequency, rates of use) (2) Other public transport etc. (minibuses, shared taxis etc.) (3) Railways, stations and passenger numbers (4) Future plans (5) Management and operational bodies	
5. Parks and green space	5-1 Parks and green spaces	(1) Current condition and land area of parks and green spaces (2) Rate of use per type (3) Future plans (4) Management and operational bodies	

6. Supply and disposal facilities	6-1 Rivers and waterways	(1) Map of current condition/extensions (2) Future plans (3) Management and operational bodies	
	6-2 Drainage and sewage	(1) Stormwater/rain runoff facilities (current condition/improvement plans) (2) Waste/dirty water facilities (current condition/improvement plans) (3) Management and operational bodies	
	6-3 Water supply	(1) Current condition (2) Improvement plans (3) Management and operational bodies	
	6-4 Waste disposal facilities and other facilities	(1) Current condition and improvement plans for waste management facilities (2) Other facilities (electricity supply facilities, gas supply facilities, etc.)	
7. Public service and publicly shared facilities	7-1 Educational facilities 7-2 Government service facilities 7-3 Community facilities 7-4 Firefighting facilities 7-5 Other public facilities (medical, welfare facilities)		
8. Related higher-level plans	8-1 National land development plans 8-2 State/prefectural development plans, regional development plans 8-3 Other relevant plans		
9. Regulations and institutions	9-1 City planning	(1) City planning regulations (2) Current status of specification of city planning (3) Existing regulations (land-use regulations, building codes, development regulations, etc.) (4) Existence or not of city planning regulations and their effectiveness, existence or not of building standards and their effectiveness	
	9-2 Other development regulations	(1) Development related laws (2) Existence and effectiveness of technical standards such as road structure ordinances	
	9-3 Institutions	(1) Urban planning and development, organizations involved in development (2) Authority/jurisdiction of the above organizations	
	9-4 Residential participation	(1) Existence or not of a resident participation system (2) Status of resident participation efforts	

Appendix 4 Status of Urban and Regional Development by Region

With reference to part II of JICA's Annual Report 2003, "JICA's Regional Activities,"⁸ we have organized here the main issues to be considered in the area of urban and regional development.

The Project Study regarding Experiences and Outlook for Development Assistance in the field of Social Infrastructure Improvement provides an organized discussion of infrastructure needs on a region specific basis⁹, and attention should also be paid to this in going about urban and regional development cooperation.

Technological backlog and information is not sufficient to formulate region specific strategies for this issue, and at this stage we stop at providing an organized discussion of perspectives for each region.

4-1 Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asian region as a whole has achieved high economic growth, however, there still exist economic disparities between the first six ASEAN countries and the four countries that joined ASEAN during the 1990s and East Timor.

In tackling urban and regional development in this region, it is essential that emphasis is placed on regional economic stagnation that resulted after the 1997 Asian economic crisis and the reality that regions have not sufficiently overcome the effects of this, the fact that governmental organizations do not function sufficiently mainly in regional areas, and the fact that in conjunction with the rapid progress of development it is essential that sufficient consideration is given to achieving harmony between development and the environment.

Further, as regional economic liberalization is achieved through the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) as established by the Southeast Asian nations themselves, like with the development of the Mekong River basin, it will be important for each country to go beyond national frameworks and boundaries, cooperating to contribute to the vitalization of the region as a whole.

Urban areas in Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia and the like have reached a fairly mature stage due to the progress of concentrated investment and development, however several problems are faced due to overconcentration in urban areas such as the deterioration of the urban environment, the expansion of disparities between urban and regional areas, the inadequacy of city management, and slum and squatter problems. The issue of how sustainable urban development should be continuously implemented is therefore important.

⁸ JICA (2003)

⁹ JICA (2004b) pp. 2-21

4-2 East Asia

The People's Republic of China has recorded high economic growth rates, and experienced rapid economic progress, however environmental problems that go along with regional economic disparities and rapid economic progress are becoming a serious issue. Also, proper maintenance of natural resources is important, and it is essential to take these issues into consideration to pursue regional and urban development.

The gap between coastal areas that have experienced rapid progress and inland areas is widening, and an important issue is the promotion of regional development in order to remove the disparities between urban areas and rural areas, and to achieve the regional vitalization of inland areas, and in particular the western region.

Mongolia faces social and economic infrastructure management and maintenance problems, and problems to do with human resources development for a market economy, and areas of particularly high importance are railways, road improvements, and electricity supply which form the basis for industrial vitalization, and the improvement of living environments in regional areas.

4-3 Central Asia and Caucasus

The central Asia and Caucasus region is currently in a situation where basic functions and industrial foundations of independent nations are insufficient. This is a legacy of the socialist regime of the former Soviet Union, where central government had strong control and there was central dependence, and division of labor was thorough, and spread out among the republics. Therefore it is essential that in conjunction with the establishment of systems and structures appropriate for truly independent nations, nationbuilding and economic reform aimed at restoring and improving economic and living standards is also pursued.

In pursuing regional development it is essential to take into consideration the promotion of market economies, improvements in social and economic infrastructure such as railways, roads, airports, water services and so forth, the encouragement of basic industries such as agriculture and mining, and environmental conservation.

4-4 Southwest Asia

The Southwest Asian region holds about one half of the world's poor (incomes below US \$1 per day), and a vital theme is the eradication of poverty. Further, various factors such as ethnicities, religions, languages, and functions are related to politics and society in a complex manner, and it is essential that in pursuing regional and urban development, attention is paid to the diversity of the social and cultural landscape.

It is essential that in pursuing regional and urban development, attention is

paid to basic living considerations aimed at dealing with poverty such as health and medical care, agricultural and rural development, and elementary education, infrastructure improvement aimed at vitalizing economic and social development, and environmental conservation appropriate given levels of population increase and economic progress.

Bangladesh is one of the most impoverished countries, and while it is essential to promote regional development in order to provide benefits at the community level, strengthening regional disaster resistance is also an extremely important issue due to the common occurrence of flood damage resulting from geographical conditions.

The unstable security environment in Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka still continues, and it is essential that regional development progresses with a view to peace building and restoration and development.

4-5 Middle East

Although there exist countries in the Middle East that have already achieved a high level of social infrastructure, there are also countries that face difficult circumstances economically and in which services in basic living areas are not sufficiently provided. It is therefore essential to tackle urban and regional development on the basis of a proper understanding of regional circumstances.

Further, much of this region faces water deficiency problems, and it is essential that consideration is given to a stable water supply and efficient water use, and harmony with the natural environment.

Also, there are many countries in which environmental preservation measures are not being sufficiently undertaken, which are related to priority being given to economic growth and the progress of nationbuilding. Therefore, an important issue is harmony between development and the environment.

The European Union is making progress in establishing free-trade area partnerships in this region with the aim of advancing economic and social progress and stability of the Mediterranean economy, and it is also essential that consideration is given to industrial vitalization based on these movements.

There also exist many conflict-torn regions even after World War II, and it is essential that progress in regional and urban development be sought with a view to restoration and development, and peace building.

4-6 Africa

Most countries in the African region (the Sub-Saharan African region) became independent during the 1960s, however most of these retain the influences of the colonial era, and have monocultural economies based on the production of specific primary products. The structure of these economies is therefore vulnerable to climatic changes such as droughts and floods, and changes in international market conditions. There are also many countries

experiencing economic stagnation due to the effects of regional conflicts and civil wars. In particular, following the 1980s, many countries have developed foreign debt problems, and continue to exist in a state where finances required to provide essential administrative services are insufficient.

34 of the world's 49 LDCs (Least Developed Countries) are concentrated in the African region, and around 40% of the population live in absolute poverty (less than US \$1 per day).

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) espouses African ownership and self-help efforts aimed at eradicating poverty from the whole of Africa, sustainable growth and development, and integration into the global economy.

As part of approaches to African development, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) identifies a focus on human development, the promotion of South-South cooperation, and partnerships with other donors. It will therefore also be essential to pursue regional and urban development based on these points with "social development: human centered cooperation," "poverty reduction through economic development," and "good governance and peace" forming the major issues.

4-7 Central America and the Caribbean

Agriculture is the mainstay industry in the economies of most countries in the Central America and Caribbean region, and there exists a tendency to rely on exports of primary products. There are some countries that are actively pursuing development in the tourism industry. However, overall, industries such as mining lag behind, and the effects of international conditions and international financial markets are quite strong.

In June 2001, the Central American countries along with the Mexican government announced a new regional development plan known as the PPP (Plan Puebla Panama). The PPP aims to achieve wide regional development in the area from Puebla, located 120 km south of Mexico City, to Panama (in short, the region covering nine states in southern Mexico, and the seven Central American republics). Its objectives are to bring about economic growth and poverty reduction, and sustainable development over the whole region through the concurrent pursuit of eight development areas comprising "integration of the electricity market," "integration of the road network," "development and promotion of communication services," "the promotion of trade and strengthening of competitive capacity," "human development," "sustainable development," "reduction and prevention of natural disaster damage," and "promotion of tourism."

In pursuing regional and urban development it will be essential to proceed in step with these movements.

4-8 South America

There are many countries in the South American region that have achieved high economic growth, however problems of inadequate investment in social capital, income and regional disparities due to economic growth, environmental degradation, and public safety problems have occurred in those countries, and an approach aimed at eradicating these problems is required.

Privatization is also progressing in this region, and it will be important to pursue improvements to the investment environment, and development aimed at promoting exports and investment between regions that take the role of the private sector into account.

This region is home to the large cities of Brazil and Sao Paulo which face problems of urban poverty and environmental pollution, and it will be essential to pursue urban development aimed at solving these issues.

The South American region contains abundant mineral resources, the world-renowned Amazon rain forest, and internationally prominent grain growing regions, and it is essential that regional development is pursued with attention paid to the suitable management of resources, the maintenance and increase of production capacity for food, and preservation of the natural environment.

Regional integration and the promotion of intraregional cooperation are progressing in the South American region, and it is essential that we take heed of these movements as we move forward with cooperation.

4-9 Oceania

Oceania is home to a large number of relatively small nations, and human resources development and improvements to social and economic infrastructure in order to facilitate economic progress and independence in administrative and social services is essential.

There are also many problems in Oceania that must be tackled from an overall regional perspective, including measures for dealing with waste, environmental problems such as climate change and rising sea levels, human resources development, and the development of transport and communication between islands.

It will also be essential to make efforts in resource development fields such as the encouragement of fish breeding and the small-scale fishing industry in addition to infrastructure improvements in the form of development in key industries such as information and communication technology, broadcasting, transportation, electricity, and roads. Of course, these developments should reflect the needs of island nations.

Environmental problems such as the destruction of coral reefs, and solid waste issues are escalating, and a perspective on environmental conservation and suitable resource management is also essential.

4-10 Europe

Economic and social reform is being positively pursued in Central and Eastern Europe, and one important issue is “support for the development of market economies.”

15 years after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there are remarkable differences between countries in terms of the transition to market economies, and the effects of economic and social reform, and so it will be essential to move forward with regional development that is appropriate for the given stages of economic development.

“Support for post-conflict reconstruction” in former Yugoslavia and surrounding countries that have experienced ethnic conflict is an important issue, and for some countries it will be essential to tackle economic and industrial structure rebuilding, environmental problems, and infrastructure improvements with a view to future admission to the European Union. It is essential that we pursue regional and urban development with a view to these things.

Appendix 5

Towards the Effective Use of the Development Objectives Chart

In order to provide a clear understanding of the Development Objectives Chart in this report, as well as an image of how this will be utilized, we have set out the relationship between the Chart and items contained in past development studies. We have also produced a program approach example based on the chart to act as reference materials regarding the future transition to programs.

< Reference > Chart A 5-1

Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and items contained in Development Studies (p. 76)

We have taken a total of four development studies currently in operation or previously completed by JICA, and indicated the relationship between the items contained in these studies and the Effective Approaches Development Objectives Chart.

< Reference > Chart A 5-2

Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and the Study on Urban Environment Improvement Planning in Bangkok, Thailand (p. 77)

Using the Study on Urban Environment Improvement Planning in Bangkok, Thailand as an example, we demonstrate its relationship with the Development Objectives Chart.

< Reference > Chart A 5-3

Urban Development Program Approach Example (p. 78)

Based on the Development Objectives Chart, we have produced an example of a possible program approach.

<Reference>Chart A 5-1 Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and items contained in Development Studies

		Integrated Urban Development Plan in Hanoi, Viet Nam 2004/12 - 2006/5	Study on New City Center Program in Bangkok, Thailand 2004/9 - 2006/7	Regional Promotion Plan in Kazanlak, Bulgaria 2004/10 - 2007/12	Study on Economic Development in El Salvador 2002/10 - 2004/6
Development Objective 1. Regional Development					
1-1 Planning of Regional Development Policies	Planning Studies				
	Formulation of Regional Development Strategies				
1-2 Promotion of Regional Economic Development	Local Industry Promotion				
	System Development for Investment Promotion				
	Infrastructure Development Supporting Economic Activities				
1-3 Improvement of Basic Human Needs	Development of Essential Social Infrastructure				
	Strengthening the Community Approach				
1-4 Regional Promotion of Environmental Protection and Disaster-Prevention Measures	Restoration and Protection of Natural Environment				
	Prevention of Daily-Life-Induced and Industrial Pollution				
	Promotion of Disaster Prevention Measures				
1-5 Capacity Development Regarding Regional Development	Enhancement of Formulation and Implementation System of Regional Development Plans				
	Decentralization				
	Strengthening of Interregional Cooperation				
	Human Resource Development				
Development Objective 2. Urban Development					
2-1 Planning of Urban Development Policies	Planning Studies				
	Formulation of Comprehensive and Long-term Urban Development Policies				
	Measures for Various Urban Issues				
	Strengthening of Urban Alliances				
2-2 Formulation of Land Use Planning	Land Use Regulations				
	Solution of Urban Area Issues				
2-3 Development of Comprehensive Urban Infrastructure	Improvement of Transportation Facilities				
	Improvement of Facilities of Water and Sewerage, Public Sanitation				
	Improvement of Energy Facilities				
	Improvement of Information and Telecommunications Facilities				
2-4 Improvement of Living Environment	Improvement of the Other Infrastructure Essential to the Urban Area				
	Improvement of Living Environment of Existing Urban Area				
2-5 Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability	Improvement of Housing Environment of Poverty Area				
	Reduction of Environmental Burden				
	Development of Urban Amenity				
2-6 Enhancement of Urban Management Capability	Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability				
	Establishment and Improvement of Urban Development Planning and the Implementation System				
	Update and Dissemination of Basic Data				
	Development of Human Resources and Technical Capabilities to Manage Urban Development Issues				






<Reference>Chart A 5-2 Relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and the Study on Urban Environment Improvement Planning in Bangkok, Thailand


Using an example of a Development Study (M/P) conducted by JICA, we demonstrate below the relationship between the items contained in this study and the Development Objectives Chart.

In the Study on Urban Environment Improvement Planning in Bangkok, Thailand, based on a long-term vision related to analysis of the current situation and the development framework, we specified “macro spatial composition,” “restructuring of city composition,” and as a vision for land-use, “policy zoning.” We also established plans 1 - 6 to act as the central pillars of this cooperation, and aimed at realizing this we proposed “basic rule proposals for plan implementation,” and “measures for dealing with the financial problems in securing financial resources and financial administration in order to achieve implementation.”

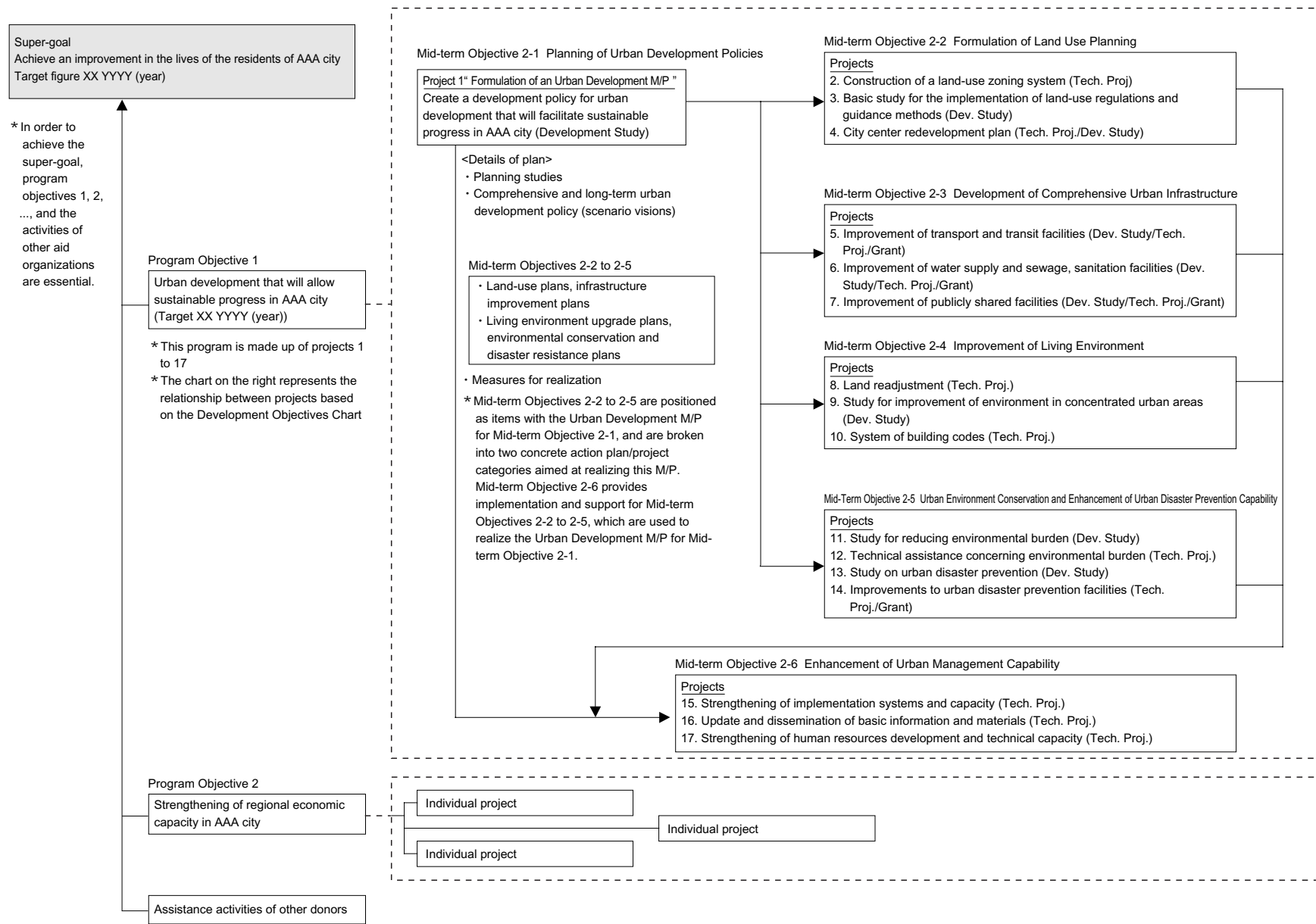
Based on plans 1 - 6, and aimed at their realization, nearly 100 individual projects/programs were also proposed.

Below we give one example of the relationship between the Development Objectives Chart and specific individual projects/programs for which actual progress is fairly significant.

Mid-term Objectives	Proposed items in the M/P	Examples of progress of individual projects proposed in the M/P
2-1 Planning of Urban Development Policies	The Study on Urban Environment Improvement Planning in Bangkok, Thailand (M/P) (1995-1997) Formulation of a master plan related to integrated improvements in the urban environment in Bangkok with a target year of 2011.	 The “Urban Environment Geographical Information System” developed as part of the study was utilized in the “Bangkok Urban Railway M/P.”
2-2 Formulation of Land Use Planning	1. Macro spatial composition 2. Restructuring of city composition 3. Policy zoning proposal	
2-3 Development of Comprehensive Urban Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Plan: Establishment of an urban transport system as an environmental initiative → Plan: Formation of a new water-type ecocity 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsectors F/S requests Drainage and sewage project Currently progressing as a project using OECF funds 1998 - 1999 Study Subway construction work 1996 - 1999 Construction
2-4 Improvement of Living Environment	→ Plan: Improvements in the quality of living environments	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study for Urban Redevelopment Plan and Case Study in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area” (M/P) 2000 - 2002 JICA Study on Development for Securing System of Building Safety” (M/P) 2001 - 2003 JICA
2-5 Urban Environment Conservation and Enhancement of Urban Disaster Prevention Capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Plan: Sustainable resource use within a vulnerable environment → Plan: Formation of a city liberated from flood damage → Plan: Implementation of a fresh and clean atmosphere policy 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management Implementation of SAPROF completed in 2000 towards construction of an incineration site currently under study
2-6 Enhancement of Urban Management Capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Basic rule proposals for plan implementation → Measures for dealing with the problems of financing sources and financial administration in order to achieve implementation 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Development of the Method of Urban Development” (Tech. Proj.) 1999 - 2003 JICA

 Not specifically proposed in the M/P, but may have an effect of subsequent related JICA projects

< Reference > Chart A 5-3 Urban Development Program Approach Example (Relationship between projects/programs and the Development Objectives Chart)



References

1. Printed Materials

Japanese

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (1995) *Toshi Kankyo Enjo Kenkyu Hokokusho* [Report on Urban Environment Assistance Study]
- (2003) *JICA Annual Report*
- (2004a) *Capacity Development Handbook*
- (2004b) *Shakai Kiban Seibi Bunya ni Okeru Kaihatsu Enjo no Keiken to Tenbo ni Kansuru Purojekuto Kenkyu* [Final Report on Project Study regarding Experiences and Outlook for Development Assistance in the field of Social Infrastructure Improvement]
- (2004c) *Chiri Joho Seibi Bunya ni Kakaru Kyoryoku Hoshin to Yuko Katsuyo ni Kansuru Kenkyu* [Report on Study (Project Study) regarding Cooperation Measures and Effective Utilization in the field of Geographic Information Improvement]
- (2004d) *Hitobito no Kibo wo Kanaeru Infura e* [A New Dimension of Infrastructure]
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Institute for International Cooperation (IFIC) (2002) *Kaihatsu Kadai ni Taisuru Kokateki Apurochi: Chusho Kigyo Shinko* [Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises]
- (2003a) *Kaihatsu Kadai ni Taisuru Kokateki Apurochi: Hinkon Sakugen* [Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Poverty Reduction]
- (2003b) *Kaihatsu Kadai ni Taisuru Kokateki Apurochi: Boeki Toshi Sokushin* [Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Trade and Investment Promotion]
- (2004) *Kaihatsu Kadai ni Taisuru Kokateki Apurochi: Nogyo Kaihatsu / Noson Kaihatsu* [Approaches for Systematic Planning of Development Projects: Agricultural and Rural Development]
- Kato, Hisakazu (2001) *Jinko Mondai ni Kansuru Chuki Keikaku* [Review and Issues regarding Population Problems (Part II)], JICA Institute for International Cooperation
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1992) *Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter* (former ODA Charter)
- (1999) *Medium-Term Policy on Official Development Assistance*
- (2003) *Official Development Assistance Charter*

English

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) (1999) *Urban Sector Strategy*
- (2004) *City Development Strategies to Reduce Poverty*
- Cities Alliance (2003) *City Development Strategies: First Results*
- World Bank (2004) *Local Economic Development: a Primer Developing and Implementing Local Economic Development Strategies and Action Plans*

2. Web Sites

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Japanese and English: <http://www.jica.go.jp>

“Human Security”

Japanese: <http://www.jica.go.jp/global/detail/security.html>

English: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/policy/reform/human/index.html>

“Governance”

Japanese: <http://www.jica.go.jp/global/detail/governance.html>

English: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/gove/index.html>

Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport

Japanese: <http://www.mlit.go.jp>

English: <http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/index.html>

“Ecocities”

Japanese: <http://www.mlit.go.jp/crd/city/eco/eco01.html>

Tokyo Disaster Prevention Division

Japanese: <http://www.soumu.metro.tokyo.jp/04saigaitaisaku/index.htm>

“Earthquake Recovery Manual”

Japanese: <http://www.metro.tokyo.jp/SAIGAI/SAITAI/SHOUSAI/x0d4e100.htm>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Japanese: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj>

English: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/index.html>

“ODA Charter”

Japanese: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/seisaku/taikou.html>

English: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/charter.html>

“Medium-Term Policy on ODA”

Japanese: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/seisaku/chuuki.html>

English: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/mid-term/>

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

<http://www.adb.org>

Cities Alliance

<http://www.citiesalliance.org/citiesalliancehomepage.nsf>

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

<http://www.unisdr.org/>

UN-HABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)

<http://www.unhabitat.org>

“Urban Management Programme” (UMP)

<http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/ump/>

World Bank

<http://www.worldbank.org>

“Urban Development”

<http://www.worldbank.org/urban>

Terms and Abbreviations

Terminology/Abbreviations	Definition/Description
Urban and Regional Development Terms	
building code	Laws that define standards regarding building sites, structures, facilities, and use.
city planning	Plans related to urban land use, the improvement of urban facilities, and city development activities.
civil minimum (Japanese-English term)	National minimum refers to the minimum standards of living that a nation should secure for all of its citizens. In a similar way, civil minimum refers to the minimum standards of the residents' living environment that should be secured by local governments.
community-based organization (CBO)	Nonprofit organizations that perform a defined range of community activities within a specific region. This includes community housing development companies, and community development organizations and the like.
community development	Efforts aimed at advancing community economic development and improvements in the social environment.
decentralization	The transfer of authority regarding policy formulation, management, and resource mobilization and distribution from central governments to central government ministries, subordinate governments, auxiliary organizations, regional offices, and civic organizations such as NGOs and corporations.
development frame	Made up of a socioeconomic frame* and a spatial frame*. A socioeconomic frame expresses the socioeconomic circumstances in the target year with a number of indices. A spatial frame refers to the spatial distribution of regional numerical figures regarding the analysis of cities, towns and villages, transport systems, and land-use.
development permit	A system whereby those who wish to undertake a particular type of development activity within a city planning district must obtain permission beforehand from the relevant authority. Development activity mainly involves changes to the form of a tract of land for the purpose of constructing buildings.
development scenario	Provides an easy to understand descriptive explanation aimed at a general audience of a master plan* made up of technical content such as projects and systematic measures.
ecocity	A city that places emphasis on the environment, or that seeks to coexist with the environment.
environmental and social consideration	Consideration given to effects on the atmosphere, water, and soil, effects on nature including the ecosystem and living organisms, involuntary resettlement, respect for human rights of indigenous peoples, and other influences on society.
Geographic information system (GIS)	A system for collating, storing, analyzing, and displaying, through the operation of topographic map databases and related regional databases. These systems may include map CAD systems for automatic map creation and editing of map data, database search systems for facilities management, and spatial analysis systems based on land.
housing loan	The supply of financing to prospective homebuyers, mainly through housing loans that involve the establishment of a mortgage over the property to be bought.
land readjustment (Japanese-English term)	Activities related to changes to the form of tracts of land and public facilities in order to achieve improved public facilities and increased residential use within city planning districts.
land use planning	The basis of plans for city block formation, the creation of residential areas, and layout of public service facilities. These plans are undertaken in such a way that allows unique land-use situations.
local plan	City planning aimed at creating favorable urban areas that are suitable for a particular locality. This is achieved by regulating and guiding development and construction activities based on plans that integrate the considerations at the local level: regarding the position and scale of facilities used by residents such as roads, parks, and open spaces, and also regarding the form, use, and sites for buildings.
master plan (M/P)	The various types of overall plans in a broad sense. In the field of urban planning - a comprehensive concept that refers widely to overall plans, from the development of individual private-sector land sites, to the integrated plans of local government that cover wide areas. In a narrow sense, it can refer to basic plans or integrated plans formulated by regional governments.
participatory regional development plan	A regional development plan for which social consensus building has been conducted by residents with regards to development ideas and measures.
scoping	Deciding alternatives to be analyzed, a range of significant and likely significant impacts, and study methods.

Terminology/Abbreviations	Definition/Description
screening	Determines whether environmental and social consideration* is required or not based on the particular characteristics of activities and regions.
socioeconomic frame	Expresses the regional socioeconomic conditions in the target year with a number of indices. Commonly used as indices are separate figures for agriculture, industry, and services, and these are generally Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), employment, and population.
spatial frame	Spaces are made up of three elements, " points, " " lines, " and " surfaces. " " Points " indicate the sphere of socioeconomic activities, " lines " are trade and cooperation between socioeconomic activities, and " surfaces " refer to land and water resources. A spatial frame represents the spatial distribution of numerical figures that represent these regional traits.
sprawl	A phenomenon whereby unplanned development occurs and urban areas expand in a disorderly fashion. An example of "sprawl" is that commercial shops and offices alongside housing developments and main roads scattered through the outskirts of urban areas.
squatter	People residing in an area in which their residential rights are not legally recognized.
urban amenity	Pleasant spatial elements (open spaces, pathways, benches, etc.) in cities, convenient and beneficial living, and a pleasant environment.
urbanization	The increase in urban population or the pervasion of an urban lifestyle. Two indices used to give the general measure of urbanization are (1) the proportion of urban population to total population, and (2) the rate of increase of urban populations.
use district	A zoning system for city planning areas that seeks to attract the most suitable buildings for each use district, regulate buildings for uncommon uses, and prevent the ill effects on the environment due to unnecessary mixtures of use. Before the zoning system is established, the goals of a specific city planning area are set considering district circumstances and expected future trends. One of the goals is to avoid the adverse effects that may be brought by the undesirable mixed use in which housing, commercial and industrial facilities are located in one segment and the facilities tend to affect adversely each other in the characteristics and functions. The other goal is to maintain and improve regional environments and public morals, and logical urban functions.
zoning	Breaking a city down into small zones, and legislating on the scale and type of buildings that can be allocated in each zone.
JICA Assistance Scheme Terms	
Development Survey	A study team is dispatched in order to create public development plans that play an important role in social and economic progress. This work forms blueprints for development, and is a part of the technical cooperation performed by JICA. Master plans* may be created and feasibility studies* undertaken depending on the stage and content of studies.
Feasibility Study (F/S)	Feasibility studies seek to determine the feasibility, relevancy, and investment impact of a particular project. They are usually aimed at demonstrating objectively that projects are feasible in terms of social, technical, economic and financial aspects. Feasibility studies play a central role in JICA 's development studies.
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)	A volunteer system established in 1965 for participants aged 20 and 39. To date, in 2005, a total of 27,000 people have been assigned to 76 developing countries.
JICA Partnership Program	A program of JICA to support motivated NGOs, universities, and local governments and public service corporations of Japan in their projects to assist local communities in developing countries. Particular emphasis is placed on the following three points: it should be " technical cooperation " at the grassroots level; it should focus on the sectors or regions that need immediate attention, such as reconstruction assistance etc., and it should be an opportunity to encourage understanding and participation in international assistance by Japanese citizens.
Technical Cooperation Project	A cooperation scheme of JICA that seeks to achieve a measure of outcomes within a specific timeframe. For this purpose, a logical relationship between the development interventions and outcomes is identified. Based on this relationship, the optimal mix of expert dispatch, trainee acceptance and equipment provision is pursued.
Third Country Training	A scheme under which trainees from developing countries are invited to participate in training courses held in a comparatively advanced developing country, which makes use of the skills of local personnel trained through Japanese technical cooperation.
Assistance/Aid Organizations	
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement: The French Development Agency

Terminology/Abbreviations	Definition/Description
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit: German Development Cooperation Corporation (GmbH)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
The World Bank (WB)	The World Bank (WB) generally refers to two organizations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank Group is made up of five organizations including the two above and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Terms marked with * are listed in this chart.

Sources: International Development Journal (2004) *Kokusai Kyoryoku Yogoshu [Lexicon of International Cooperation]* etc.