

ブラジル連邦共和国
クリチバ都市計画研究所

ブラジル連邦共和国
ブラジル国持続可能な都市開発能力
強化プロジェクト
プロジェクト事業完了報告書

2024年2月

独立行政法人
国際協力機構（JICA）

ボストン・コンサルティング・グループ合同会社

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**ブラジル連邦共和国
ブラジル国持続可能な都市開発能力強化
プロジェクト**

プロジェクト事業完了報告書

プロジェクト対象地域

略語

活動写真リスト

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プロジェクト対象地域

ブラジル州別地図



パラナ州クリチバ市

略語

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ブラジル協力庁
BCG	Boston Consulting Group/ボストン・コンサルティング・グループ
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
IPPUC	Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano de Curitiba/ The Institute for Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba/クリチバ都市計画研究所
JCC	The Joint Coordinating Committee /合同調整委員会
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency/国際協力機構
MDR	Ministry of Regional Development/地域開発省
MIDR	Ministry of Integration and Regional Development/統合地域開発省、旧 MDR
R/D	Record of Discussions/協議記録
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals/持続可能な開発目標（エス・ディー・ジーズ）

活動写真リスト

第1回クリチバ訪問時の視察写真

- プライマリー・ヘルスセンターの薬局
- 高齢者向けプール活動
- 気象予報とセンサーシステム
- 小規模排水システム

第1回日本訪問

- 関係者との意見交換
- さいたまサステイナブル都市サミット～E-KIZUNA グローバルサミット～で発表をする IPPUC 代表

第2回クリチバ訪問時の視察

- スポーツ施設
- 都市農園

第3回クリチバ訪問

- 政策提言発表の様子
- IPPUC による講義
- 都市農園訪問
- 姫路市によるクリチバ市長への表敬訪問
- 姫路城レプリカの除幕式及び記念植樹

第3回日本訪問

- 京都スマートシティエキスポ 2023 での登壇の様子 (写真2点)
- 加古川市長への表敬訪問
- 姫路市長への表敬訪問及び意見交換 (写真2点)
- 京都府副知事との面談

1 プロジェクト概要

1.1 背景

クリチバ市はブラジル国南部に位置するパラナ州の州都であり、435km²の面積に約 200 万人の人口を有する国内南部の最大都市である。1970 年代以降、サービス業、製造業、自動車産業、観光業により、ブラジル国内でも比較的高い経済力を有する。同市では、1966 年に承認された都市基本計画に基づき、6 つの都市軸に沿って、BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) の導入による公共交通と都市の一体的な開発が進められると共に、歴史的市街地保全再生及び緑地整備等により、土地利用、モビリティ、環境開発政策の面で同市の発展に大きく貢献した。クリチバ都市計画研究所 (Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano de Curitiba: IPPUC) は、市長直轄の組織として設立され、クリチバ市の都市計画の策定をはじめとして、都市政策の立案や調査研究及び事業の一部実施を担ってきている。

近年、人口増加、高齢化社会の影響、及び気候変動により、クリチバ市では新たな社会・環境課題が顕在化している。ブラジル・応用経済研究所(IPEA)が 2021 年に纏めたデータによると、ブラジルの高齢化率は 2030 年に 13.5%、2050 年には 21.9%に増加するとの予測がなされている(Bonifácio & Guimarães, IPEA 2021 p.22)。さらに Pinheiro & Pedroso (2016)は、気候変動と都市化に伴う洪水発生回数の増加を報告している。

このように、ここ数十年の社会的、環境的、経済的、技術的ダイナミックスから生じる都市課題に対し、新たな対応策が都市には求められている。顕在化する新たな社会課題への対策として、IPPUC は「スマートシティ運動」や「イノベーション・ハブ」の設立など、持続可能な開発目標 (SDGs) の実施に沿ったスマートソリューションを促進する取り組みを進めている。ICT 等のスマート技術を活用した新たな都市課題に対応したスマートかつ持続可能な都市の発展を目指し、都市ビジョンや行動計画の策定中である。

新たな課題に対する解決策を模索し、取り組みを推進する上で、経験を共有するパートナーを積極的に活用することが効果的である。クリチバ市の持続可能な都市開発を促進し、市の対応能力を強化する上で、中でも近年の気候変動に伴ってリスクが拡大している災害への対応と、ブラジル国内でもクリチバ市が先行する高齢化社会対応は重点的に対応すべき課題とみなされる。そして、これらの課題への対応は日本が自治体レベルでも豊富な経験を有すると共に、先進的な取り組みを実施している。(クリチバ市の高齢化と気候変動に関する課題については 2.1 にて後述する。)

かかる状況を背景として、クリチバ市におけるスマートで持続可能な都市開発を達成するため、ブラジル連邦共和国政府から日本政府への正式な協力が要請された。JICA 及び IPPUC との一連の協議後、2022 年 2 月 25 日に合意が成立 (R/D 締結) し、「持続可能な都市開発能力強化プロジェクト (以下「本プロジェクト」) を実施することとなった。本プロジェクトは、クリチバ市に適用可能な政策を提言するための技術協力を実施しながら、日本や世界各国におけるスマートで持続可能な都市開発の適用事例から得られた知識や教訓を明らかにし、相互の学び合いを図るものである。

1.2 概要

上位目標:

ブラジル連邦共和国およびラテンアメリカやボルトガル語圏などの近隣諸国において、スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発に関する政策および知見が活用され、広く共有される。

プロジェクト目標:

クリチバ市と日本におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の取り組みを促進するための効果的な知見および政策が策定される。

期待される成果と活動:

成果1：スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の促進に資する幅広い知見が整備される。

活動 1：スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発に関する、世界の政策潮流や教訓、知見等について、以下に挙げる点を踏まえて、分析および取りまとめを行う。

1-a：最新の政策動向

1-b：世界、日本、クリチバにおける成功例・プロジェクト

1-c：スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発を効果的・効率的に実現させるためのフレームワーク、システム、実施体制

成果2：スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発を促進するための政策が策定される。

活動 2-1：日本とクリチバにおけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発推進に関する現状と課題について分析する。

活動 2-2：防災や高齢化社会等のテーマに対するスマートな技術の適用・活用方法について検討する。

(R/D 締結時は、日本独自の経験と専門性を考慮し、a) 高齢化社会対応及び b) 防災を本プロジェクトの2つの重点分野としていたが、IPPUC、JICA、JICA 専門家チーム間と議論の結果、c) データプラットフォームを3つ目の重点分野としてプロジェクト範囲に追加した。データプラットフォームは、縦断的な取り組みを横断的に支える領域であり、プロジェクト範囲に含まれることが不可欠であると判断された。)

活動 2-3：上記活動を踏まえ、クリチバ市におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発促進のための政策を策定する。

活動 2-4：セミナーおよび国際会議にて本プロジェクトの成果案を発表し、議論する。

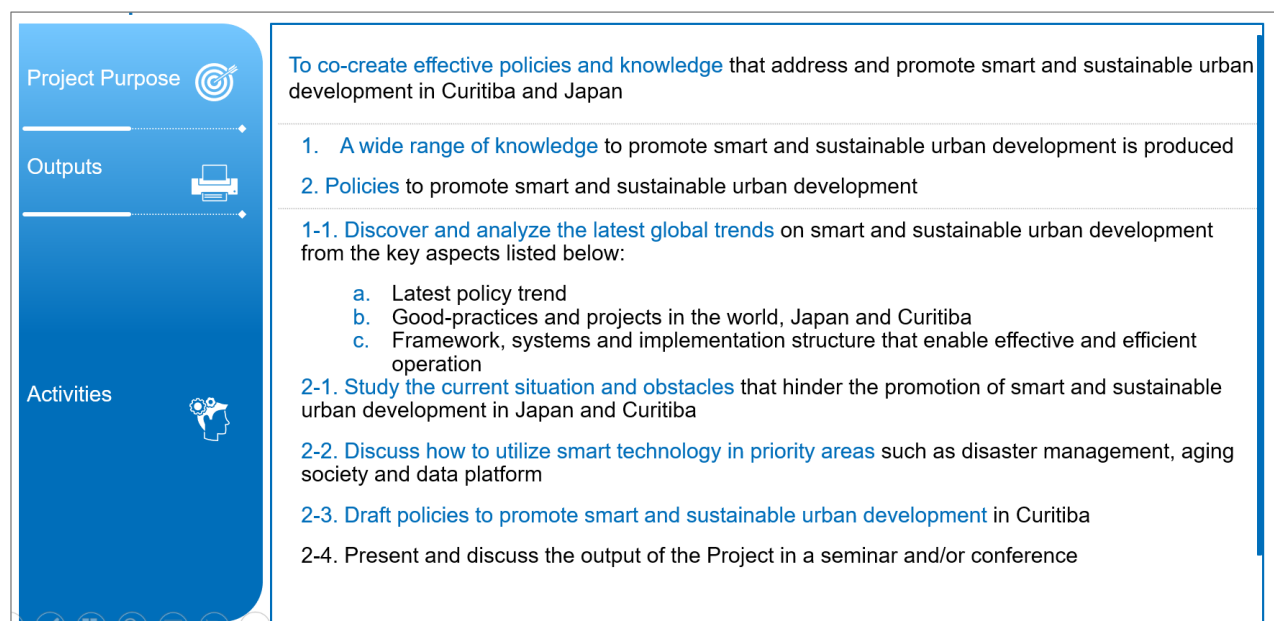


図 1. プロジェクト目標、期待される成果と活動

対象地域:

ブラジル連邦共和国パラナ州クリチバ市

直接受益者:

本プロジェクトに参画する IPPUC 及びクリチバ市職員約 150 人

間接受益者:

クリチバ市民（約 196 万人）、環境的・社会的に脆弱な市民及び高齢者

実施期間:

R/D で合意の通り、2022 年 3 月に開始、2024 年 2 月に終了した。

1.3 実施体制

以下の機関がプロジェクト実施に参画した。

(1) ブラジル側の参画組織

- IPPUC

プロジェクトディレクター：リアナ・ヴァリチェリ

プロジェクトマネージャー：ロザンヌ・アメリア・ポップ

タスクマネージャー：ダニエリ・モラエス

- ブラジル協力庁（ABC）

ブラジルが他国や国際機関と締結した協定に基づき、技術協力プログラムやプロジェクトの交渉、調整、実施、モニタリングを行う。国際協力分野の責任組織として JCC に出席し、本プロジェクトのモニタリングを担当した。

- 統合地域開発省(MIDR)、(旧地域開発省 (MDR))

持続可能な都市開発の国家政策策定・実施を行う連邦政府機関。1 名のフォーカルポイント(担当責任者)をオブザーバーとして本プロジェクトに配置し、第 1 回 JCC 会議に参加した。プロジェクトのモニタリング及びプロジェクトで得た知識の普及を務めた。

(2) JICA 専門家

ボストン・コンサルティング・グループ(BCG)が本プロジェクトの受注者となり、都市開発、都市計画、スマートシティ政策などの分野において、本プロジェクト活動を支援した。また、本プロジェクト全体の調整業務を行った。

(3) 合同調整委員会（JCC）

2022 年 3 月から 2023 年 9 月の期間中に 3 回の JCC 会議をクリチバ市において開催した。プロジェクト完了に向けて最終回となった第 4 回 JCC 会議はオンラインにて 2024 年 2 月に開催された。計 4 回の同会議にて、作業計画の承認、全体の進捗のレビュー、モニタリング及び評価を行った。

(4) プロジェクト実施体制

プロジェクトのコアチームは IPPUC 及びクリチバ市の職員で構成され、それぞれ高齢化社会、防災、データプラットフォームの 3 つのワーキンググループに配置され、定期的に行われる会議を通じて、同じくコアメンバーである JICA 専門家チームと密接に調整・連絡を取り合いプロジェクト作業を進めた。合同調整委員会（JCC）は、IPPUC、ABC、MDR、JICA 並びに JICA 専門家チームにより構成され、在ブラジル日本大使館はオブザーバーとして参加、JICA ブラジリア事務所は、必要に応じて IPPUC と JICA 本部並びに日本大使館との橋渡しを務めた。

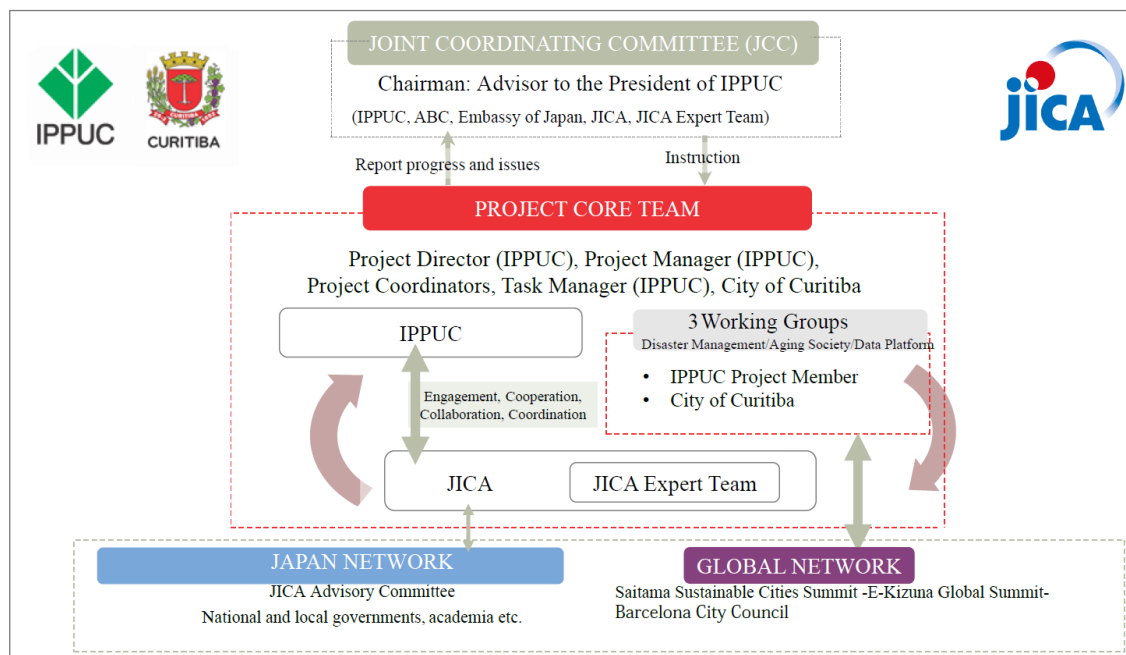


図 2. プロジェクト実施体制

プロジェクトのコア・チームは、日本及びグローバルネットワークを活用し、最新の国内外のスマートシティ情報を収集し、プロジェクトの質を確保した。特に、都市計画及びスマートシティの専門家及び地方自治体の職員から成る JICA 国内支援委員会を 4 回開催した。国内支援委員会の委員長は筑波大学名誉教授石田東生先生が務め、プロジェクト活動に関する最新情報を提供し、本邦研修プログラムや政策提言策定に関する助言を頂いた。中央省庁、地方自治体、アカデミアは、特に 2 回の本邦研修プログラム及び本邦招聘プログラムを通じてプロジェクトをご支援頂いた。

グローバルネットワークに関しては、2022 年 11 月の第 1 回日本訪問時に参加した「さいたま持続可能な都市サミット - E-KIZUNA グローバルサミット」で、世界各国の都市との意見交換及び関係構築が行われた。このサミットで構築されたネットワークを活用し、2023 年 5 月にバルセロナ市とクリチバ市間のケーススタディワークショップを開催した。

1.4 JICA 専門家チームのメンバーリスト

プロジェクトにおける役職	氏名
業務主任者	葉村 真樹
副業務主任者	老川 武志
スマートシティ技術	森原 誠
データ収集・分析	野島 史暁
業務調整 (第 3 回日本訪問)	鎗水 陽子

1.5 クリチバ市カウンターパート・メンバーリスト

プロジェクトにおける役職	氏名	所属先	所属先役職
	ハファエル・グレカ・マセード	クリチバ市	市長
	ルイス・フェルナンド・デ・ソウザ・ジャムール	IPPUC	総裁
	リカルド・アントニオ・ビン	IPPUC	総裁付きアドバイザー
プロジェクトディレクター	リアナ・ヴァリチェッリ	IPPUC	情報部長
	セリア・レジーナ・ビン	IPPUC	事業部長
	オスカル・リカルド・マセード・シュマイスケ	IPPUC	情報部リサーチ・情報システムコーディネーター
プロジェクトマネジャー	ロザンヌ・アメリア・ポップ	IPPUC	情報部渉外コーディネーター
	ジゼル・ロザリオ・メデイロ	IPPUC	土地利用局計画課気候変動緩和・適応に関する自治体計画コーディネーター/建築・都市計画担当
	マウリシオ・ゴメス・メイヤー	IPPUC	土地利用局計画課 土木技師
	エリカ・ハルノ・ハヤシダ	IPPUC	情報部社会経済課 ソーシャルワーカー
タスクマネージャー	ダニエリ・モラエス	IPPUC	渉外コーディネーター・建築・都市計画担当
	マリウザ・ド・カルモ・ヂアス	クリチバ市役所	環境局長
	フェリッペ・マイア・エンケ	クリチバ市役所	環境局気候変動課ディレクター
	ジョー・ブラジル	クリチバ市役所	環境事務局 事業管理担当
	アナ・カロリーナ・シミジリン	クリチバ市役所	自治体環境事務局アドバイザー

	ネルソン・ジェ・リマ・ヘベ イロ	クリチバ市 役所	社会防衛交通事務局市民防災(Civil defense)コーディネーター
	ブルーノ・ゴンサウヴェス・ デ・ララ	クリチバ市 役所	行政・人事・情報技術事務局 オー プンデータ・ポータル担当マネー ジャー

1.6 実施スケジュール

プロジェクト実施期間中（2022年3月～2024年2月）、プロジェクトは1. 現状理解、2. 知識共有、3. 政策提案書のドラフト・最終化の3つのステップを踏んだ。

ステップ1: 夫々2回のクリチバ及び日本への訪問を通じて、日本の中央政府や自治体の取り組みの理解を深めると共に、クリチバ市の課題と短期・中期的に必要な取り組みについて分析を行った。

ステップ2: スマートな持続可能な都市計画における世界の事例を調査し、政策提言の参考となる情報を収集した。さいたま市で行われた E-KIZUNA グローバルサミットへの参加やバルセロナ市とのケーススタディワークショップを開催した。政策提言のフレームワークを組み立てた。

ステップ3: 政策提言を作成し、クリチバ市及び日本都市計画学会並びに京都スマートシティエキスポ2023に於いてプロジェクト成果としての政策提言の発表を行った。同時に、クリチバ市と日本の地方自治体との今後の関係構築を視野に入れた都市交流を実施した。

また、第1回～第3回のJCCはクリチバ市訪問時に開催され、プロジェクト進捗の確認及び次の工程の承認を行った。最終回である第4回JCCはオンラインで開催され、本プロジェクト事業完了報告書の承認及び、JICAとの次期協力について確認した。

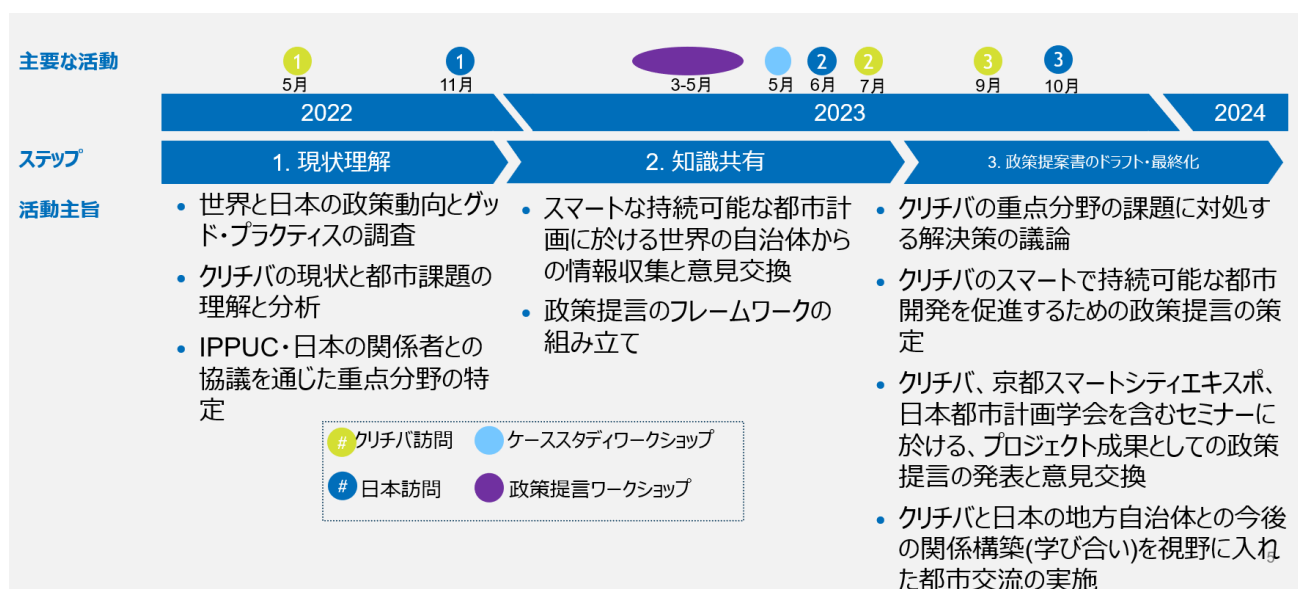


図3: プロジェクト推進の3ステップ

1.7 活動概要

期待される成果1及び2を達成する為の各活動は、以下図4の通り実施した。

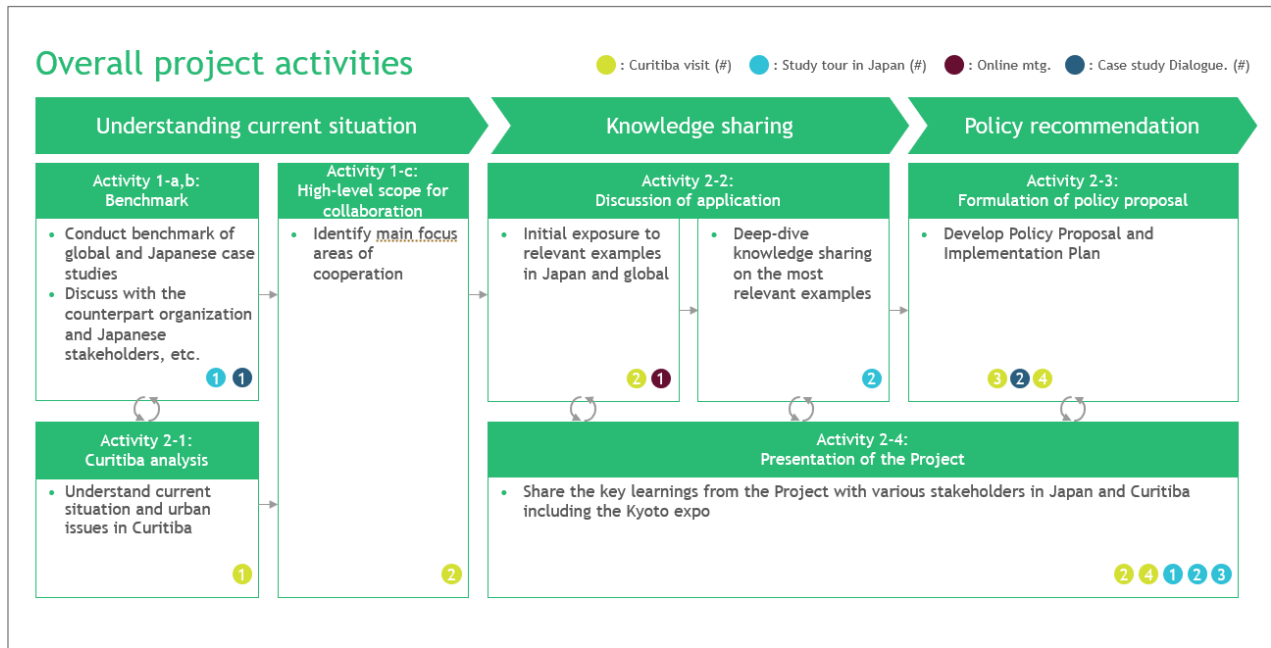


図 4. プロジェクト活動全体図

クリチバ訪問、日本訪問、政策提言ワークショップ、ケーススタディワークショップ、JCC、JICA 国内支援委員会等、主な活動及び詳細は以下表 1 に纏めた。各活動の詳細は、次章に記述する。

表 1. プロジェクト活動リスト

#	活動	内容
1	第1回クリチバ訪問 (2022年5月) 第1回JCC	プロジェクトの進捗状況の確認とクリチバ市の現状把握 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 関係者とのプロジェクトの進め方の確認 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ワークプランの確認 クリチバ市のこれまでの取り組みと現在の課題の把握 日本や世界の都市課題への取り組みのケーススタディ クリチバ市への日本のケースの適用可能性や、検討すべき重点分野の議論 クリチバ市政府、自治体、関係団体、NPO等ヒアリング・意見交換
2	第1回国内支援委員会 (2022年8月)	第1回日本訪問の準備
3	第1回日本訪問 (本邦研修、2022年11月)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 日本での事例紹介と政策提言に向けた重点分野の議論 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト関係者との交流・議論 日本の都市課題に対する政府・公的機関の取り組み紹介 政策提言の重点分野候補となるケース紹介・適用に向けた分析フレームワークの検討 日本の事例視察・10機関（訪問機関順にヨコハマSDGsデザインセンター、上郷ネオポリス、国土交通省、内閣府、渋谷区、アーバンデザインセンター柏、前橋市、羽田イノベーションシティ、都市計画学会、及びさいたま市）とのセミナー形式で意見交換 「さいたまサステナブル都市サミット〜E-KIZUNAグローバルサミット」パネルディスカッション登壇、海外自治体や国内自治体とのネットワーキング パートナーとして継続的に関わる自治体の特定 プロジェクト関係者とのレビューミーティング ワークプランの変更

4	第2回国内支援委員会 (2022年12月)	第1回日本訪問のレビューと第2回日本訪問への準備
5	政策提言ワークショップ (2023年3-4月)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 活動1-1 a、1-1 b及び2-1、2-2で得られたケーススタディのまとめ 上記のクリチバ市への適用可能性についての議論
6	ケーススタディワークショップ (2023年5月、オンライン)	<p>クリチバ市・バルセロナ市との対話形式によるケーススタディ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> クリチバ市とバルセロナ市による都市課題への取り組みに関する経験・知識・見解の相互共有 政策実現において必要な課題解決に関する意見交換
7	第2回日本訪問 (本邦研修、2023年6月)	<p>クリチバ市が適用可能な日本の事例分析</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト関係者との政策提言策定に向けた打合せ クリチバ市の課題に関連する適用事例の検討 日本の中央政府、自治体関係者、関係団体等11機関（訪問順に横浜市、国土交通省、松山市、高松市、大阪府、都市再生機構（UR）男山団地、神戸市、兵庫県、人と防災未来センター、加古川市、及び姫路市）との知識・経験のヒアリング・意見交換 日本の地方自治体（加古川市、姫路市、横浜市）との連携についての議論 現地視察10カ所以上（訪問順に横浜市グランモール公園、松山市内花園通り・ロープウェー街・松山城・道後界限、松山アーバンデザインセンター、UR男山団地、神戸市中突堤ポンプ場・東川崎ポンプ場、加古川市見守りカメラ、姫路市内ウォークابل・駅前通り・姫路城等）及び日本の事例についてセミナー形式で意見交換 プロジェクト関係者とのレビューミーティング
8	第2回クリチバ訪問 (2023年7月) 第2回JCC	<p>重点分野に関する課題の抽出・解決策の特定</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト関係者とのミーティング 検討すべき重点分野に関する課題を探り、必要なサービスと解決策の具体化 政策提言の内容に関する初期的検討 セミナー形式によるプロジェクト関係者との意見交換
9	第3回国内支援委員会(2023年7月)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第2回クリチバ・日本訪問のレビュー 第3回クリチバ・日本訪問の計画共有 政策提言の枠組みに関する議論
10	第3回クリチバ訪問 (2023年9月) 第3回JCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 政策提言の最終調整（訪問前の8月10日及び9月11日にオンライン会議を実施し、政策提言の調整を実施） <ul style="list-style-type: none"> クリチバ市関係者への政策提言の発表 プロジェクトの成果のまとめ 相互学び合いを目的とした姫路市役所のクリチバ市視察 姫路市職員及びプロジェクト関係者とのレビューミーティング
11	第3回日本訪問 (招聘、2023年10月)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 京都スマートシティエキスポ2023及び（公益社団法人）日本都市計画学会での成果発表 政策提言に向けた自治体・関係機関との意見交換 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> クリチバ市と日本の自治体の政策構想・構築の取り組みに関する意見交換 今後の「学び合い」の継続に向けた意見交換 加古川市へのクリチバ市のハイパーバイザーの取り組みに関する発表 被招聘者及びプロジェクト関係者とのレビューミーティング及び今後のJICA協力についての意見交換
12	第4回国内支援委員会(2023年11月)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第3回クリチバ・日本訪問のレビュー プロジェクト事業完了報告書の概要説明 今後のJICA協力についての共有・意見交換
13	第4回JCC (オンライン) (2024年2月)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト事業完了報告書の承認 今後のJICA協力についての確認

2 プロジェクト活動詳細

2.1 クリチバ市のデータ収集と課題分析～現状と直面している課題～

クリチバ市の都市課題解決に向けた検討に取り組むにあたり、IPPUC と JICA 専門家チーム双方の論点と視点を共通にするため、「なぜその課題を解決する必要があるのか (Why)」 「課題解決によって何を実現したいのか (What)」 「課題解決をどのように実現するのか (How)」 の、Why-What-How の 3 点を基軸とした。政策提言を作成する際も、基本である同 3 点に立ち返ることによって、より実践的な政策提言を作成することとした。

具体的には、高齢化社会については以下の Why-What-How の 3 点を基軸とした。

Why: 2020 年に於けるクリチバ市の 65 歳以上の人口は 2020 年に 11%とブラジルの同平均 10%を僅かに上回る。2040 年までには 65 歳以上の人口はクリチバ市は 21%が予測され、ブラジル平均の 21%を超え、高齢化社会への準備が求められる。

What: 高齢者の福祉 (well-being) に対応する為、バリアフリーなコミュニティーの開発が求められる。

How: クリチバ市では現在市民 ID システムによる公共サービスへのアクセスを登用しているが、医療、交通、教育等への様々なデータプラットフォームとの連携や市民の ID システムへの参加が必要である。

防災については、以下の Why-What-How の 3 点を挙げた。

Why: 現行の小規模排水システムでは、頻繁に発生する大雨や洪水に対応する容量を超えている。

What: 気候変動の影響による河川の氾濫が増加は、大規模排水であるグレーインフラは効果的でないケースがあり、それに加えた新たな手段が必要である。




How: 市民の自助努力による防災が必要であり、災害情報のコミュニケーションの改善、災害アラートに於けるデータ分析の能力強化や河川のモニタリングの為に水位センサーの増量が求められる。

データプラットフォームの Why-What-How は以下となる。

Why: 市民により高度かつ利便性の高い公共サービスを提供するには、サービス提供に必要となるデータを整備した上で、これらのデータを組織横断（市役所内他部署間、他自治体間、民間連携）で活用することが求められる。

What: 収集したデータを横断で活用できるように整備と新たなデータの取得に併せて、これらのデータを管理・連携するためのデータ連携プラットフォームが必要である。

How: 既に開発に着手しているデータ連携プラットフォームのハイパーバイザーの開発やソリューションの実装には、住民の行動やニーズを理解すると共に、IPPUC/クリチバ市の関係機関、周辺自治体、さらに民間企業も含めた複数関係者の連携と協力が必要である。

 <p>Flooding due to overflow of the current micro-drainage system:</p>	 <p>Flooding due to overflow of main rivers and streams in the city (macro-drainage)</p>	 <p>Citizens are not fully prepared for emergent disaster response</p>
<p>Flooding results from sub-dimensions due to increased land impermeability and frequent heavy rainfall</p> <p>Climate Risk Assessment highlights a higher likelihood of extreme rain-related events</p>	<p>In recent years, these incidents in Curitiba have intensified due to climate change</p> <p>Gray infrastructure solutions have proven, in some cases, not so efficient, and costly</p>	<p>Citizens should be more engaged and prepared for self-help actions</p> <p>Improving the governance framework, especially communication, is crucial for real-time disaster information</p> <p>Curitiba is implementing an Alert & Warning System, but needs to strengthen data analysis capabilities</p> <p>Increasing the number of river level sensors is essential for better river monitoring</p>

上記を踏まえ、JICA 専門家チームは高齢化社会と防災に関するクリチバの現状と課題を情報収集し、調査報告書（別添資料 3-1、3-2 を参照）に纏めた。なお、データプラットフォームについては、本プロジェクト後半に 3 つの重点分野の 1 つとして追加された。データプラットフォームについてのデータ収集・分析についても後述する。

1) 高齢化社会

 <p>Aging population rate advancing early versus national rate</p>	 <p>Barrier-free community development and improved wellbeing</p>	 <p>Citizen ID system (ongoing)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curitiba's 65+ population was estimated to be 11% in 2020, slightly above Brazil's 10% By 2040, Curitiba's 65+ rate is estimated to be 21%, surpassing the national rate of 17%, highlighting the need for future preparedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curitiba's central area, like XV de Novembro Street, was human-centered design, which began in the 70s More work is needed for a barrier-free urban environment to support the older people's well-being and safe city exploration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curitiba has 'e-cidadão,' an ID system for access to public services Need to promote integration and civic involvement

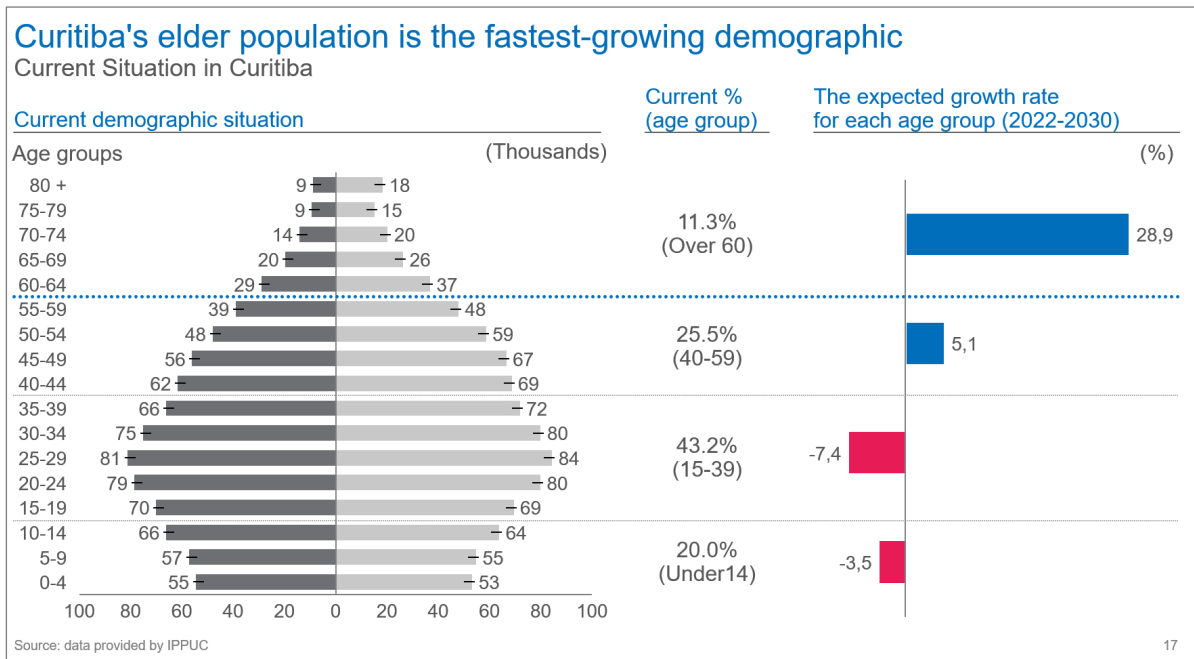


図 5. クリチバ市の人口構成
(出典:IPPUC より提供)

クリチバ市の現行の取り組みと課題




クリチバ市の都市計画は、すべての人のために機能する都市を目指しているため、市民一人ひとりにとってより良いものとなるよう、包括的なアプローチが求められる。

On-going initiatives	Challenges
<p>Curitiba has initiated and operationalized a wide range of municipal services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 108 Primary Health Centers, a dedicated Hospital for older people named Hospital do Idoso • Offer low complexity medical procedures and provide homecare services for patients • Offer various well-being services, including sports, leisure, cultural events, and community groups 	<p>In addition to the Saúde-já healthcare app which Curitiba already offers, there's a growing need for broader access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical care • Transportation • Education • Other social services <p>ID system integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID is not fully integrated due to privacy concerns <p>Budget constraints for low-income housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing a budget for accessibility in low-income housing is a challenge

2) 防災

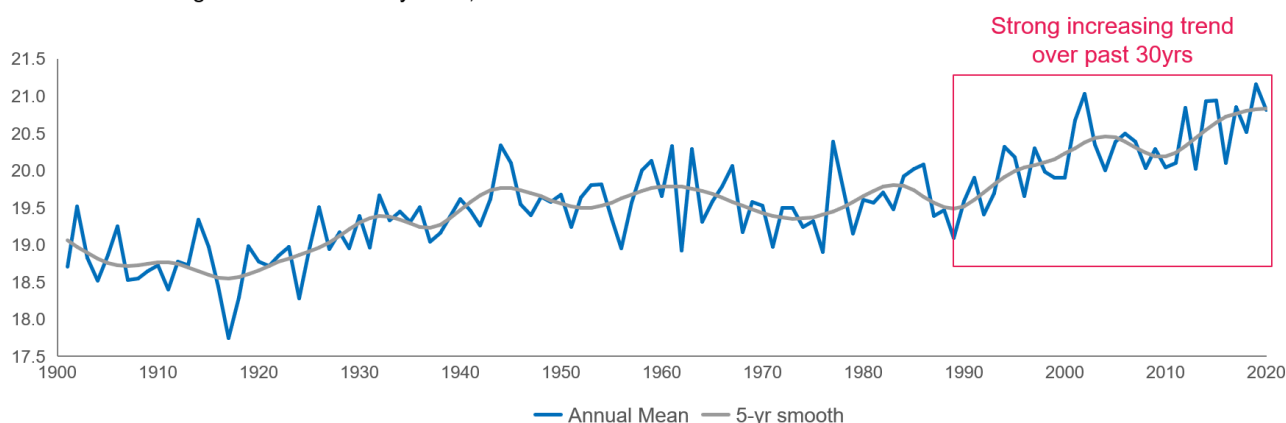
現状

クリチバ市の洪水の主因は、小規模排水システムの劣化、土地の不透水性、豪雨にある。大規模排水による洪水は気候変動によって増加しており、グレイインフラに基づく解決策は有効ではない。市民は災害に十分な備えができておらず、ガバナンスの枠組み、コミュニケーション構造、データモデリング能力を改善する必要がある。クリチバ市は、防災管理のための警報・警告システムを開始したが、河川水位監視のためのセンサーの増設が必要である。詳細は Appendix4 政策提言書を参照のこと。

		
Flooding due to overflow of the current micro-drainage system:	Flooding due to overflow of main rivers and streams in the city (macro-drainage)	Citizens are not fully prepared for emergent disaster response
<p>Flooding results from sub-dimensions due to increased land impermeability and frequent heavy rainfall</p> <p>Climate Risk Assessment highlights a higher likelihood of extreme rain-related events</p>	<p>In recent years, these incidents in Curitiba have intensified due to climate change</p> <p>Gray infrastructure solutions have proven, in some cases, not so efficient, and costly</p>	<p>Citizens should be more engaged and prepared for self-help actions</p> <p>Improving the governance framework, especially communication, is crucial for real-time disaster information</p> <p>Curitiba is implementing an Alert & Warning System, but needs to strengthen data analysis capabilities</p> <p>Increasing the number of river level sensors is essential for better river monitoring</p>

Observed average precipitation of Parana State, Brazil (1901-2020)

- Many cities in Brazil has a humid tropical and subtropical climate, except for a drier area
- Climate changes intensifies heavy rains, which contribute to severe floods



Source: World Bank, climate change knowledge portal

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図 6. パラナ州の平均降水率

(出展: *World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal*, n.d.)

クリチバ市の現行の取り組みと課題

クリチバ市は、地球温暖化に起因する災害や影響を軽減する取り組みを 15 年間行ってきた。これには、気候変動に関する自治体フォーラムの設立、PlanClima の策定、「仙台防災枠組 2015-2030」への参画などが含まれる。クリチバ市は、市施設のエネルギー効率の改善、公共交通の電化、気候リスク管理プロジェクトの実施など、様々な緩和・適応に関する取り組みを実施してきた。しかし、グリーンインフラの整備等環境にも配慮対応策を優先する必要がある。さらに、水害リスク情報は 20～30 万人の市民に現在は共有されているが、全クリチバ市民を網羅していないことから、クリチバ市は、手頃な価格の水位センサーを利用した避難訓練や災害警報システムなどの対策を模索している。

On-going initiatives

Curitiba has planned to mitigate disasters and global warming impacts for over 14 years, with key milestones including:

- Establishment of the Municipal Forum on Climate Change (2009)
- Curitiba Strategic Actions: Climate and Resilience (2016)
- Development of PlanClima, a Climate Action Plan that aims to be a carbon neutral and resilient city by 2050 (2020)
- Commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and MCR 2030
- Development and implementation of various actions related to mitigation and adaptation

Challenges

Prioritize nature-based solutions and shift from gray to green infrastructure per PlanClima's goals

Expand private sector partnerships for climate action per PlanClima

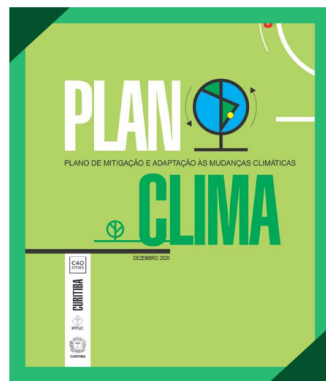
- Launched the PlanClima but needs strengthening its external governance structure

Risk information, incl. natural disasters, reaches 200-300K citizens in Curitiba, but it doesn't cover the entire population

Enables its citizens to better deal with flooding through the following measures:

- Evacuation training: CPP Program (Conhecer para Prevenir) trained students in 185 Elementary and private schools for disaster prevention
- Affordable water level sensors: Fablab in Curitiba is planning to develop low-cost sensors with academia and private sector cooperation, and LACTEC, a private research center, is preparing a commercial proposal to develop sensors

PlanClima - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan



Source: PlanClima Documents



What is it

Document elaborated by Curitiba city government with support of C40 Cities to guide public and private future action in face of the climate change



Who is responsible for it

IPPUC and Environment Secretary were responsible for its elaboration, while its implementation involves many different stakeholders



In which stage it currently is?

Plan was concluded and published in 2020, currently the governance structure for action's implementation is being defined (expected to be defined by July 2022)

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図 7. PlanClima の概要
(出典: IPPUC 作成)

3) データプラットフォーム

クリチバ市の現状

クリチバ市は、都市計画、レジリエンス、運用のための情報システムとコントロールセンターを統合した都市 OS であるハイパーバイザー(Hypervisor)を開発中である。ハイパーバイザーは、データ統合と各種モデリング（収集したデータをコンピュータが認識可能な形式でコンピュータ入力し、統計モデル、機会学習モデル等のプログラムを実行して結果を出力するもの）を可能としており、例えばアラートシステム、ビジュアルインターフェイス、AI、エッジコンピューティング(各ローカル端末レベルでデータ処理能力を有すること)、ビックデータ分析、GIS、BIM/CIM、仮想・拡張現実、セマンティックモデル(データに属性情報を与え、コンピュータが解釈できるよう抽出する手法。例えばタグ付け、画像認識等)、KPI のモニタリングを搭載していることを特徴としている。詳細は Appendix 4. 政策提言書を参照のこと。

Current Situation

Developing city OS "Hypervisor Urbano"

- Create a fully integrated city OS, Hypervisor Urbano, based on a digital twin for urban planning, resilience, and city operations
- Key features include:
 - Data integration, System of alerts, Visual interface with directed focuses, Artificial intelligence, machine, and deep learning, Edge computing, Modeling and prediction analysis, Big Data Analytics, GIS, BIM, CIM, etc
- In the prototype stage, currently testing platforms from IBM, Hexagon, Engie, and others, providing FMI
 - *Functional Mock-Up Interface

Challenges

Integrating aging society and disaster management data in the hypervisor is crucial for delivering public services to citizen

- Aging society data such as:
 - Knowing older residents, Knowing environment, Integrated service (e.g., insurance and leisure) for older people, Monitoring the impact of the services
- Disaster Management data such as:
 - Information on environment, Monitoring environment, Disaster alert, Disaster prediction, Disaster simulation

Require stronger collaboration among multiple departments in IPPUC/Curitiba and surrounding municipalities for effective data management & smart city solutions

- Collaboration with neighboring municipalities on transportation, river management, and regional issues is crucial
- A committee of Curitiba and 28 municipalities will be formed for disaster information exchange, emphasizing the need for improved data sharing

Difficulty in linking sensors to databases

- Software is required for each sensor. As a result, the number of software packages increases

Limited usage of 3D mapping

- requiring a more immersive street-level view for resident approval in urban planning projects

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Curitiba is introducing the Hypervisor as the Tech enabler



図 8. 技術イネーブラーとしてのハイパーバイザー

クリチバ市の現行の取り組みと課題

ハイパーバイザーにおける高齢化社会と災害管理データの統合は、市民に公共サービスを提供する上で極めて重要である。これには、高齢の住民の行動やニーズを分析し、統合されたサービスを提供することが含まれる。しかし、効果的なデータ管理とスマートシティ・ソリューションの開発には、IPPUC/クリチバ市と関連自治体等複数関係者の協力が必要である。さらに、センサーとデータベースの連携においては、ソフトウェアの要件等の課題があり、3D マッピングはユーザーが体験する上でより現実を反映する必要がある。詳細は Appendix 4. 政策提言書を参照のこと。

2.2 プロジェクトに関連する世界の動向

本プロジェクトの3つの重点分野である「高齢化社会」「防災」「データプラットフォーム」は、世界的な潮流としても注目されている。JICA 専門家チームは、これら重点分野に関する世界的な影響を調査した。以下はその概要であり、詳細な情報は Appendix 4. 政策提言書を参照されたい。

• 高齢化社会

- 世界の人口動向は、高齢者人口のかつてない急増によって、これまでの人口拡大期から転換しつつある。調査によると、2050年までに65歳以上の人口は世界で16億人に達し、総人口の約15%を占めると予測されている。2022年の8億人（9.7%）からの大幅な増加は、人口動態の変化の大きさを際立たせるものである。

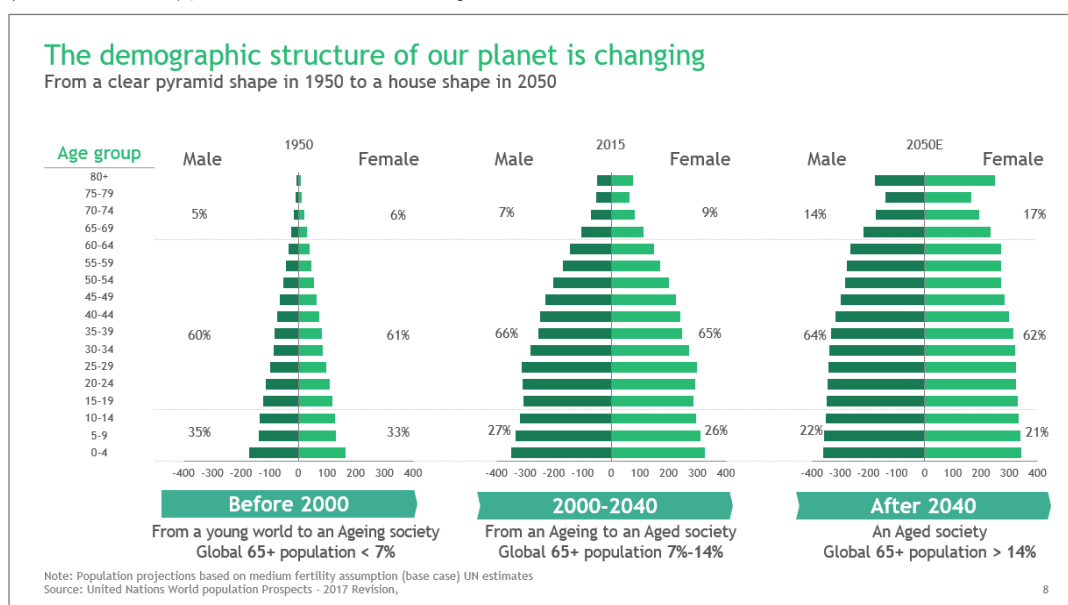


図9.世界の人口構造

(出典: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017)

- このような人口動態の変化に対応するための包括的な政策アプローチが極めて重要である。高齢化社会がもたらす課題は、労働力の減少や経済規模の縮小など多岐にわたる。しかし、下図に示すように高齢化社会がもたらす好機でもある。様々な技術進歩により高齢者の平均寿命は延び、健康状態も向上している。社会で重要な役割を果たしてきた高齢者は、家族のケアやサポートを行う等より長く労働力として社会貢献し、活発な地域社会の一員として活躍している。高齢者の専門性を認識し、ニーズに対応できるような街、サービス、職場、住宅を整備することが重要である。また、より高いレベルの教育を受ければ、高齢者の社会経済状況が改善し、健康状態も改善するという研究結果もある。高齢者の生活の質を高めることで、都市は高齢者の地域社会や地域経済への積極的な貢献から利益を得ることができる。中でも、遠隔モニターや在宅サービスなど、高齢化社会に信頼できる安全性とシェルターを提供する革新的なソリューションに対する需要が急速に高まっている。とりわけ HealthTech は、高齢者の健康管理をより効率的し、医療サービスへのアクセスを向上させる可能性を持っており、スマートで持続可能な社会の実現に不可欠な要素である高齢者対策に関するテクノロジー、製品・サービス、社会システムにおいての進歩が期待される。

Aging Population expected to account for large part of consumer spending growth across many sectors

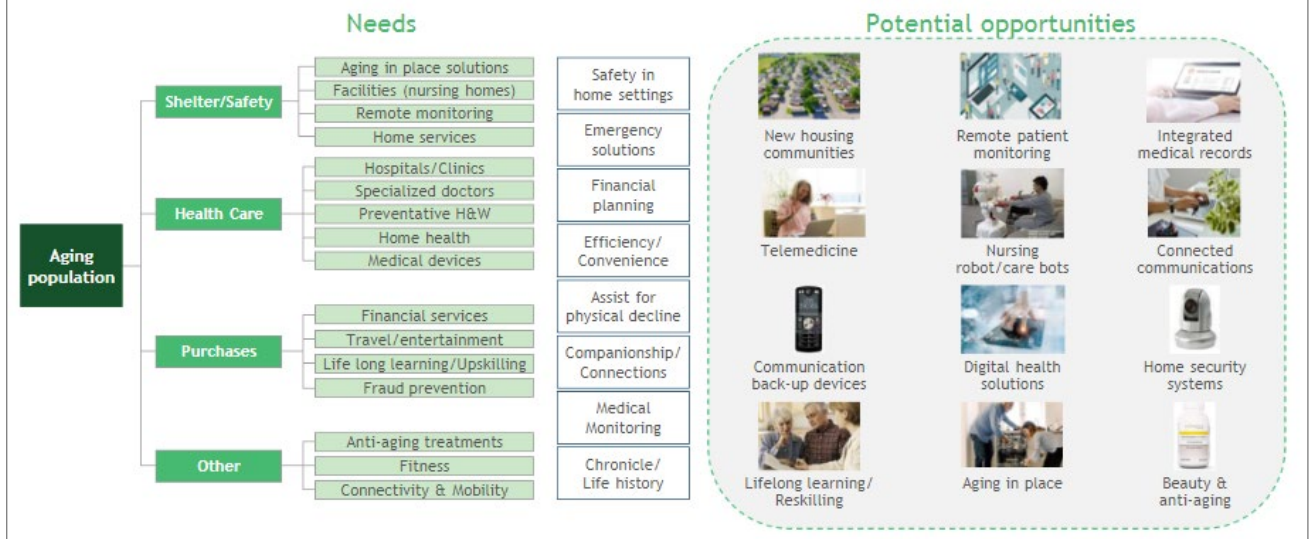


図 10. 高齢化社会がもたらす潜在的チャンス

・ 防災

- 気候の不確実性は世界的に深刻であり、2017年から2020年にかけて、3,350件以上の異常気象が8,850億ドルの損害をもたらした。2020年には、8月10日に米国で発生した「デレチョ」による68億ドルの損失を含め、980件の自然災害により8,200人の命が失われた。

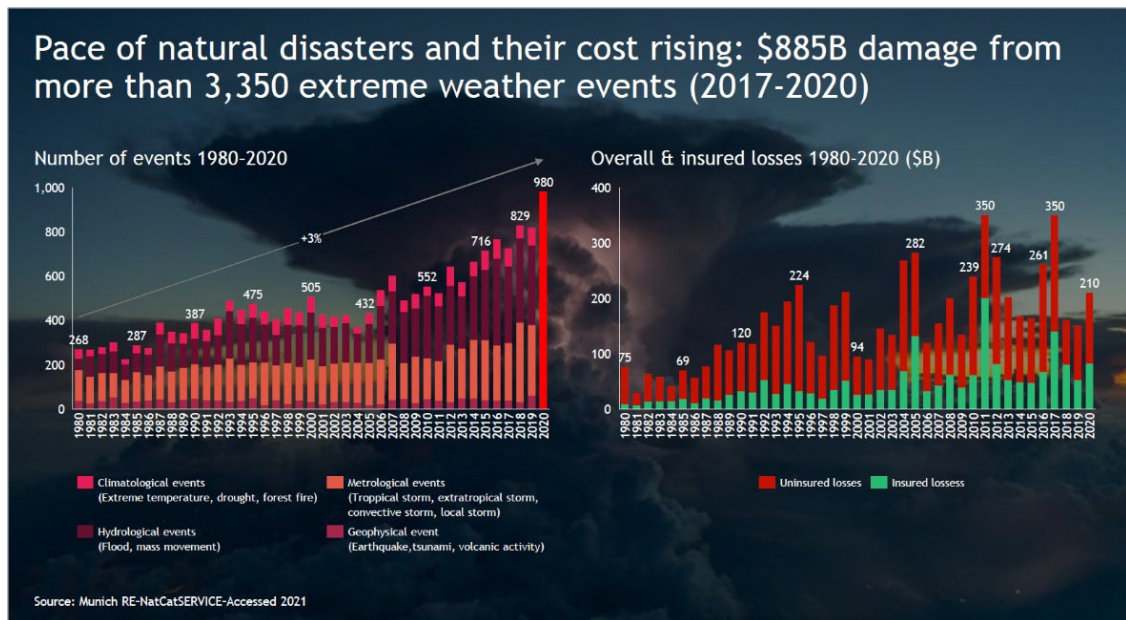


図 11. 自然災害発生件数と経済的損失
(出典: NATCatSERVICE | Munich Re. Accessed 2021)

- 気候変動に関する政府間パネル（IPCC）第6次評価報告書（2022年）よれば、海面上昇は来世紀までに1.01メートルを超え、異常気象による年間被害額は1兆ドルに達することが予測されて

いる。このため、気候変動に対するレジリエンスが世界的な課題となっており、国連の持続可能な開発目標（SDGs）にも影響を及ぼしている。持続可能な土地利用の実践、森林再生、インフラ整備等の耐気候性を優先することにより、世界が取組む気候変動の影響に対する脆弱性の減少につながる。各都市が地域レベルで気候変動と災害管理に取り組むことは、前向きな変化を促すことに繋がる。

• データプラットフォーム

- データプラットフォームは、情報収集・分析・活用の手法に変革をもたらしつつある。多様なデータセットを集約するための一元的なハブを提供し、これまでサイロ化していたデータ情報の中に埋もれていた知識・経験を可視化することができる。様々な政府は、公共サービスの強化、資源配分の最適化、市民参画の改善のために、こうしたプラットフォームを利用している。データプラットフォームが持つ協調的な性質は、データ障壁を取り除き、国境を越えた国際協力を促進する。世界中の自治体が試行錯誤を繰り返しながら、これら機能を構築し、イノベーション、意思決定の推進、複雑な課題への対処におけるデータプラットフォームの可能性を実証している。
- 上記の通りデータプラットフォームは自治体にとって大きな可能性を秘めているが、その可能性を引き出すには、下図に示すように、高度な分析とテクノロジー、ビジネス変革（運営や組織のあり方）の面で従来とは異なる能力が必要となる。日本の都市やクリチバ市を含む世界中の多くの自治体が、試行錯誤しながらこうした能力を構築している。

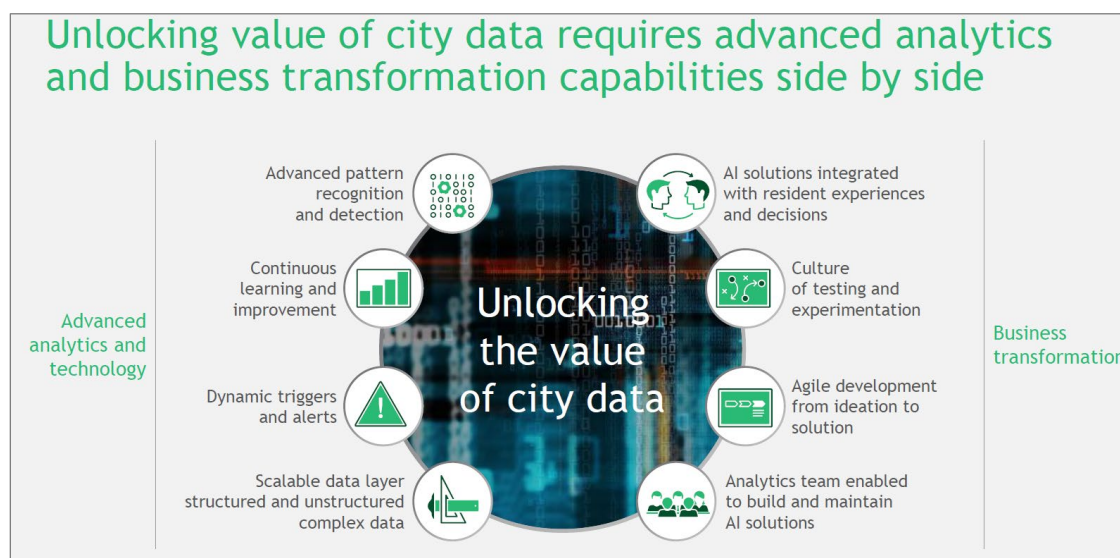


図 12. 都市データの価値解明

2.3 第1回クリチバ訪問

JICA/JICA 専門家チームは調査団として、2022年5月23日から5月26日（5月22日クリチバ市到着、5月26日クリチバ市出発）の日程でクリチバを訪問した。

調査団メンバーリスト

- JICA 本部：讃井一将（団長）、越智武雄、宮本麟太郎
- JICA ブラジル事務所：青木一誠、石原克也

- JICA 専門家チーム: 老川武志、野島史暁、ラモス・アーサー、セルヴァーチ・パウラ

訪問主旨

- プロジェクト成果としての政策提言の位置づけ、実施計画、政策提言で考慮すべき重点分野を明確にし、カウンターパートと合意する。

訪問内容

以下3つの構成で訪問を行った。

- プロジェクトメンバーとの意見交換・議論
 - クリチバ市役所と関連機関の取り組みと都市課題についての紹介と視察
 - 重点項目に関するケーススタディ
- 上記に関する視察
- 第1回 JCC

視察

クリチバ市の防災、高齢化社会、ハイパーバイザーに関する取り組みを理解する目的で、様々な現場を訪問した。訪問先と訪問日程は下表の通り。

表 2. 第1回クリチバ訪問視察先リスト

訪問先		訪問主旨
IPPUC	防災/高齢化社会 関係機関事務局 (SMS/SMELJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA/JICA 専門家チームの訪問目的確認 • クリチバ市における都市計画の歴史と現在のプロセスの理解、パノラミックタワー (Torre Panorâmica) の視察 • パルディーニョ広場 (Ouvidor Pardino Square)、高齢者向け病院 (Hospital do Idoso) の視察 • 都市モビリティの現状と優先協力テーマについての議論 • スマートシティに関する現在及び過去の取り組み (GeoCuritiba、Hypervisor 等) の把握
	ハイパーバイザー・コーディネータ/ファイナンス・公共投資アドバイザー (IPPUC)	
	PlanClima/ 市民防災コーディネータ /公共事業事務局 /IPPUC/SMDT/SMOP)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 気候変動・減災の現状と過去の取組状況の把握 • 市民防災 (Civil defense), Pinheirinho 川、Henry Ford 川流域の視察 • Cajuru 都市農園視察及びバス試乗 (BRT)

視察時の写真



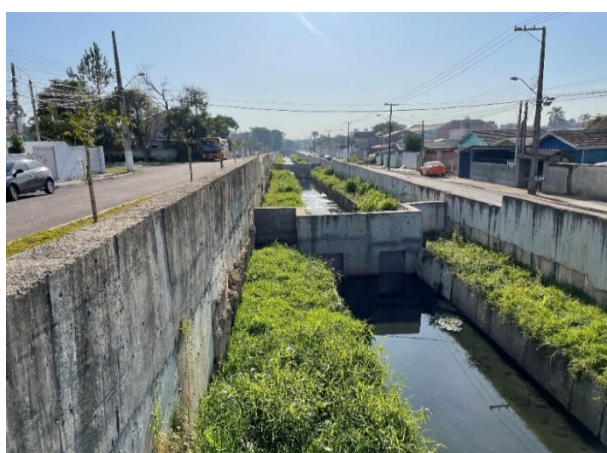
プライマリー・ヘルス・センターの薬局



高齢者向けプール活動



気象予報とセンサーシステム



小規模排水システム

訪問の成果

政策提言はクリチバの政策立案に際しての参考資料としての位置づける旨、IPPUC 及び JICA/JICA 専門家チームは合意した。政策提言に記載する重点分野は、以下の内容で合意した。

➤ 防災

クリチバ市は気候変動対策に取り組んでおり、a) 洪水、b) 小規模排水、c) 熱波、干ばつなどの自然災害に関する問題を優先的に取り上げている。同市は、これらの問題に対処するために様々な取り組みを実施しており、本プロジェクトにおける知識の共有が同取り組みの促進に寄与することが期待される。

➤ 高齢化社会

クリチバ市の高齢化率はブラジルの他の地域よりも進んでおり、2040 年には 21% に達すると予測されている。かかる状況に対応するため、クリチバ市は長寿で健康的な高齢化を目指した様々な取り組みを行っている。本プロジェクトでは、高齢者の幸福を目的として、知識・経験の共有を通じた現行の取り組みの拡大を支援する。

両重点分野共に、高齢化社会及び防災の分野におけるスマートで持続可能な課題解決を検討する上で、各分野のソリューション（課題解決）を検討する際には、クリチバ市が推進中のハイパーバイザー・プロジェクト（統合データ・プラットフォーム）との連携も含めることとする。

第1回合同調整委員会（JCC）

訪問最終日である2022年5月26日、IPPUC オフィスに於いて、リカルド・アントニオ・デ・アルメイダ・ビンダ氏を議長とする第1回 JCC が開催された。

JCC メンバーはプロジェクト実施にあたり必要な事項を協議し、以下について合意した。

- 1) プロジェクトチームから提示されたワークプラン
 - 同内容は、ブラジル協力庁（ABC）が求める技術協力プロジェクト文書（PCT）作成に反映。
- 2) 本邦研修の研修期間やクリチバ市からの研修者数等、大まかな研修の枠組み
- 3) プロジェクトの最終アウトプットとしての「政策提言」の呼称
 - 「政策」には、IPPUC がプロジェクトを通じて得る幅広い知見に基づき導入されるイニシアチブ、プロジェクト/プログラム、政策が含まれる。
- 4) プロジェクトの進捗と成果をモニタリングするための指標を設定し、プロジェクト期間中及びプロジェクト終了後のモニタリングに活用

2.4 第1回日本訪問（本邦研修プログラム）

クリチバ市役所及び IPPUC の研修員は、2022 年 11 月 14 日から 25 日までの研修日程（本邦着 2022 年 11 月 13 日、本邦発 11 月 27 日）で、研修プログラムに参加した。本研修のアレンジは JICA 横浜センターが行った。

研修員リスト:

	氏名	所属・役職名
1	ルイス・フェルナンド・デ・ソウザ・ジャムール	IPPUC 総裁
2	エリカ・ハルノ・ハヤシダ	IPPUC 情報部社会経済課 ソーシャルワーカー
3	ジゼル・ロザリオ・メデイロ	IPPUC 土地利用局計画課 気候変動緩和・適応に関する自治体計画コーディネーター/建築・都市計画担当
4	リアナ・ヴァリチェリ	IPPUC 情報部長
5	オスカー・リカルド・マセード・シュマイスケ	IPPUC 情報部 調査・情報システムコーディネーター
6	リカルド・アントニオ・デ・アルメイダ・ビンダ	IPPUC 総裁付きアドバイザー
7	アナ・カロリーナ・シミジリン	クリチバ市役所自治体環境事務局アドバイザー
8	ジョー・ブラジル	クリチバ市役所環境事務局 事業管理担当

*IPPUC 総裁は、11 月 20 日にブラジルへ所用により帰国した。

**研修員 1 名が到着 2 日後に Covid-19 に感染し、JICA 横浜センターの管理下、滞在先ホテルにて 1 週間の隔離を行った。

研修目的

期待される成果「スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の促進に資する幅広い知見が整備される」を達成する為の活動の一環として本邦研修プログラムを実施した。

研修は以下の2つの要素で構成された：

- 日本の都市課題に対する政府や公的機関の取り組みの紹介（東日本中心）
- クリチバ市の重点分野のケーススタディ紹介と、それを応用した分析フレームワークの検討、日本のケーススタディの視察と意見交換

講義・視察先

研修講義、視察及び意見交換等、訪問中の活動は以下リストの通り行った。

表 3. 第1回日本訪問先リスト

訪問先		目的
中央省庁	国土交通省	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 都市局都市計画課：日本の都市計画制度・都市政策におけるスマート化動向 ・ 都市局都市政策課：「プラトール」活用の実際、デジタルツインを用いたシミュレーション
	内閣府（・イノベーション推進事務局）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 日本におけるスマートシティを推進する公共政策の現状と今後の方針 ・ 戦略的イノベーション創造プログラム（SIP）の取り組み
アカデミア	日本都市開発学会（海外の都市開発分野における産学官の連携のための交流分科会）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ クリチバ市と日本の都市計画についての意見交換 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IPPUC：クリチバ市・IPPUCにおける持続可能な都市開発への最近の取り組み（IPPUC チームによる講義） ➤ 都市計画学会：IPPUC から事前に提出された質問に基づいた Q&A と議論
	東京大学 小泉秀樹教授	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 日本のコミュニティデザインの事例紹介、渋谷データコンソーシアム／バーチャル渋谷の取り組み・渋谷未来デザイン関係者との合同講演会
	東京大学 出口敦教授	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 都市デザインセンター柏の葉（UDCK）副センター長も務める出口教授からの UDSK の概念の紹介 ・ センター視察
	東京大学 中村文彦教授	クリチバ市を 20 回以上訪問した中村教授によるプレゼンテーション（テーマ：クリチバ市への期待）と議論
自治体	渋谷区 & 渋谷未来デザイン	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 渋谷区の共創ハブ、シティダッシュボードの取り組みの紹介 ・ 日本のコミュニティデザイン事例、渋谷データコンソーシアム／バーチャル渋谷の取り組み紹介 ・ 渋谷都心部・再開発事例サイトツアー

	さいたま市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> さいたま市の防災の取り組み、災害対策室、オペレーションルームの紹介 さいたま市 E-KIZUNA サミット（ドイツ・フライブルク市、ニュルンベルク市、スペイン・バルセロナ市、チェコ・ピルゼン市、スウェーデン・マルメ市、さいたま市出席）への参加とネットワーキング：フライブルク市・ニュルンベルク市（ドイツ）、バルセロナ市（スペイン）、ピルゼン市（チェコ共和国）、マルメ市（スウェーデン）、さいたま市・松山市
	横浜市 &ヨコハマ SDGs デザインセンター	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ヨコハマ SDGs デザインセンター（横浜市と民間の共同設立・運営）を通じた民間企業における SDGs 推進支援事業 上郷ネオポリス（郊外型集合住宅）における高齢化社会の課題解決による持続可能な地域活性化に向けた産官学連携の取り組み 上郷ネオポリスへの視察
	前橋市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 前橋市におけるウェルビーイングをテーマとした官民協働のまちづくり/めぶくグラウンド株式会社（デジタルの力を活用した新たなまちづくりを進める市と民間出資により 2022 年 10 月 6 日に設立）の取り組み デジタルインフラを活用したサービス（めぶく ID、MaeMaaS）の紹介 前橋市の都市交通、まちづくりの取り組みの紹介
その他 （民間企業等）	柏市“柏の葉” (UDCK、三井不動産)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 柏の葉スマートシティ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 産官学連携の仕組み (UDCK) 環境にやさしい取り組み（スマート・エネルギー管理システムなど） 健康・長寿への取り組み（高齢化社会対応サービス、ライフサイエンス・イノベーション） オープンイノベーションラボ（新産業創出） データプラットフォーム、AI カメラ・センサーの活用
	大田区・羽田イノベーションシティ	<p>羽田空港隣接地域の地域経済活性化、国際競争力の向上を目的とした取り組みや、「新産業創出・発信拠点」（羽田イノベーションシティ）の取り組みの講義・視察</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 官民連携の仕組みとビジネスモデル 空間情報データ連携基盤整備、自律走行、ロボット実証等

研修の成果

研修最終日には、研修員、JICA/JICA プロジェクトチームによる研修プログラムのレビューが行われ、第 2 回日本訪問、オンラインワークショップ、第 2 回クリチバ訪問に向けた留意点が話し合われた。

1) 第1回日本訪問のレビュー概要

テーマ1. 高齢化社会

政策提言に参照可能な都市とイニシアチブ

- 上郷ネオポリス：高齢者を巻き込んだまちづくり
- さいたま市、前橋市、柏の葉：データ統合の仕組み

クリチバ市は、データ収集の枠を超えたデータ統合に関心を持っている。

テーマ2. 防災

政策提言に参照可能な都市とイニシアチブ

- さいたま市防災への包括的アプローチ
- バルセロナ市（E-KIZUNA グローバルサミットにて面談）：スーパーブロックと緑の回廊に関する議論

テーマ3. データプラットフォーム

政策提言に参照可能な都市とイニシアチブ

- 渋谷区の状況はクリチバの都市データ活用と似ており、IPPUC は今後の意見交換に意欲的
- ピルゼン市（チェコ共和国、E-KIZUNA グローバルサミットにて面談）
- つくば市のデータ共有のためのインフラ整備（都市 OS）

なお、つくば市は本研修プログラムの訪問先ではなかったものの、E-KIZUNA グローバルサミットのパネルディスカッションに IPPUC とつくば市が登壇した際に、意見交換を通じて情報収集をした。

2) 第2回日本訪問に向けた検討事項

第1回日本訪問のレビュー内容を踏まえ、各重点分野における中央政府及び自治体の総合的な取り組みの考え方と戦略、並びに官民連携のあり方について、第2回日本訪問でより深堀可能なプログラムを実施することで、IPPUC と JICA との間で合意した。具体的には、防災の分野では、グリーンインフラ及び屋上緑化の事例、治水・洪水管理（例としてさいたま市の浸水・洪水対策）、猛暑やヒートスポット対策についての掘り下げ、データプラットフォームの分野では、都市 OS、特にデータ収集の手段・公的同意を得る方法、前橋市の「めぶく ID」のような OS 機能の一部でありながら包括的な取り組みを行っている事例について分析の要望が IPPUC から提示された。

なお、今回訪問時に E-KIZUNA グローバルサミットにて面談をしたバルセロナ市とは、大規模/小規模排水とグリーンインフラに関する国際的な事例として、2023年5月10日にケーススタディワークショップを開催した。ワークショップの詳細については、下記2.5を参照のこと。

写真



関係者との意見交換



さいたまサステナブル都市サミット ～E-KIZUNA グローバルサミット～で発表をする
IPPUC 代表

2.5 政策提言ワークショップ

政策提言ワークショップは、2023年3月7日、4月4日、4月25日の3回、それぞれ2時間ずつオンラインにて開催された。同3回のセッションの中で、IPPUCとJICA/JICA専門家チームは、政策提言の枠組みと基本的な考え方について議論をした。1.7「政策提言策定の方向性」で記したように、同ワークショップは政策提言の内容とクリチバ市の現状・課題間において整合性を確保するために3段階のアプローチを踏んだ。政策提言の作成は、3回のワークショップに加え、クリチバ市と日本を夫々訪問中にも議論や作業の時間を設け、電子メールを活用した遠隔コミュニケーションを用いて、IPPUCとJICA専門家チーム間で継続的な準備を行った。

1)第1回政策提言ワークショップ（2023年3月7日）

目的

政策提言策定のアプローチについて相互に理解し、特に高齢化社会と防災を重点分野として、その枠組みを議論する。

議論した内容

当初、同ワークショップの呼称は、「政策フレームワーク・ワークショップ」としていたが、政策提言の内容に係る議論も今後継続的に行うことから、「政策提言ワークショップ」に変更することで合意した。

政策提言の準備から最終化まで、ワークショップに3つのフェーズが導入された。詳細は1.7「政策提言策定の方向性」を併せて参照されたい。

How to proceed with policy recommendations

Details on next page

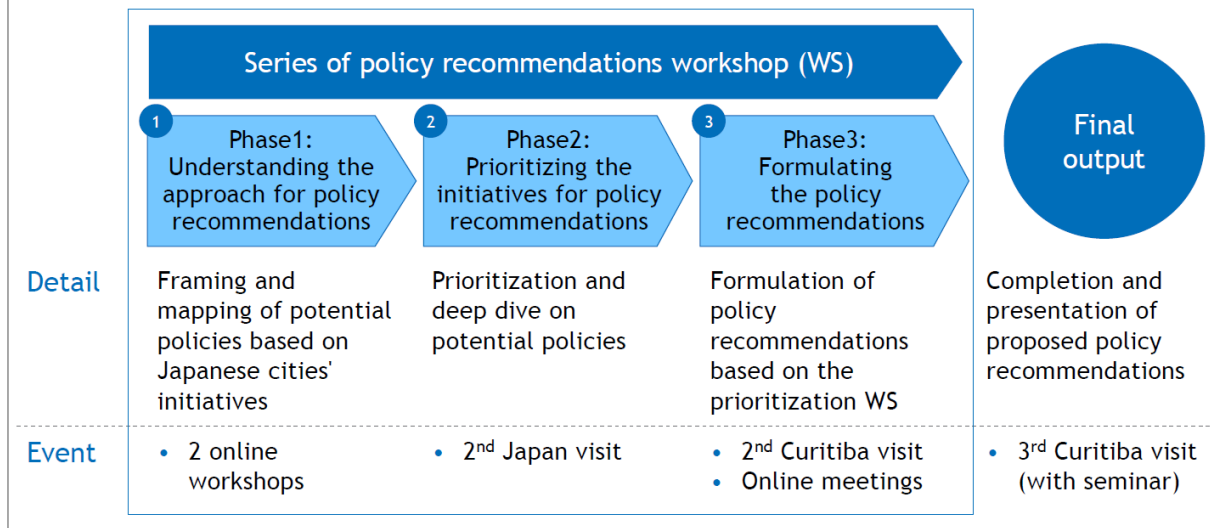


図 13. 政策提言策定までの 3 フェーズ

本プロジェクトで設定されている期待される成果と 3 つのフェーズの連想性は、以下図 14 の通りとし、凡そのスケジュールを確定した。

Image of output for each WS

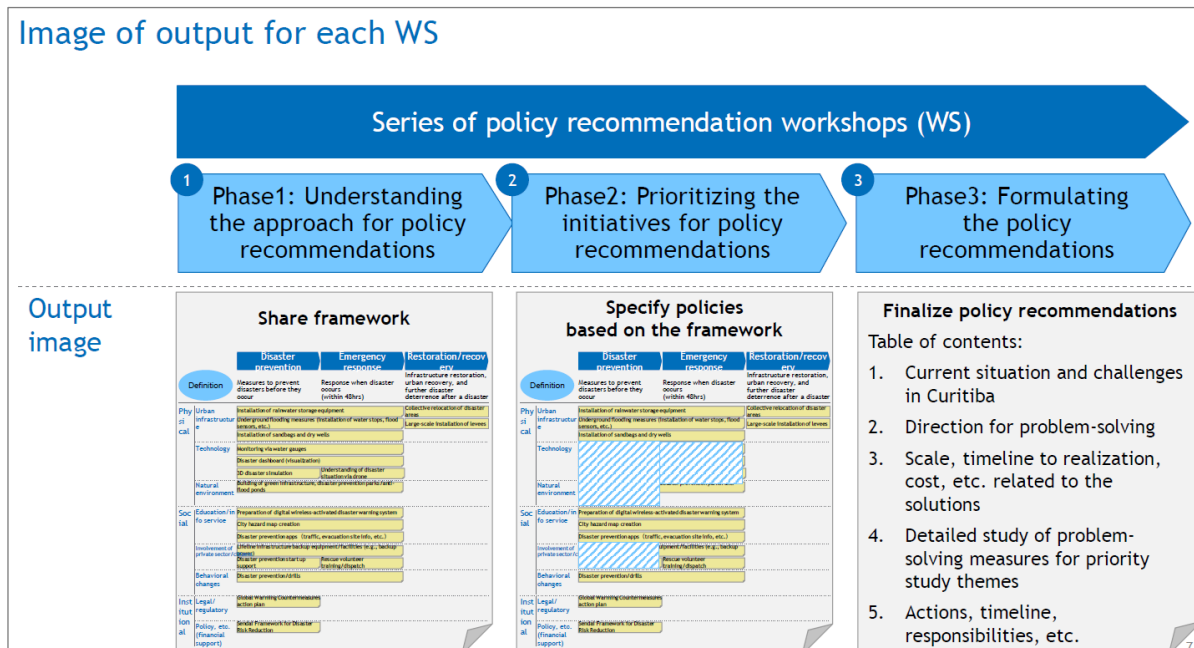


図 14. 政策提言ワークショップ 3 フェーズと期待される成果

政策提言策定スケジュールに合意後、JICA 専門家チームが提示した複数の日本の事例を参照しながら、重点分野である高齢化社会と防災の夫々のトピックについて議論した。以下図 15 は、高齢化社会に関するワークショップでプロジェクトチームが検討した図であり、防災についても同様の検討がなされた。

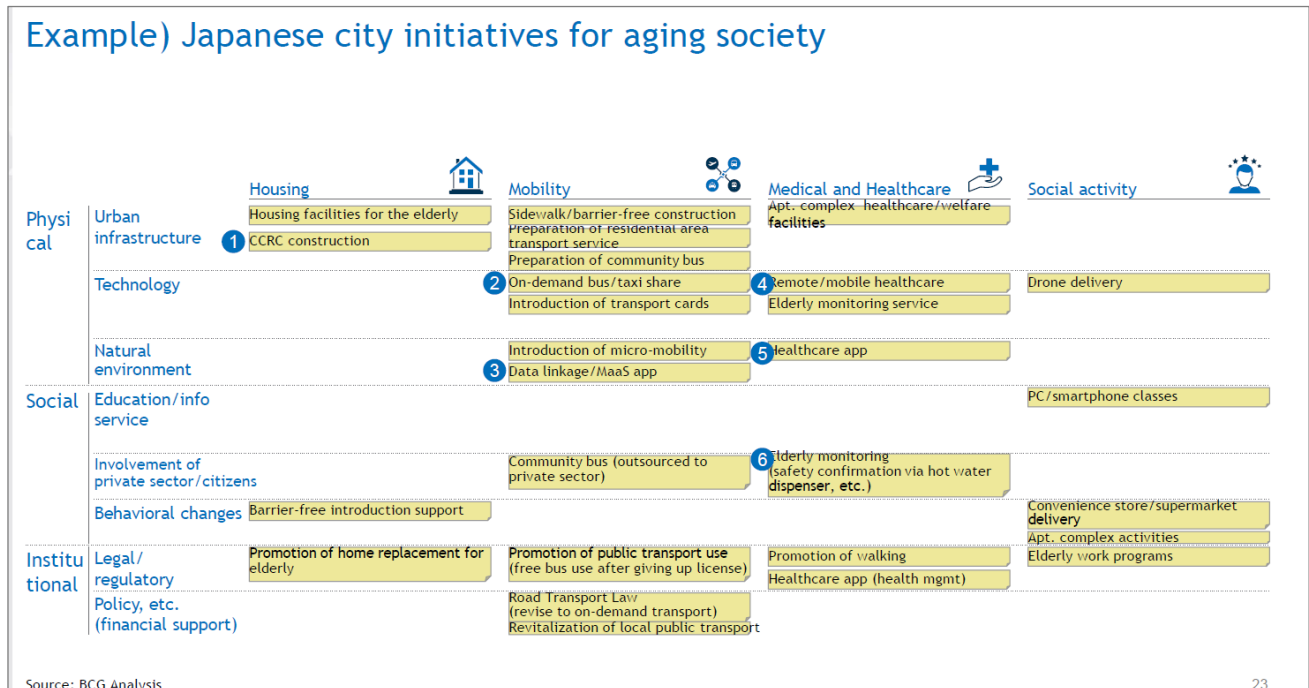


図 15. 日本の自治体による高齢化社会に対する取り組み事例

2)第 2 回政策提言ワークショップ（2023 年 4 月 4 日）

目的:

政策提言の 3 番目の重点分野であるデータプラットフォームについて主に議論した。

議論されたポイント

3 つの重点分野について、IPPUC が引続き政策提言策定において検討すべき取り組みを選定しつつ、次回のワークショップでも継続的に議論することで合意した。データプラットフォームについての留意点を確認した。

- IPPUC の優先事項が「ビッグデータ」を含む技術的側面である点
- IPPUC は、閉じた(closed)データプラットフォームではなく、拡張性と他のデータプラットフォームとの連携を備えたオープンプラットフォームを必要としている
- クリチバ市の政策には包括的な計画が不可欠であり、政策のキーワードは社会正義と公平性である

Conceptual map of data platform according to "Smart City Reference Architecture" by the JP government

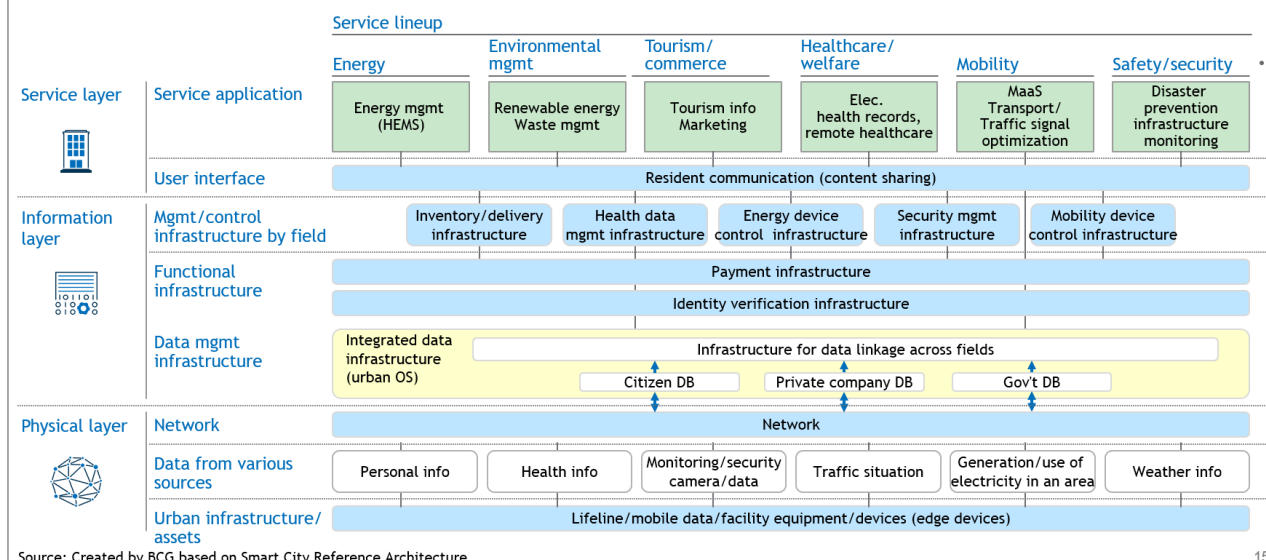


図 16. データプラットフォームの概念図

3) 第3回政策提言ワークショップ (2023年4月25日実施)

目的：重点分野とする高齢化社会と防災について、その具体的な取り組みを掘り下げる。

議論した内容：

➤ 高齢化社会

1) 物理的側面：都市構造

- 日本では地域社会との一体化が重視されているが、クリチバでは都市基盤整備が重視されている
- 施設ではなく自宅で高齢化していくことを前提に、日本の事例を学びたい。具体的には、車椅子が必要になったときにリフォームできる日本の住宅の柔軟性に、高い関心がある

2) 物理的側面：技術

- 安全監視において先端技術の利用が不可欠であり、IPPUCは民間企業や市民との協働を高める技術や制度システムに関心がある
- クリチバ市の人口規模に応じた大都市でのオンデマンドバスについて学びたい。日本のオンデマンドバスの事例は、小都市或いは公共交通が成り立たなくなった地方での活用が主流

3) 制度・政策

- 日本の自治体では、高齢者対応の経験や成功した事例の情報をどのように管理し、次の政策立案に活かしているのか
- 集合住宅で効果的な取り組み
- クリチバ市は最近 WHO のエイジフレンドリーシティプログラムに参加した。日本の都市は WHO 以外の枠組みでエイジフレンドリーなイニシアチブを実施していると理解しており、日本の自治体レベルで国の政策に沿った高齢者プログラムの成功例を学びたい

➤ 防災

日本の自治体の具体的な防災・災害対策について、制度・枠組みや考え方について学びたい

1) 物理的側面：都市インフラ

- 大規模排水システムよりも公園への雨水貯留、透水性など小規模排水
- 生物多様性を重視しつつも、市民のためにもなる環境・インフラの整備
- レジリエントなインフラ：小規模排水、環境快適性、生態系や環境サービスに考慮（後悔しない解決策/non-regret solutions）

2) 物理的側面：技術

- 水害予防のための警報・アラームシステム
- 緊急対応のための自動化システム
- 河川水位監視システム
- 災害警報及び準備アプリケーション
- 市民が利用できる防災の取り組み
 - 災害発生時、日本の自治体はどのような措置をとり市民はどのように関わるのか

3) 民間・市民の社会的関与と行動変容

- 様々な市民に配慮した防災意識の向上や防災対応することを目的とした教育のあり方
- 環境配慮に対する啓蒙活動、環境活動や防災が相互に如何に機能するかについての日本の経験
- 教育・啓蒙活動（キャンペーン）
- 市民の行動変化に対して日本の自治体がどのように対応するか、キャンペーン以外での日本での継続的な啓発活動

4) 制度・政策

- 過去の経験から得たデータを活用し、どこでどのような被害が発生する可能性があるか注意喚起を行うシステム
- 資金調達の選択肢
- 自治体の経験共有の制度化
- 日本におけるレジリエント・シティとしての政策の実施段階と進め方
- 国連防災機関 Making Cities Resilient 2030 のイニシアチブ（「災害に強い都市の構築 2030」、通称 MCR2030）と関連して、クリチバ市は国連レジリエント・シティの 22 番目の拠点都市になることを目指しており、これを実現するために IPPUC は 2023 年末までにレジリエンス計画を策定する必要がある
- 日本の各都市は、レジリエンスに適応した取り組みを実施している（BCG は、仙台フレームワークの前身である兵庫フレームワークに参加している都市を訪問し、IPPUC の参考になるような企画を行っている）

2.6 ケーススタディワークショップ

2023 年 5 月 10 日、IPPUC と JICA/JICA 専門家チームが参加し、バルセロナ市役所とオンラインで 2 時間半のワークショップを開催した。本ワークショップは、第 1 回日本訪問時にさいたま市で開催された E-Kizuna サミットにおいて、バルセロナ市とクリチバ市が関係構築の目的で面談を行ったことから実現した。

概要

クリチバ市は、バルセロナ市のスーパーブロック構想を通じて、都市計画、防災、データの収集と活用について学んだ。また、クリチバ市はバルセロナ市に対し、都市計画や防災に関するプレゼンテーションを行った。セッションの最後には、政策立案における課題や、市民に対してどのような説明や配慮が必要かなど両市の共通課題について意見交換が行われた。

以下は、バルセロナ市とクリチバ市の間で交わされた意見交換の一部である。

セッション 1: バルセロナ市の取り組み (Re-Programming)

バルセロナ市は、すべての緑地道路にグリーンインフラを導入するよう取り組んでいるが、狭い道路へのグリーンインフラ設置にはある程度の工夫が必要である。

- 地下への設置はコストがかかるが、排水システムの導入が可能な範囲で進められている
- 緑道では、緊急車両が通行できるようにしながらも、道路の中央部を歩行者用に開放している
- 歩行者優先のための道路封鎖に対する市民やドライバーの反応は、この過去 2 年間で反対意見が少なくなった。バルセロナ市は反対勢力に直面した場合、データを用いた交渉を行う
- 近隣住民の参加が重要視されており、プロジェクトの実施は着実に進んでいる
- 近々行われる市議会選挙で市民のスーパーブロックへの意見が明らかになるが、市が勇気を持って一貫したグリーンストリートのイニシアチブを追求することが重要だと考える

セッション 2: バルセロナ市のスーパーブロック

- 車両交通に関するデータ収集は、公共交通の改善・強化に活用される。しかし、車両交通を削減する計画を実施するには 2~3 年のリード期間が必要な場合がある。データ収集は、公共交通改善の必要性を計画・説明・納得させるために重要である
- バルセロナ市は、バス交通網をより安定的かつ効率的にするための改善に取り組んできた。データ収集の観点から各プロジェクトで気温を下げる等異なる気象条件に対応する取り組みを検討することで、気候変動に対応するための行動をしている
- モニタリングを目的とした特定の複合ツールはなく、各部門がそれぞれの分野に関連するデータ収集に取り組んでいる
- スーパーブロックのテクニカル・オフィスには、データ収集と調査を専門とする 2 つのチームがある
- スーパーブロックの実施は現在進行中であるため、人々の行動に変化があったかどうかのデータはないが人々の移動に影響はあったと推測される

セッション 3: IPPUC の取り組みについて

- バルセロナ市では、世界銀行等の国際開発金融からの公的投資を中心に、全額が公的資金で賄われている
- 一方、クリチバ市は、より高い建物に対して追加の料金を徴収するなどの市の財政資金調達手段を用いて、社会住宅や子どものためのデイケアセンターなどへ資金提供している。
- クリチバ市の公共交通の改善については、人口増加に対応した交通インフラを整備することを計画している。課題となっている公共交通の質を向上させ、キャンペーンを通じて人々に道路や歩行者のルールを守るよう促している
- 上記のルール順守を通じて目指すことは、既存の交通圏内での事故衝突を最小限に抑えることにあり、ルール順守に向けたキャンペーンに対する市民の抵抗は常に存在するが、その抵抗は時間と共に弱まっていくと考えている
- クリチバ市は公共交通の質を向上させながら、2050 年までに CO2 排出量を 42%削減するという野心的な排出量計画シナリオを掲げている
- さらに、同市の気候変動対策計画では、2030 年までに 公共交通機関の 30~33%を電動化し、2050 年までに 100%電動化することを目指している



イメージ写真 1. バルセロナ市のスーパーブロック

(出典: *Superblocks, the Urban Development Project in Barcelona*, n.d.)

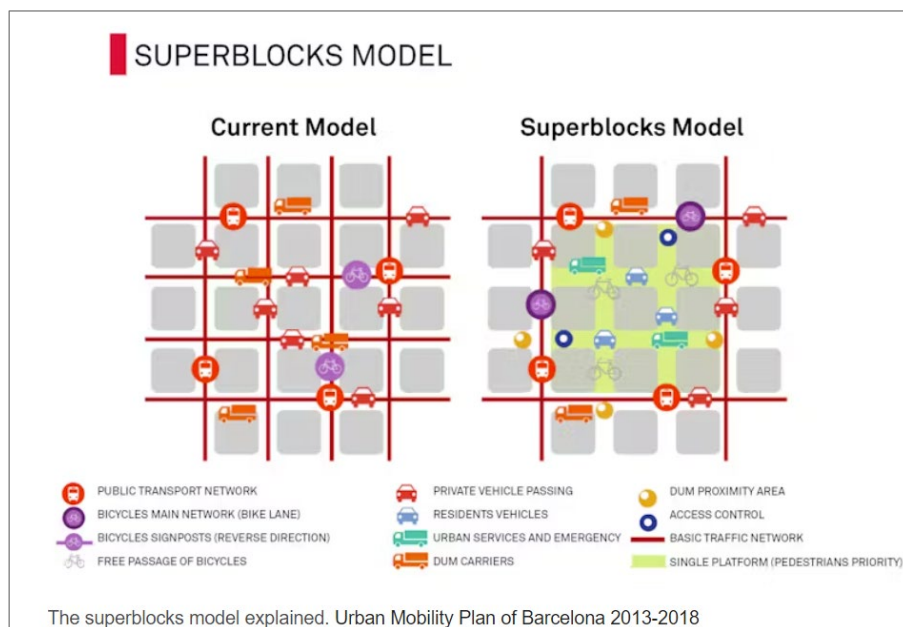


図 17. バルセロナ市のスーパーブロック・モデル

(出典: Stevenson, n.d.)

2.7 第2回日本訪問（本邦研修プログラム）

2023年6月4日(来日)～2023年6月17日(離日)、実研修期間は6月5日から6月16日に行われた。同本邦研修プログラムのアレンジはJICA東京センターが行った。

研修員リスト

No.	第1回本邦研修参加者	氏名	所属先・役職名
1	✓	リアナ・ヴァリチ エツリ	IPPUC 情報部長
2		セリア・レジー ナ・ビン	IPPUC 事業部長
3	✓	オスカー・リカル ド・マセード・ シュマイスケ	IPPUC 情報部 調査・情報システムコーディネーター
4	✓	ジゼル・ロザリ オ・メデイロス	IPPUC 土地利用部計画課 気候変動緩和・適応に関する自治体計画コーディネーター/建築・都市計画担当
5		マウリシオ・メイ ヤール・ゴメス	IPPUC 土地利用部計画課 土木技師
6	✓	エリカ・ハルノ・ ハヤシダ	IPPUC 情報部社会経済課 ソーシャルワーカー
7		フェリッペ・マイ ア・エンケ	クリチバ市役所クリチバ市環境局 気候変動部長
8		ネルソン・ジェ・ リマ・ヘベyro	クリチバ市役所社会防衛交通局 市民防災コーディネーター

目的

本研修は、「クリチバと日本におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の取り組みを促進するための効果的な知見および政策が策定される」というプロジェクト目標の達成を目指し、日本の取り組み事例紹介とクリチバでの検討テーマの議論によって、政策提言に向けた学びを深めるために実施された。上記の目的達成のため、大きく以下の2つの要素からプログラムが構成された。

- 日本の都市課題への対応に関する日本政府、公共団体等の取り組み事例の現地視察や意見交換（西日本中心）
- 政策提言作成に於いて、重点を置く可能性のある取り組みの優先順位付け
 - クリチバ市の課題対処において、日本の事例の適用可能性の検討
 - 今後更に深堀すべき特定のテーマの抽出
 - IPPUC がプロジェクト期間中及び終了後に協力を希望する日本の自治体の選択
 - 本プログラムのレビュー

表 4. 第 2 回日本訪問先リスト

訪問先		内容
中央政府	国土交通省	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> グリーンインフラを推進する中央政府のイニシアチブと実施例の講義 グリーンインフラ官民連携プラットフォーム（GIPF）の概要と分科会活動の紹介
地方自治体	横浜市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 「横浜市地球温暖化対策実行計画」の背景、取り組みやアクションプランについての講義 内水氾濫軽減対策、グリーンインフラ活用、浸水対策に関する下水・排水処理計画・管理に関する講義 グリーンインフラであるグランモール公園の視察
	松山市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 松山市の地球温暖化対策と中島スマートアイランド構想 災害対策 地域防災計画 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水防法に基づくハザードマップ 家庭防災の行動計画とアプリ（マイタイムライン） スマートシティプロジェクトの概要 UDCM（アーバンデザインセンター松山）の紹介 副市長表敬訪問
	高松市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> スマートシティの取り組み <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 防災に特化した情報収集とプラットフォーム設計 高松市のプラットフォームと他自治体との連携・共有 都市計画情報のデジタル化 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水量センサーによる水位情報、地下道・避難所・広域道路の浸水状況等を提供する「My Safety Map」サービス（NEC との共同開発） NEC による講演：高松市データ連携プラットフォーム（FIWARE）
	大阪府	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> スマートシティの取り組み <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 大阪府スマートシティ戦略部の紹介 万博開催都市である夢洲・うめきた地区における各種事業推進に向けた規制改革 スマートシティ「大阪広域データ連携交流プラットフォーム」ORDEN（大阪マイポータル） 大阪スマートシニアライフプロジェクト／高齢者のデジタルヘルス：オンデマンド交通、健康管理 アプリ 大阪スマートシティ・パートナーズフォーラム（OSPF）：大阪府内 16 市町村、8 テーマ、22 プロジェクトが進行中
	神戸市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 河川事業の紹介 神戸の治水事業の紹介

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水災害に対する防災対策：ハザードマップ、河川監視カメラ、小学校での防災教育 市街地の浸水対策：神戸市の下水道システム、雨水幹線とポンプ場 中突堤ポンプ場と東川崎ポンプ場の視察
	兵庫県	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 地域防災計画の紹介 福祉避難所（子ども・高齢者・障がい者の避難所）の紹介 災害救助法
	加古川市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 福祉向上を目指したスマートシティへの取り組みの紹介 「見守りカメラ」、「高度化見守りカメラ」等の紹介 「かこがわアプリ」の紹介 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 見守り BLE(Bluetooth) タグの検知機能 市からの重要なお知らせをプッシュ通知する機能 DECIDIM（バルセロナで誕生したオープンソースの参加型民主主義プラットフォーム）の活用事例報告 API連携によるデータ活用 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 兵庫県内各都市の河川監視カメラや水位データをリアルタイムで提供 洪水センサーの小型化／ワンコイン浸水センサー スマートシティの取り組み <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3D 都市モデルを活用した高度化見守りカメラ AI 搭載見守りカメラ 高齢者向けシェアサイクル（センサー・検知器搭載） 市長表敬訪問 IPPUC から加古川市職員への「都市の持続可能な発展に向けたクリチバの取り組み」の講義
	姫路市	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ウォークブルの取り組みについての講義と視察 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ウォークブル推進計画と基本的な政策 姫路市駅前広場の再整備 浸水対策 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 姫路市雨水管理総合計画 市長表敬
その他	都市再生機構（UR） （UR 男山団地）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 地域医療福祉拠点としての都市再生機構の概要 男山団地における福祉の取り組み 都市再生機構の地域福祉センターの概念 男山団地、コミュニティセンター等の視察

研修成果

- 研修最終日にレビューセッションを行い、第3回日本訪問及び政策提言に向けて検討すべき事項について議論した。具体的には、今回の研修で学んだ日本の取り組みのうち、クリチバ市の課題解決の参考になり得るものを「IPPUC が直ちに取入れたい日本の取り組み」「IPPUC が直ちに取入

れたいが制約のある日本の取り組み」「IPPUC が日本より引続き学びたい取り組み」の3種類に分類した。政策提言において検討しうるクリチバ市の取り組みのリストを以下の通りに纏めた。

Preliminary list of initiatives for the policy recommendation

Theme	Initiatives that IPPUC would like to implement
Aging Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Integrations: Citizen ID system that enhances the convenience of life for citizens and improves well-being through digital city government services integrated with personal data online • Renovation and revitalization of public spaces to keep cities diverse, thriving and age-friendly, improving accessibility and intergenerational environments. • Provision of affordable rental housing program that guarantees accessibility to various city government services
Disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and implementation of an action plan for global warming through a public-private partnership • Implementation of green infrastructure measures through comprehensive public-private partnerships from organizational and financing (green bonds) perspectives • Visualization of predicted disaster status through the creation of a disaster prevention map, and promotion of disaster prevention awareness among citizens
Data platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypervisor as a regional data exchange platform to solve regional urban problems at each department in IPPUC/Curitiba and other neighboring municipalities • Installation and customization of FIWARE to connect multiple sensors located throughout the city • "Virtual Curitiba" as an urban planning simulators

- 高齢化社会
 - IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたい日本の取り組み
 - 市民が楽しみながら安全・安心に利用できる街づくり
 - 高齢者の自立に向けたサービスやアクセシビリティの向上（姫路市、八幡市）
 - 高齢者に適した情報へのアクセスの拡大（加古川市の DECIDIM）
 - IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたいが制約のある日本の取り組み
 - アクセシビリティとサービスへのアクセスのための手頃な価格の住宅の適合（八幡市の UR）
 - ✧ UR の取り組み、特に全体的な統合
 - ✧ 公共スペースの改修と活性化（UR の公団住宅、姫路のウォークアビリティ）
 - IPPUC が日本より引続き学びたい取り組み
 - ✧ リニューアルプロジェクト、ウォークアビリティ、幸福感・楽しさを促進する公共空間の活性化（姫路市、横浜市）
- 防災
 - IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたい日本の取り組み
 - ✧ マイ・タイムライン（松山市）
 - ✧ 防災と気候変動への適応における市民が主体性を持って行動する意識啓発とコミュニティの能力開発（横浜市、松山市、高松市）
 - ✧ 防災のための家族行動計画（松山市）
 - IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたいが制約のある日本の取り組み
 - ✧ 災害警報ツール
 - ✧ 低価格センサーの設置（加古川市のワンコイン浸水センサー）
 - ✧ グリーンインフラ官民連携プラットフォーム（国土交通省）
 - ✧ 防災・気候変動管理のための地方ガバナンス強化
 - ✧ グリーンボンド
 - IPPUC が日本より引続き学びたい取り組み
 - ✧ マイ・タイムライン（松山市）
 - ✧ ワンコイン浸水センサー（加古川市）

- ◇ 地球温暖化対策行動計画 (横浜市)
 - ◇ グリーンボンド (東京都、川崎市、福岡市、大阪府、国土交通省)
- なお、グリーンボンドは上記の「IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたいが制約のある日本の取り組み」にも記されているが、ここでの制約は知識や理解を高める為に引き続き学びたい意図がある為、「引き続き学びたい取り組み」にも含まれている。

➤ データプラットフォーム

- IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたい日本の取り組み
 - ◇ ORDEN : 地域データ連携ネットワーク (大阪府)
 - ◇ 加古川市ダッシュボードと DECIDIM (加古川市)
 - ◇ スマートフォンアプリによる BLE タグ検知のようなスマートフォンと見守りカメラの様な固定式センサー (検知器) との連携を軸にした取り組み (加古川市)
- IPPUC が直ちに取り入れたいが制約のある日本の取り組み
 - ◇ FIREWARE のカスタマイゼーション (高松市)
- IPPUC が日本より引き続き学びたい取り組み
 - ◇ 日立東大ラボ提唱のデータ駆動型都市プランニング (松山市)
 - ◇ ワンコイン浸水センサー (加古川市)
 - ◇ デジタル田園都市国家構想

なお、第3回日本訪問に於いて IPPUC が訪問を希望する都市は、以下が理由と共に挙げられた。

- ◇ 姫路市：クリチバ市とは姉妹都市であり、気候変動やウォークアビリティ・プロジェクトなど、同様のイニシアチブを行っている共通点があり、IPPUC は姉妹都市としての関係強化に意欲的
- ◇ 横浜市：気候変動に関する取り組み
- ◇ 加古川市：データプラットフォームの取り組み

その他、研修員より第1回の研修での反省を踏まえたプログラムになっており、訪問した自治体の数の多さや扱うトピックの範囲が適切であったとの評価があった。また、多くの自治体から訪問を歓迎頂くなど、研修受入れにおいてポジティブに対応頂いたことに研修員から感謝の声があった。改善点としては、議論の時間をもう少し長く取れると良い、また、翻訳の時間に鑑みて資料共有が訪問間近になったことに理解を示すつつも、資料やスケジュールを事前に共有あれば IPPUC 側で事前に質問を考えることもできたとの意見もあった。

2.8 第2回クリチバ訪問

JICA・JICA 専門家チーム (調査団) は、2023 年 7 月 3 日から 7 月 7 日までの期間、クリチバ市を訪問した。

調査団メンバーリスト

- JICA 本部：小野智広 (団長)、山田貴禎
- JICA ブラジル事務所：青木一誠、石原克也
- JICA 専門家チーム：葉村真樹、野島史暁

訪問の目的

- プロジェクト目標「クリチバ市と日本におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の取り組みを促進するための効果的な知見および政策が策定される」の達成に向け、プロジェクトのアウトプットとしての政策提言の位置づけ、実施計画、政策提言で検討すべき重点分野を明確にし、合意する。

表 5. 第 2 回クリチバ訪問視察先リスト

訪問先		訪問内容
IPPUC	防災、高齢化社会への取り組みに係るクリチバ市・IPPUC の関係機関、ハイパーバイザー・コーディネーター	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 高齢化社会、データ・プラットフォーム、防災の各分科会にて政策提言の内容を議論する。 ・ スポーツ施設（Osvaldo Cruz 広場、Ouvidor Pardino 広場）、Cajuru Urban Farm、SisAAPrev（災害警報・予防システム）の取り組み、植物園、市立小学校 Senador Enéas Faria での避難シミュレーションを視察 ・ 第 2 回 JCC の開催

視察写真



スポーツ施設



都市農園

第 2 回 JCC

IPPUC 総裁アドバイザーであるリカルド・アントニオ・デ・アルメイダ・ビンド氏が JCC の議長を務め、IPPUC に於いて第 2 回 JCC が開催された。主要な合意内容は以下の通り。

- 1) プロジェクトチームは、「高齢化社会」、「防災」、「データプラットフォーム」の 3 つのテーマにおける活動の中間成果と得られた教訓をレビューした。
 - ・ 第 1 回、第 2 回日本訪問を通じて、クリチバ市の課題解決に反映できる日本の自治体の取り組みを選定した。また、クリチバ市にも共通する日本の自治体の課題を学び、今後のクリチバ市と自治体との学びの交流の可能性を探ることができた。さらに、バルセロナ市とワークショップを開催し、持続可能な都市づくりの取り組みについて情報共有と意見交換を行った。
 - ・ 第 2 回クリチバ訪問におけるワークショップを通じて、政策提言を具体的な政策実施に於いてどのように活かすのか、既存の政策やプロジェクトにどう組み込んでいくかのイメージを共有し、具体的な関心、アプローチ、課題、方向性を確認した。
- 2) プロジェクトの 3 つの重点課題テーマについて、以下の活動の目的とアウトプットの内容を確認した。
 - ・ クリチバの現状と課題
 - ・ 問題解決の方向性
 - ・ 重点テーマに対する課題解決策の検討
 - ・ 規模、費用、行動、スケジュール、責任など
 - ・ 政策提言の最終決定

- 3) プロジェクトチームは、プロジェクト成果として政策提言が発表されるクリチバ第3回訪問までに、政策提言を完成させることを確認した。
- 4) IPPUC はスマートシティと都市計画に関する情報・知見交換交流のため、姫路市職員をクリチバ市にて受け入れることに合意した。

訪問の成果

IPPUC と JICA/JICA 専門家チームは、政策提言の策定にあたり、以下の点について議論し、合意した。




- 本 JICA プロジェクトからの政策提言は、JICA 専門家チームと IPPUC が共同で作成した提言とみなされる。
 - 日本における取り組みを参照した政策提言とする
 - JICA 専門家チームは、長期的展望に立った野心的なイニシアチブも政策提言に含める
 - 政策提言は、本プロジェクト期間中、クリチバ市の意思決定者による正式な承認を必要としないが、IPPUC とクリチバ市の主要な関係者が政策提言に賛同し、積極的に関与することが求められる
- 2023 年 7 月の第 2 回クリチバ訪問において、IPPUC/JICA 専門家チームは、第 1 回及び第 2 回訪問で日本の地方自治体の取り組みから学んだ教訓を踏まえ、1) 高齢化社会、2) 防災、3) データプラットフォームの 3 つのテーマについて、政策提言の概要について幅広く議論し、合意した。

この様に第 2 回クリチバへ訪問は、特に政策提言の概要に合意するという点で成果があった。具体的には JICA 専門家チームからは、各重点テーマについて 3 つのイニシアチブが提示され、IPPUC からはその詳細化と調整が行われた。

2.9 政策提言の最終化

第 2 回クリチバ訪問と日本訪問からの継続的な議論として、政策提言の最終調整と微調整を行うとともに第 2 回クリチバ訪問時に行われた政策提言に関するプレゼンテーションの準備として、2023 年 8 月 10 日と 9 月 11 日にそれぞれ 2 時間のワークショップを開催した。

プロジェクトチームは、政策提言を構成する優先度の高いイニシアチブとして、3 つの重点分野から以下の 9 つのイニシアチブを設定した。各イニシアチブの詳細な説明は、Appendix 4. 政策提言書に記載されている。

重点分野	#	政策提言
 高齢化社会	①	自治体の公共サービスの市民IDへのデータ統合による、利便性と福祉の向上
	②	多様性に富み、活気があり、年齢に優しい都市を促進するための公共スペースの改修と活性化
	③	市政府の様々なサービスへのアクセスを含む、手頃な価格の賃貸住宅プログラムを実施するための戦略策定
 防災	④	様々なアクターの参加を含む、PlanClimaの外部ガバナンスの枠組み構築
	⑤	カーボン・マーケットやグリーンボンドを通じた官民協働による、公共団体や民間セクターにおけるグリーン・インフラプロジェクトの促進
	⑥	災害に関する情報や注意喚起の市民への提供、市民の異常事態に対して取るべき行動（リスクマップ、緊急経路、自助努力）の確実な理解、レジリエント・ファミリー・プログラムの実践
 データプラットフォーム	⑦	課題を解決し、自治体の活動をモニタリングするためのデータ統合プラットフォームとしての、都市ハイパーバイザーの導入
	⑧	街中に設置された様々なセンサー、カメラ、アプリなどを接続するオープンデータプラットフォームのカスタマイズ
	⑨	都市計画デジタル・ツールとして「バーチャル・クリチバ」の統合し、モデリングとシミュレーションを中心としたGeoCuritibaシステムの改善

2.10 第3回クリチバ訪問

JICA・JICA 専門家チーム（調査団）は、姫路市市役所職員3名と共に2023年9月18日から22日の期間クリチバを訪問した。

調査団メンバーリスト:

- JICA 本部：室岡直道(調査団長)、山田貴禎
- JICA ブラジル事務所: 青木一誠 (JCC へオンライン参加)、石原克也
- JICA 専門家チーム: 老川武志、葉村真樹

訪問目的

- プロジェクトの成果として、政策提言を発表する。
- 姫路市役所の職員を対象に、相互の学び合いを目的とした視察を IPPUC が実施する。

スタディツアー参加者

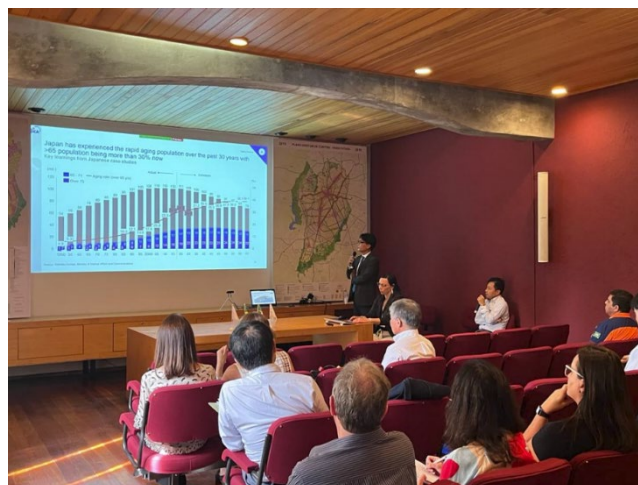
氏名	役職	所属先
石田 東生	名誉教授 国内支援委員会委員長	筑波大学
福住 真仁	係長	姫路市都市局まちづくり部都市計画課
長谷川 貴大	技術主任	姫路市都市局まちづくり部都市計画課
田中 英太郎	主任	デジタル戦略本部デジタル戦略室

訪問の成果

1) 政策提言の発表準備と発表

発表前日 9 月 18 日に IPPUC 及び JICA 専門家チームで準備会合を行ったことにより、翌日 9 月 19 日の発表に於いて IPPUC、JICA 並びに JICA 専門家チームによるバランスの取れた共同プレゼンテーションとなった。発表内容はプロジェクト活動と政策提言の 2 点を発表した。

クリチバ市役所、IPPUC、ABC 等からの聴衆は、日本の事例に高い関心を示した。松山市の「マイ・タイムライン防災アプリ」を参考にしたプロジェクトなど、すでにクリチバで実施に向けて準備が整った取り組みもあり、本プロジェクトにおいて学んだことを積極的にクリチバ市で取り入れる等、前向きな機運が高まっている印象だった。また、政策提言の取りまとめを通じて IPPUC と JICA の一体感がさらに醸成され、IPPUC 総裁も視察に同行し、都市計画やスマートシティに関する講義を行った石田先生からも政策提言は好評であった。



政策提言の発表の様子

2) 第 3 回 JCC

会議は成功裏に終了し、ABC と IPPUC の双方からブラジルと日本のパートナーシップが win-win の関係であることに感謝の意を表すとともに、継続的かつ拡大的な協力関係の発展を願う旨の発言があった。

- JCC メンバーは、プロジェクトチームから提出された政策提言が以下の関連トピックを網羅していることを確認し、その内容と提出を承認した。
 - クリチバ市の詳細な現状
 - クリチバ市の現在の取り組みと課題
 - 日本のケーススタディからの学び
 - 重点分野に対する課題解決の方向性と課題解決策の検討
 - 夫々重点分野の提案に、規模、行動計画、スケジュール、担当組織等が含まれる
- JCC メンバーは、「政策提言」をプロジェクトの重要な成果として積極的に対外発信することに合意した。
- IPPUC とクリチバ市は、政策提言が既存及び将来のイニシアチブを計画・実施する際の参考とされることに合意した。
- ブラジル政府（ABC 及びブラジル大使館）はプロジェクト終了後、JICA とクリチバ市との今後の協力について情報共有を受ける。ABC と JICA は、本プロジェクトに基づく二国間及び三国間協力の実施に必要な支援を調整する。

3) 姫路市の視察プログラム

- プログラムの目的は、クリチバ市と姫路市の相互の学び合いであり、この機会を通じてクリチバ市と姫路市の更なる交流に向けた第一歩を踏み出すことができた。クリチバ市長への表敬訪問では温かい歓迎を受け、充実したプログラムとなった。2023 年 10 月実施の第 3 回日本訪問に向けて良い土台ができた。
- IPPUC と姫路市との間で個人レベルでの活発な交流が行われ、次回来日時に自治体間での円滑な話し合いが実現可能となり、更なる都市間協力に向けた第一歩となった。姫路市役所からの参加者 3 名からも、IPPUC が提供した様々なプログラムから好評を得た。

表 6. 第 3 回クリチバ訪問視察先リスト

様式	内容
発表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> クリチバ市の紹介 (IPPUC)
講義	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 姫路市の紹介 (姫路市) 石田先生による都市計画とスマートシティへの取り組みについての講義 スマートシティと都市ハイパーバイザーに関する講義 気候変動計画に関する講義
視察	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unilivre 自然公園・Barigui 公園 (クリチバ市によるグリーンインフラへの取り組みの視察) 展望台 (クリチバ市の全体像を俯瞰し把握する為) ジャパン・スクエア(クリチバ市に於ける日本人移民の歴史を知る為) ダウントウン: 歴史地区、ウォーカビリティ/自転車プロジェクト 市民防災 (Civil Defense) ・都市農園 URBS: 公共交通の講義と BRT 乗車
ク リ チ バ 市長表敬	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> パラニスタ記念館、ヒメジ・スクエア



IPPUC による講義



都市農園訪問

クリチバ市長に温かく迎えられ、姫路城のレプリカの除幕式や両市の友好を記念した桜とアラウカリアの植樹式に招待されるなど、都市外交の機会ともなった。



姫路市によるクリチバ市長への表敬訪問



姫路城レプリカの除幕式及び記念植樹

2.11 第3回日本訪問（招聘プログラム）

当初は3回の本邦研修が想定されていたが、クリチバ市側の参加者に市長をはじめとする政府高官が含まれることとなったため、第3回目の本邦研修を本邦招聘に切り替え、2023年9月30日(来日)～2023年10月8日(離日)の日程で実施した。

目的

プロジェクト目標である「クリチバと日本におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の取り組みを促進するための効果的な知見および政策が策定される」の達成を目指し、日本の取り組み事例紹介とクリチバでの検討テーマの議論によって、政策提言に向けた学びを深めてきた。IPPUCと協働で作成した政策提言書は、第3回クリチバ訪問時に実施した第3回JCCにて、その内容が承認されたところ、本邦招聘プログラムは、以下3つの要素から構成された。

- ・ 本プロジェクトの成果報告：京都スマートシティエキスポ2023にて、本プロジェクト成果である政策提言を発表
- ・ 自治体との関係性継続：加古川市・姫路市への表敬訪問の実施
- ・ アカデミアとの関係性継続：日本都市計画学会へのプロジェクト成果報告と意見交換

被招聘者リスト

No.	第1回・2回日本訪問参加者	氏名	所属・役職
1		ハファエル・グレカ・マセード	クリチバ市長
2		ルイス・フェルナンド・デ・ソウザ・ジャムール	IPPUC 総裁 クリチバ市事務総長
3		マリウザ・ド・カルモ・デアス	クリチバ市役所環境局長
4		ルーカス・デ・ソウザ・ナバホ	クリチバ市長アドバイザー
5	✓	リアナ・ヴァリチェッリ	IPPU 情報部長・JICA 事業担当部長
6		ブルーノ・ゴンサウヴェス・デ・ララ	行政・人事・情報技術事務局 オープンデータ・ポータル担当マネージャー

クリチバ市長アドバイザーに係る経費は、クリチバ市が負担する旨 JICA とクリチバ市間で訪日前に合意した。

訪問の成果

1) 京都スマートシティエキスポ2023

- ・ 本プロジェクト開始時にプロジェクトの成果発表の場として、JICA より京都スマートシティエキスポ2023に登壇し、プロジェクト及び成果としての政策提言を国内外に発信する提案がなされ、同エキスポへの登壇を前提に準備を進めてきた。
- ・ 同エキスポにおける全国自治体交流シンポジウムにおいて、JICA 専門家チーム葉村がモデレータを務め、クリチバ市長、IPPUC 総裁、姫路市デジタル戦略本部副本部長が登壇し、以下のテーマについて発表をした。

➤ 講演タイトル：ブラジル・クリチバ市における持続可能な都市開発能力強化プロジェクト（JICA 技術協力プロジェクト）

➤ 講演サブタイトル

◇ クリチバ市長：クリチバ市の紹介～イノベーションと気候変動への取り組み～

◇ IPPUC 総裁：プロジェクトの成果～持続可能なスマートシティ～

◇ 姫路市：クリチバ市との相互学び合いと今後の姫路市のスマートシティへの取り組み

- シンポジウムは、クリチバ市のこれまでの取り組みの成果を発表する良い機会となり、IPPUC 総裁自ら「政策提言」について詳細な説明を行った。また、姫路市からは、マイナンバーカードを活用したパーソナライズドサービスについて、姫路市の子育て分野での取り組みが発表の中心となった。クリチバ市との「学び合い」についても、クリチバ市から官民のデータを収集・共有するプラットフォームとしてのハイパーバイザーや、建物の高さ、日照、浸水などのデータを収集する都市システム「GeoCuritiba」など、シミュレーションも含めた地図情報からの「学び」が発表された。両都市とも、市民にやさしい都市を目指しており、今後も相互学習を深めていくことが確認された。



写真: 京都スマートシティエキスポ 2023 での登壇の様子

- パネルディスカッションでは、他の自治体との知識の共有や関係構築の重要性が強調された。クリチバ市の特徴として、エビデンスに基づく意思決定を実施しており、ハイパーバイザーによってこれを強化し、高齢者人口の増加に伴いアクティブ・エイジングを促進することを目指している。さらに、IPPUC 総裁は、手頃な賃貸料で入居できる住まいの取り組み、グリーンボンド、防災対策や民間セクターとの協力について、日本の自治体から学ぶことに強い関心を示し、具体的な自治体名として横浜市が挙げられた。

2) 都市外交と相互学び合い

加古川市、姫路市とは友好的な都市交流が行われ、今後の「相互の学び合い」に向けての話し合いが行われた。

● 加古川市

第2回本邦研修に引き続き、岡田康裕・加古川市長始め加古川市役所の皆様にクリチバ市の再訪を受けて頂いた。加古川市の都市計画の視察として、加古川河川敷、加古川駅周辺、かこバスの路線を視察、具体的なスマートシティの取り組み事例として、見守りカメラ、見守り BLE タグ、DECIDIM の導入に

についても視察を交えて説明がなされた。特に、見守りカメラに「見守り BLE タグ検知器」を内蔵することで、子どもや認知症のため行方不明となる恐れのある市民の位置情報履歴を保護者や家族に通知する見守りサービスは、クリチバ市の既存のアプリへの応用として参考にした等、クリチバ市長から関心が示された。クリチバ市からは、現在同市が実装中のハイパーバイザーについての共有があり、データをエビデンスとして政策作りに活用していく点について、加古川市から高い関心が寄せられた。



● 姫路市



姫路市にも第2回本邦研修に引き続き、この度のクリチバ市の訪問を快諾頂いた。2024年のクリチバ市・姫路市の姉妹都市40周年という節目に向けて、両市がより交流を深め、実務レベルでの「相互の学び合い」に向けてのモメンタムづくりとなった。姫路市庁舎訪問時には、車寄せまで清元秀泰・姫路市長をはじめ市職員大勢で出迎えて頂いたことに、クリチバ市長も大変感激した様子だった。意見交換では、姫路市の医療・福祉分野（特に妊娠～子育て期の電子化）におけるスマートシティの取り組みが紹介された。また、パリ協定に準じたクリチバ市の環境・気候変動×交通としての取り組みについても、9月の姫路市の訪問に引続き意見交換が活発になされた。

● 京都府

山下晃正・京都府副知事との面談は、京都スマートシティエキスポ2023の登壇後にエキスポ会場にて実施した。面談では、日本とクリチバ市の関係について紹介しつつ、クリチバ市の環境への取り組みを市長が口頭で紹介、府副知事は「けいはんな」での住民が3,000人参加する「クラブけいはんな」による実証実験、また同じくけいはんなで行われているCO2（と水素）によるメタンガス生成研究開発を紹介し、クリチバ市長が関心を示した。更に、クリチバ市長は2024年3月にクリチバ市で開催するスマートシティエキスポを紹介し、面談は和やかに終了した。



3) レビュー会議

- 訪問最終日の10月5日、クリチバ市長以下被招聘者、小野 JICA 社会基盤部課長並びにプロジェクトチームが出席したレビュー会議において、JICA より本プロジェクト終了時から次期協力開始までの間に、相互に関心のあるテーマについて共同研究を展開することが提案された。政策提言に基づき、2つのオプションが JICA から提案された。中低所得者向け（アフォーダブルな）賃貸住宅に関する研究
- 気候変動緩和に関連した CO2 排出量測定に関する研究

さらに、2025 年以降に実施される政策提言に基づく新規事業の可能性についても両方で意見交換を行った。

同会議において、次期 JICA 協力に向けての具体的な可能性についてコンセンサスが得られたことは有意義であった。

3 プロジェクト成果

3.1 各成果指標の達成状況

各成果指標の達成状況は以下の表の通りである。第3回 JCC 会合では、2022年2月に署名された協議記録に従って合意されたプロジェクトの範囲を達成したことが確認された。

期待される成果	活動/成果指標	達成状況
1. スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発の促進に資する幅広いナレッジが整備される	<p>1-1 スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発に関する、世界の政策潮流や教訓、ナレッジ等について、以下に挙げる点を踏まえて、分析及び取りまとめを行う</p> <p>a. 最新の政策動向</p> <p>b. 世界、日本、クリチバにおける成功例・プロジェクト</p> <p>c. スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発を効果的・効率的に実現させるためのフレームワーク、システム、実施体制</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクトの最初のステップにおいて、クリチバ市の現状を調査及び検討した。日本や世界各国の事例も調査及び分析した。 第1回日本訪問時に、さいたま市 E-KIZUNA サミットでの国際交流や、バルセロナ市とのケーススタディワークショップでは、世界の動向を学ぶことができた。 第1回及び第2回日本訪問では、20機関を訪問し、中央・地方政府の取り組みを学ぶと共に、クリチバ市の取り組みや経験を日本の中央・地方自治体に共有した。 3つの重点分野に於いて注目すべき世界の動向を分析した。
2. スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発を促進するための政策が策定される	<p>2-1 日本とクリチバにおけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発推進に関する現状と課題について分析する</p> <p>2-2 防災や高齢化社会等のテーマに対するスマートな技術の適用・活用方法について検討する</p> <p>2.3 上記活動を踏まえ、クリチバ市におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発促進のための政策を策定する</p> <p>2-4 セミナー及び国際会議にて本プロジェクト</p>	<p>上記活動 1-1 a-c において、クリチバ市と日本の現状を机上調査し、現地視察及び講義を通じて、クリチバ市と日本の課題、現在進行中の取り組み等幅広く議論し、分析した</p> <p>世界と日本の事例を参照し、オンライン・ワークショップ、第1回及び第2回のクリチバ市と日本訪問の際に、各重点分野について各事例の具体的な取り組みを分析し、クリチバ市に適用・活用の可能性について検討した。</p> <p>IPPUC と JICA 専門家チームと共同で政策提言を作成し、2023年11月に最終化した。</p> <p>プロジェクト成果である政策提言は、2023年9月19日に IPPUC に於いて発表し、IPPUC とクリチバ市役所職員が聴講した。同様に、日本に於いても</p>

	の成果案を発表し、議論する	2023 年 10 月 2 日に日本都市計画学会で、2023 年 10 月 5 日に京都スマートシティエキスポ 2023 に於いて発表された。
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3.2 プロジェクト目標の達成状況と評価

1) プロジェクト目標の達成状況

以上の成果分析から、プロジェクト目標である「クリチバ市と日本におけるスマートで持続可能な都市開発に取り組み、促進するための効果的な政策と知識を共創すること」は達成されたと結論づけることができる。IPPUC とクリチバ市が、既存及び将来のイニシアチブを計画・実施する際に、本政策を参考とすることに合意したことは重要である。そのため、クリチバ市における円滑な政策立案と実施を確保するため、中期的（2028 年まで）と長期的（2028 年以降）の両方のスケジュールで、政策提言に 9 つのイニシアチブを紹介した。

さらに、クリチバ市とともに継続的な学び合いに関心を示している日本の自治体が複数あり、社会課題の解決や防災の分野では共通する視点をクリチバ市と有し、スマートシティへの取り組み方についても同じような考え方を持っている。今後、クリチバ市の事例が国内の自治体のスマートシティ政策に有効に活用されることが期待される。

2) プロジェクト評価

OECD の DAC 評価 6 基準¹に基づき、以下の通りプロジェクトの振返りを記載する。なお、評価は下より①～④のスケールで、各評価指標の横に併記した。

・ 指標 1：妥当性 評価④

ブラジル国やクリチバ市の開発計画、開発ニーズ／社会のニーズ／対象地域の受益者層との整合性：

- 前述の通り、クリチバ市は都市基本計画（1966 年承認）に基づき、公共交通と都市の一体的な開発が進められている。同計画は歴史的市街地保全再生及び緑地整備等により、土地利用、モビリティ、環境開発政策の面で同市の発展を支えている。IPPUC はこのような都市基本計画に連なる様々な計画の策定や都市政策立案、調査研究並びに事業推進の一部を実施している。高齢化や気候変動など環境的、経済的、技術的な変化によって生じた新たな都市課題に対応する為、都市ビジョンや気候変動行動計画(PlanClima)をはじめとする行動計画を策定している。本プロジェクトは、IPPUC のこれらの対応策をの一つであるスマートソリューションの視点から支援した。
- 特に、高齢化社会対応及び気候変動に起因する洪水等からの防災において、行政の対応が市民より求められており、高齢者を含めた市民の well-being の向上、安心で活気のある街づくり、市民自助努力による防災等、社会のニーズ及び対象地域の受益者のニーズとの整合性は高い。

事業計画やアプローチの適切性：

- プロジェクト開始当初は旧来の JICA の技術協力モデルを想定し、IPPUC への技術移転をすることが想定されていた。しかし、前述の通りクリチバ市の現状分析調査及び第 1 回クリチバ訪問等を通じて、クリチバ市/IPPUC はグローバルスタンダードから見ても先進的な取り組みをするカウンターパートであることが分かった。従い、日本側の中央政府及び自治体から IPPUC

¹ <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/>

が一方向的に学ぶのではなく、双方向で学ぶことで、より効果的な政策立案・実装に繋がるようカウンターパート及び訪問先自治体の要望を聞きながら、プログラム構成を工夫した。

- 政策提言策定に於いても、重点分野の「高齢化社会」と「防災」に、「データプラットフォーム」を追加する等カウンターパートの要望に柔軟に対応しつつ、クリチバ市のハイパーバイザーの実装に適応しうる日本の取り組み、高齢化社会における賃貸住宅や街づくり、手頃な浸水センサーや防災に関する啓蒙活動・自助努力等の日本の自治体の取り組みに焦点を当てた日本訪問のプログラム作りと情報収集を行った。

・ 指標 2: 整合性 評価③

日本政府・JICA 開発協力方針との整合性：

- 本プロジェクトは、わが国の対ブラジル国別援助方針に掲げられている 4 重点分野（中目標）のうち重点分野 1「都市問題と環境・防災対策」に合致する。この中で、開発課題 1-1（小目標）として「都市問題への対応」「環境配慮型都市構築プログラム」が謳われている。

JICA の他事業及び他ドナーによる事業との整合性：

- クリチバの都市問題に関して、JICA をはじめとするドナーにより、これまで様々な形態による継続的な支援が実施されてきた。JICA による技術協力として「クリチバ市における土地区画整理事業実施能力強化プロジェクト」が実施済みであり、米州開発銀行（IDB）によるバスシステムインフラの近代化への投資も予定されており、本プロジェクトとの整合性は取れている。
- JICA による普及・実証・ビジネス化事業であるブラジル国「AI 犯罪予測システムを活用したパトロール業務の最適化に向けたビジネス化実証事業」もクリチバ市 IPPUC との間で説明・面談等を通じて継続的な情報交換や調整を行っており、これらプロジェクト相互間で援助内容の重複は生じていない。

JICA 外の 機関との連携・国際的枠組み等 との協調等：

- グローバルネットワーク及びジャパンネットワーク（図 2. プロジェクト実施体制参照）を有効に活用し、BCG の知見及び国内支援委員の助言も得ながら政策提言作りに適した自治体と訪問することが可能となり、IPPUC 側からも高い評価を得た。
- 通常の JICA 技術協力では日本のネットワークを有効活用するケースが多いが、本プロジェクトでは、先進例を得る為にグローバルな接点を創出する機会を設けたり、グローバルネットワークも活用した。例えば E-KIZUNA グローバルサミットでのパネル登壇や様々な都市との意見交換、及び同サミットを通じて実現したバルセロナ市のスーパーブロックの取り組みを深堀りするケーススタディワークショップを開催した。
- クリチバ市は国連 MCR2030 に参画する等グローバルなイニシアチブに積極的に参画しており、気候変動にレジリエントなスマートな持続可能な街づくりに取り組んでいる。SDGs に於いても環境に配慮した防災（グリーンインフラ）や気候変動対策を行っており、高齢化社会において市民の幸福が得られるような取り組みを積極的行っており、政策提言においても上記を軸とした内容となっている。

・ 指標 3: 有効性 評価④

プロジェクト目標の達成見込み：

- 3.1 及び 3.2 に記載の通り、期待される成果に対する活動及びプロジェクト目標は適切に達成された旨、第 3 回 JCC やモニタリングシートを通じて IPPUC とも合意済みである。

成果指標	達成状況
1. スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発に関する、世界の政策潮流や教訓、ナレッジ等について、以下に挙げる点を踏まえて、分析及び取りまとめを行う a. 最新の政策動向 b. 世界、日本、クリチバにおける成功例・プロジェクト c. スマートかつ持続可能な都市開発を効果的・効率的に実現させるためのフレームワーク、システム、実施体制	達成
2-1 日本とクリチバにおけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発推進に関する現状と課題について分析する	達成
2-2 防災や高齢化社会等のテーマに対するスマートな技術の適用・活用方法について検討する	達成
2.3 上記活動を踏まえ、クリチバ市におけるスマートかつ持続可能な都市開発促進のための政策を策定する	達成
2-4 セミナー及び国際会議にて本プロジェクトの成果案を発表し、議論する	達成

- とりわけ、プロジェクト後半からクリチバ市と日本側自治体間の「持続的な相互学び合い」を強調するプロジェクト構成となったことで、特に姫路市とはプロジェクトの枠を超えた友好関係が築かれ、プロジェクト終了後も両市の学び合いが継続的に行う旨、第2回日本訪問時に確認した。

● 指標 4: インパクト 評価④

正負の間接的・長期的効果の実現状況（環境・社会配慮を含む）

- 高齢化社会、防災、データプラットフォームの3つの重点分野の政策提言を IPPUC と協働で作成し、高齢市民にも重点を置いた市民の well-being の向上、気候変動等による洪水対策を含むコミュニティベースの災害管理計画の設計に重点を置いている。本プロジェクトを通じた学びを通じて、クリチバ市は包括的な防災の取り組みをさらに発展させた。クリチバ市行政は、本プロジェクトで策定した政策提言を参考に、様々な取り組みを推進する予定だが、これに当たり、人権、ジェンダーの平等、環境面を含め、特段のマイナス要素はないと考える。
- 政策提言が既存及び将来のイニシアチブを計画・実施する際の参考とされることに、第3回 JCC に於いて合意した。上記の通り、松山市の「マイ・タイムライン防災アプリ」を参考にし、防災の取り組みの実装をより発展した形で行う等、長期的効果が期待される。
- 政策提言には、特に防災の分野において、カーボン・マーケットやグリーンボンドを通じた官民協働により、公共団体や民間セクターにおけるグリーン・インフラプロジェクトを促進することを提案した。クリチバ市は、同取り組みの深堀を本プロジェクト終了後も、JICA との継続的な協力を通じて希望しており、長期的な実現の可能性は高い。

● 指標 5: 効率性 評価②

- 事業期間は予定通り、プロジェクト履行期間通りに遂行されたが、JICA 専門家チームの人月投入は計画比約 49.7%増し、金額の投入は当初計画から約 18%増しとなった。
- 人月、及びそれに掛かる金額の投入の増加により、本指標による評価は②としたが、クリチバ市/IPPUC のニーズにより整合したプロジェクト活動や政策提言を策定することが可能となった。具体的には、政策提言の重点分野にデータプラットフォームを追加、日本訪問の訪問先を増やし学びの密度を高め、クリチバ市と日本自治体との相互学び合いの機会を増やした。

- 指標 6: 持続性 評価③

関連する政策・制度、運営 維持管理状況、体制、技術、並びに財務状況の 持続性確保

- 上述の通り協働で作成した政策提言であることもあり、クリチバ市の都市計画に於ける様々な取り組みの策定及び実施組織としての IPPUC のオーナーシップも高い為、政策提言に記載したイニチアチブの実行率は高いことが予想される。前述の松山市の「マイ・タイムライン防災アプリ」を参考にした取り組みの準備を、IPPUC がプロジェクト期間中に整えたのは、具体的な実行例の一つである。
- 本プロジェクト終了後の JICA との継続的な協力についても、クリチバ市/IPPUC 及び JICA との間で話し合いが進められている。
- 他方、政策提言の実行に当たり、クリチバ市及び IPPUC 含めた行政組織制度及びそれに連なる財務面について今後整理していく必要がある旨、IPPUC 側も認識をしている。

4 今後の JICA 協力と展望

2023 年 10 月 5 日にクリチバ市長、小野 JICA 社会基盤部課長、プロジェクトチームが出席した第 3 回日本訪問のレビュー会議において、本プロジェクト終了から将来的な協力開始までの間に、相互に関心のあるテーマについて共同研究を展開することが提案された。JICA は、以下 2 つのプロジェクトオプションを提案したが、この 2 つに限定されるものではなく、政策提言をベースに 2025 年以降に実現可能な案件形成の可能性を模索するものである。

1) アフオーダブルハウジングの取り組みに関する研究（賃貸契約を含む）

- 高齢者層や低所得者層向けの住宅セクターの開発と管理に関する知識と経験を共有する
- カシンバ地区の都市開発に活用を見越す可能性

2) 気候変動緩和に伴う CO2 排出量測定の研究：クリチバ市が採用している手法と、日本の先進事例の共有

次の協力内容を検討する上で、IPPUC とクリチバ市の実際のニーズに留意するとともに、日本の自治体との相互の学び合いを重視することが重要である。IPPUC とクリチバ市は、次の JICA 協力の希望として以下のような点を挙げた。

- 低所得者向けのアフオーダブルな賃貸住宅：日本の取り組みから学びつつ、類似するプロジェクトを実施する国（例えば IPPUC が把握しているところによれば、コロンビア国が実施中）を含めたワークショップを開催することは有益であろう。
- 気候変動対策：クリチバ市の気候変動対策・戦略は、同市の Plan Clima（気候変動行動計画）に従って策定されており、CO2 排出量は GPC（Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories）に従って測定されている。同測定手法は世界的に広く受け入れられているため、都市間の進捗状況を比較し可視化することができる。クリチバ市は、温室効果ガスの排出量と削減量を定量化するためのプロセス、エビデンス、行動、並びに都市における気候変動対策計画を策定する方法についての知識と経験を共有可能である。一方、クリチバ市は以下 2 点の横浜市の取り組みについての情報収集を希望した。
 - C40 と連動した横浜の再開発の取り組みにクリチバ市は高い関心を寄せている。横浜市の防災対策とその運用の詳細についての情報
 - 横浜市の大規模再開発事業における民間セクターとの連携手法、特にグリーンインフラやグリーンボンドとの関連した取り組み
- クリチバ市のハイパーバイザー：異常気象の影響をシミュレーションする経験と取り組みの共有が期待される。

5 教訓と課題

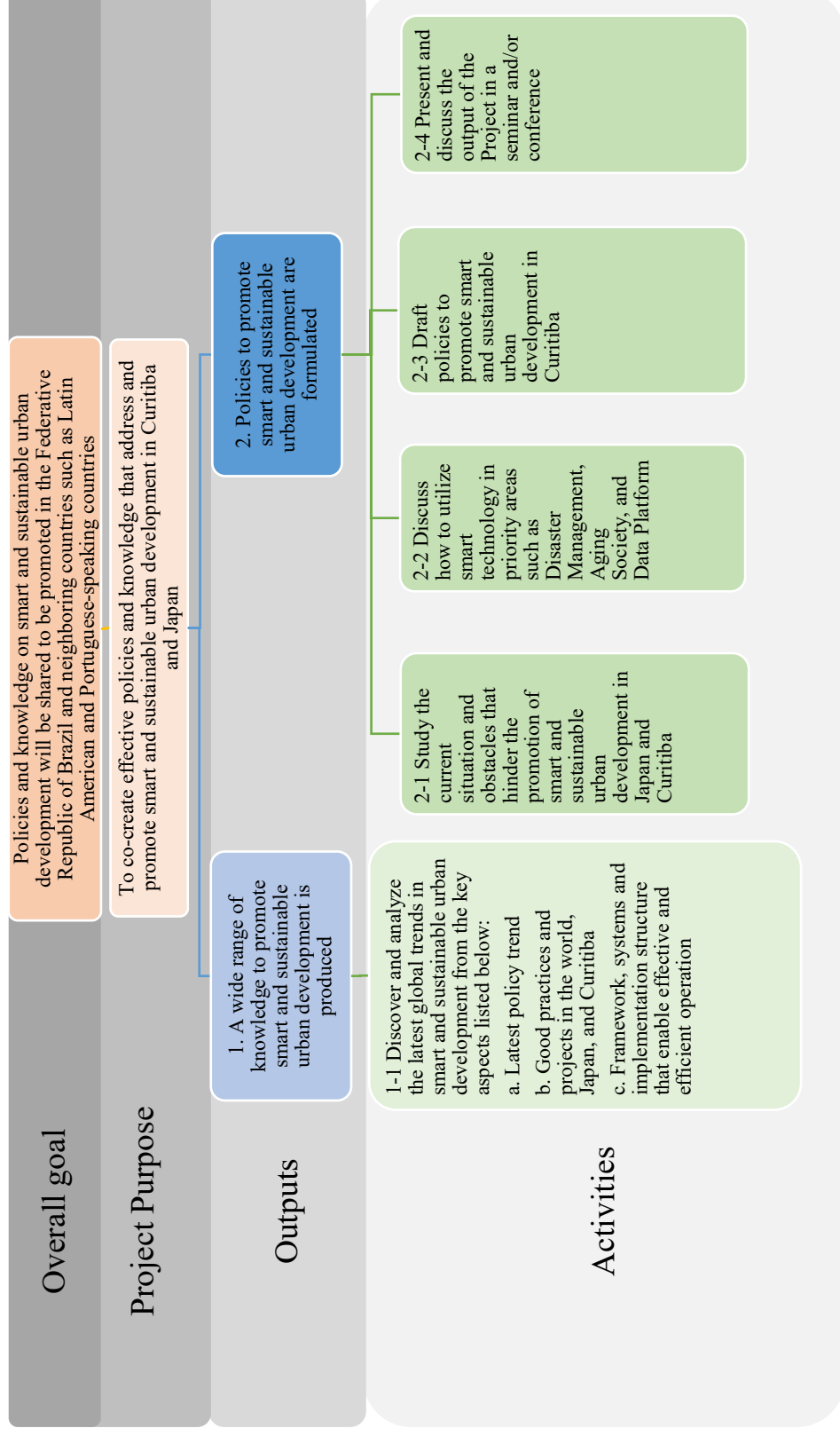
- 1) JICA がクリチバ市/IPPUC のような先進的なカウンターパートとのプロジェクトを実施する際は相互の学びの要素を十分に考慮する
 - 旧来の JICA の技術協力モデルは、日本・JICA 側が相手国機関を支援する形である
 - 一方で、今回のクリチバ市/IPPUC は、グローバルスタンダードから見ても先進的な取り組みをする相手国機関であった
 - 本プロジェクトでは、第 1 回クリチバ訪問後、日本側自治体との連携構築による相互の学び合いの重要性が JICA 側にて確認された。しかし、理想的には案件形成時点から、相互の学び合いの側面に考慮したプロジェクト設計（目標や活動の定義）がなされることが望ましい
 - その際に重要なポイントは、訪問先の日本側自治体と相手国機関が共通に抱える課題が何かを明確化することである。課題の明確化は、双方の取り組みを学び合う出発点となることが、今回の日本訪問を通じて分かった
 - また、カウンターパートが行う先進的な取り組みと、日本側自治体が抱えている課題のマッチングを行い、カウンターパートが日本訪問時に日本側自治体にレクチャーする場を設けることで、日本側自治体のニーズに合った学び合いが可能となる。これを行うことにより、相手国と日本側自治体のプロジェクトを越えた持続的な関係（自走）の土台が構築されることも、特に加古川市及び姫路市への訪問を通じて経験した
- 2) 自治体間のパートナーシップ形成に関しては、首長レベルのコミットメントが成功要因となる
 - 上述のとおり、クリチバ市と日本側自治体との連携構築が大きな目的の一つとなった
 - 最終的には、姫路市等との強い関係を構築することができた。これは、成功要因の一つとして、首長レベルでの強いコミットメントを確保できたためである
 - クリチバ市への訪問時には、必ず市長表敬がアレンジされ、かつ、第 3 回日本訪問にクリチバ市長自らが参加くださったことは非常に重要であった
 -
- 3) 短期滞在型のプロジェクトモデルでも、準備を徹底すれば大きな効果を得ることが可能である
 - 本案件では、短期間（1～2 週間程度）の両国間訪問が中心となった。JICA の技術協力プロジェクトとしてはユニークな形態であった。
 - 訪問前にオンライン会議で、緊密な議論・準備等を重ねることにより、訪問時での議論の生産性を最大限高めることができた
 - 特にクリチバ市/IPPUC のような高いオーナーシップと組織能力を持つカウンターパートの場合は、長期滞在の JICA 専門家が不在の場合でも、効果的にプロジェクトを実施することが可能であることが実証できた
 -
- 4) ブラジル側の関係者の適切な巻き込みが JICA との継続的な協力案件形成には不可欠
 - プロジェクト実施において、クリチバ市/IPPUC といった直接的カウンターパートとの連携の重要性は勿論のこと、二国間の技術協力における開発援助を重視し、住民の社会正義・生活水準の向上及び持続的開発を優先課題に掲げる ABC の案件への巻き込みは、適切な案件形成・実施において非常に重要なポイントである。

以上

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Appendix 1. Work Breakdown Structure



[illegible]

Legend: —Preparation activities

Issue Analysis Report

JICA Project

MAY 2022

Context

Brazilian Urban Planning System
Curitiba's Political System and context
Urban Planning in Curitiba

Challenges

Disaster Prevention
Aging of Population

May Visit Schedule

> Context

Brazilian Urban Planning System
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Context

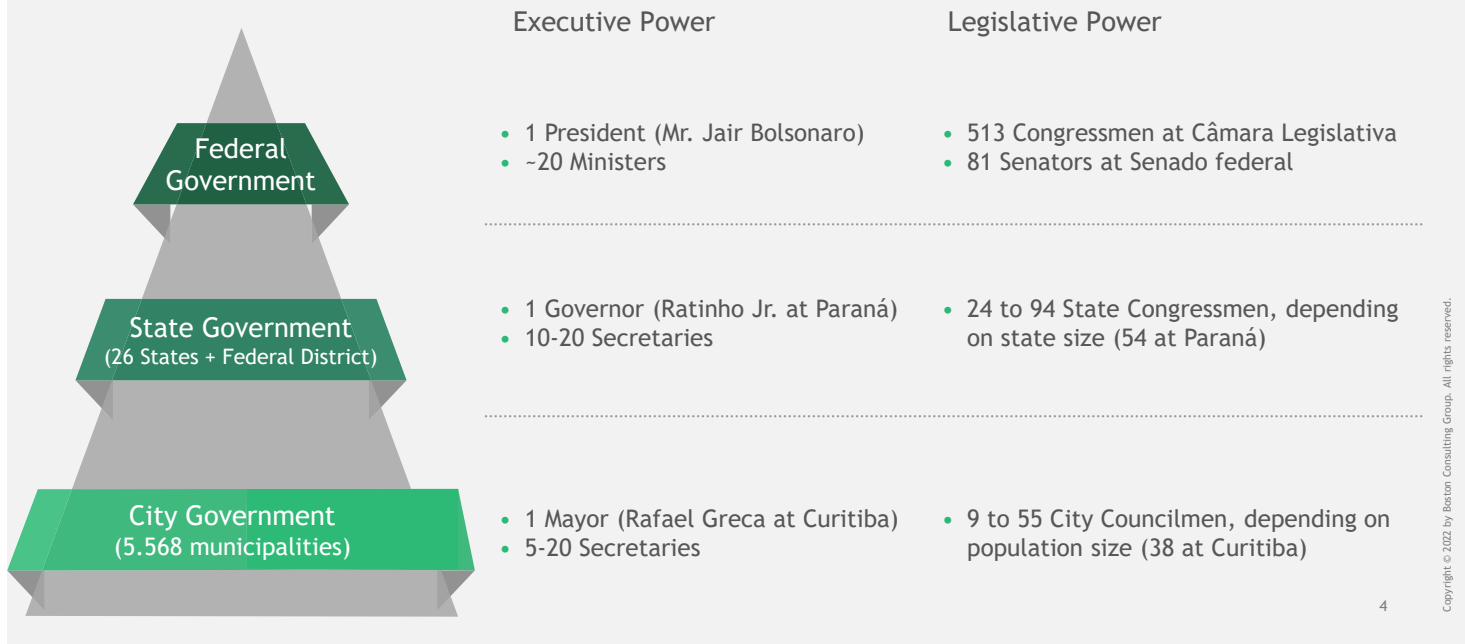
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The Brazilian Political System is based on three spheres



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Federal Government Establishes guidelines for Urban planning at City level



Source: Estatuto da Cidade

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Context

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At Curitiba's Case, IPPUC is the entity responsible for Urban Planning and the *Plano Diretor*

IPPUC is a Public Autarchy subjected to the Mayor of Curitiba designed to develop, detail and monitor Curitiba's *Plano Diretor*

Mission: Coordinate the city's urban planning and monitoring process, making the municipality's actions compatible with those of the metropolitan region, in search of sustainable development, through the formulation of urbanistic plans and projects aligned to the master plan.

Vision: To be a reference in urban planning, innovative ideas and sustainable projects

Values: Commitment to improving the population's quality of life, creativity and daring, valuing the human being, focus on sustainability, respect to public opinion, sharing of knowledge and local practices.

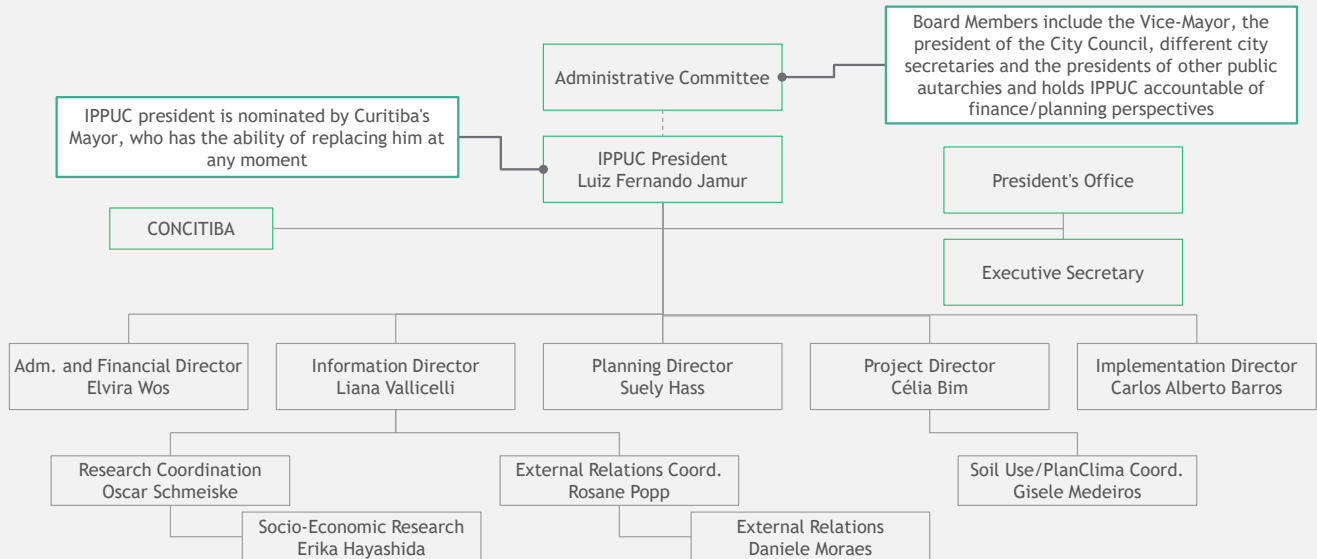
Source: IPPUC Website, Curitiba's Legislation

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IPPUC answers to an Administrative Committee chaired by Curitiba's Prefecture

Not Exhaustive



Source: IPPUC website, client contributions, BCG Analysis

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Rafael Greca is a heavyweight of Curitiba's politics and former Minister of Sports and Tourism

Rafael Greca's Profile



Born in Curitiba in 1956, Greca is an Economist, Engineer, Urbanist, writer, historian and politician, currently part of União Brasil party

Past experiences

- Curitiba's Councilmen (1983 - 1987)
- Paraná State congressmen (1987 - 1993)
- Curitiba's Mayor (1993 - 1997)
- Minister of Sport and Tourism (1999-2000)
- Federal Congressmen¹ (1999-2003)
- Paraná Secr. of Social Communication (2000 - 2002)
- Paraná State congressmen (2003 - 2007)
- Curitiba's Mayor (2017 - now)

1. Licensed to hold other attributions
Source: News outlets, BCG Analysis

Last campaign main proposals

Education

- Increase number of childcare facilities
- Increase number of full-time schools
- Hiring process for new teachers

Health

- Create digital counseling service

Mobility

- Restructure public transportation system prioritizing integration
- Improve cycling infrastructure
- Electrify cab fleet

Environment

- Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation plan
- Create parks and expand conservation areas

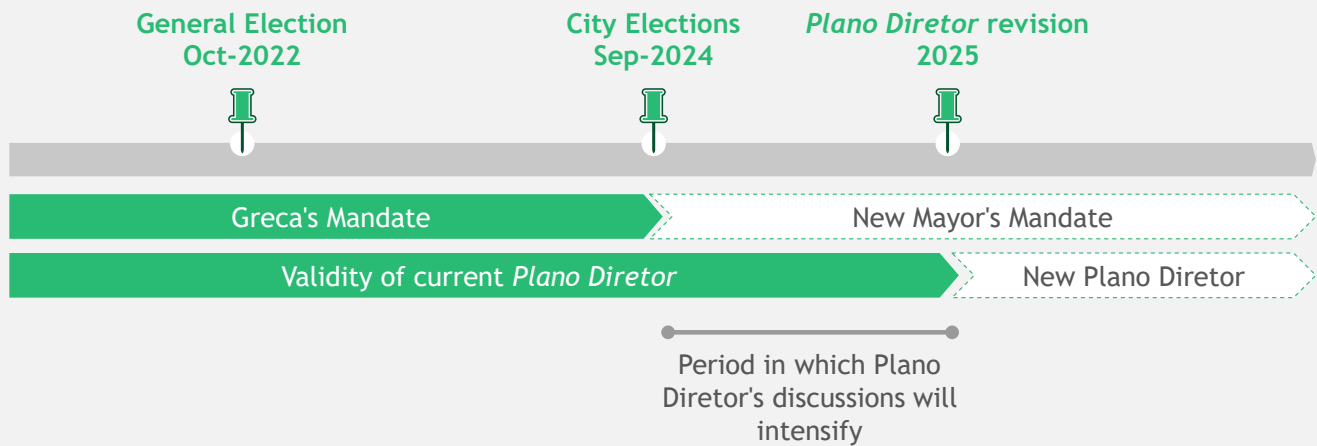
Housing

- Urbanize irregular settlement and affordable housing programs

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Next election will have limited effect on Curitiba's Urban Planning Perspectives, but 2024 will be key



Note: Rafael Greca is not allowed to run for reelection (limit of 2 consecutive mandates)

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Context

- Brazilian Urban Planning System
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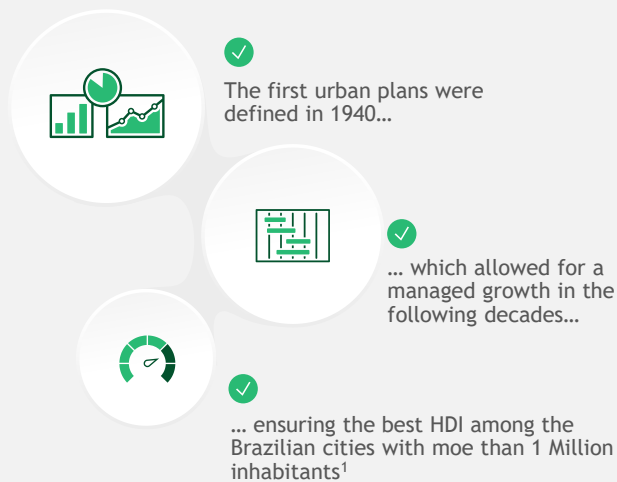
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May Visit Schedule

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Curitiba is long known as a reference in urban planning, raking up prizes due to it



1. Tied with Brasília 2. Connector Smart Cities Ranking 3. Intelligent Community Forum 4. Acate Tech Report
Source: PNUD, BCG Analysis



The thought leadership on the topic ensured several different prizes and acknowledgments

- ! #1 city in Brazil in terms of Urbanism²
- ! Best city for entrepreneurship in Brazil²
- ! Winner of the Latam Smart City Awards
- ! Listed among the 7 smartest communities in the world³
- ! Most Technologically efficient city in Brazil⁴

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Currently, main goal of *Plano Director* is to prepare the city for the future along several dimensions



Transportation

Big incentives towards multi-modality, not only increasing the offer of transportation services but also their integration



Urban Development

Enhanced focus on development of a compact city with smaller distances while increasing the connectivity with other cities from the metropolitan area



Safety

Development of safety measures to mitigate crime hikes, as aligned with the ongoing trend in Brazil



Climate Change

Improvements on soil drainage, environmental comfort and disaster mitigation, along investments on green economy



New Tech

Preparation of the city for new techs such as 5G, IoT, Drones, Artificial Intelligence, etc.



Life Quality

Underlying objective across all initiatives, the plan is to have a more livable city with more equitable and comfortable life conditions

Source: Plano Director de Curitiba, BCG Analysis

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IPPUC has a
history of past
collaborations
with JICA



- Two 5-years cycles of Third Country Training Program
- Land readjustment Cooperation Program (Partnership with Colombian cities as well)
- Brief Smart Cities Cooperation

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BCG conducted interviews and meetings to best understand Curitiba's challenges



8 public entities



8 Citizens interviews

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Public entities-pre-visit engaged with four city secretaries and four other public entities

Curitiba City Secretaries



Environmental secretary, deals with climate change plan and some disaster mitigation initiatives



Public Works secretary, responsible for the infrastructure deployed to mitigate disasters



Nutrition and Food Security Secretary, acts towards the vulnerable population, including elders



Health Secretary, responsible for digital health projects and other elder-focused initiatives

Source: Entities' websites, BCG Analysis

Other Public Entities



Urban Planning Institute of Curitiba, main counterpart and responsible for the development of *Plano Diretor*



Entity responsible for the disaster prediction, alert and response efforts



Committee for the Elder's Rights, acts upon pressing topics for the aging population



Social Action Foundation, centralizes social works efforts such as nursing homes

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Citizens Interviews - BCG engaged with eight citizens of different backgrounds through qualitative interview



Female, 35 Years Old, Doctor
Lives in Curitiba since 1997



Male, 37 Years Old, Engineer
Lives with mother in Curitiba since he was 10



Female, 64 Years Old, Retiree
Lived in Curitiba for the last 25 years



Male, 25 Years Old, Consultant
Born and raised in Curitiba, lived until 22 years old



Female, 26 Years Old, Consultant
Born and raised in Curitiba, lived until 23 years old



Male, 41 Years Old, Driver
Living and working in Curitiba for the last 14 years



Female, 53 Years Old, Housewife
Born and raised in Curitiba, returned and lives there for the last 11 years



Male, 37 Years Old, Digital Nomad
Moved to Curitiba in 2019, lives with SO

Context

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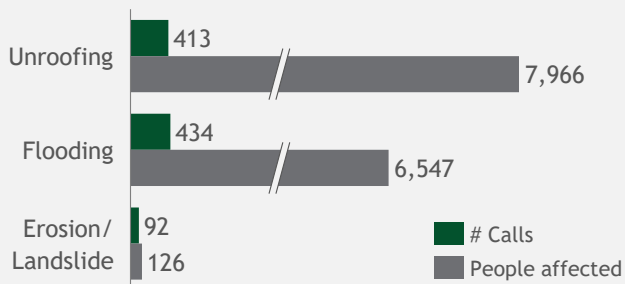
- > Disaster Prevention
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May Visit Schedule

Civil defense data backs up citizen's perceptions of most pressing disasters in Curitiba

Flooding and unroofing¹ are main reasons for civil defense calls...

Main disaster-related calls and people affected (2016-2021)



... confirming the perception of interviewed citizens²

Most cited worries regarding disasters

 **Top 5:**
Most cited terms

- 1 Flooding
- 2 Tree fall¹
- 3 Unroofing¹
- 4 Power Outage¹
- 5 Drought

1. Unroofing, Tree Fall and Power Outage generally caused by windstorms or hailstorms 2. Qualitative in-person interviews done with 10 Curitiba's citizens
Source: Interview with citizens and public entities, Defesa Civil - Curitiba, BCG Analysis

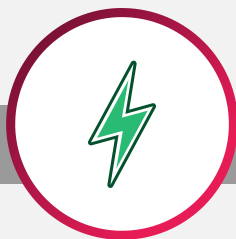
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Disaster Management in Curitiba tackles four main issues



Floods



Wind storms & Hail storms



Landslides



Heat waves/Droughts

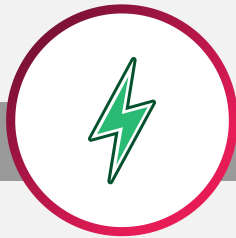
21

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Disaster Management in Curitiba tackles four main issues



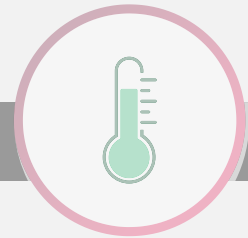
Floods



Wind storms & Hail storms



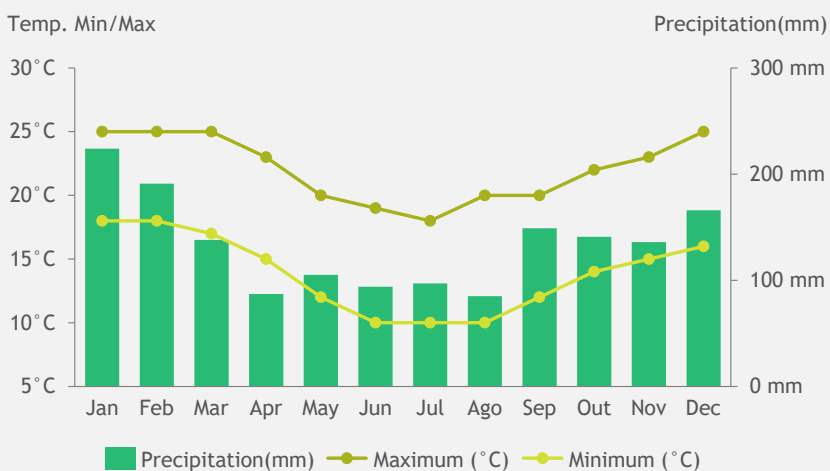
Landslides



Heat waves/Droughts

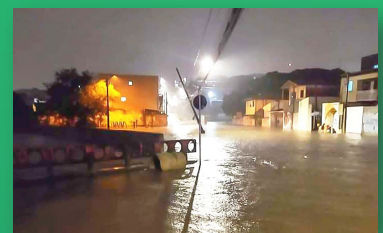
Storms occasionally happen during the rain season of the summer

Curitiba average monthly temperature and precipitation

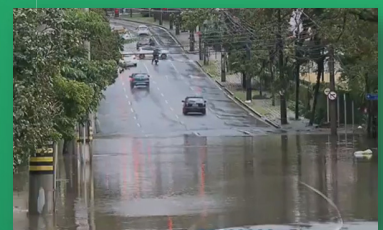


Note: Considers last 30 years
Source: Climatempo, BCG Analysis

Non-Exhaustive



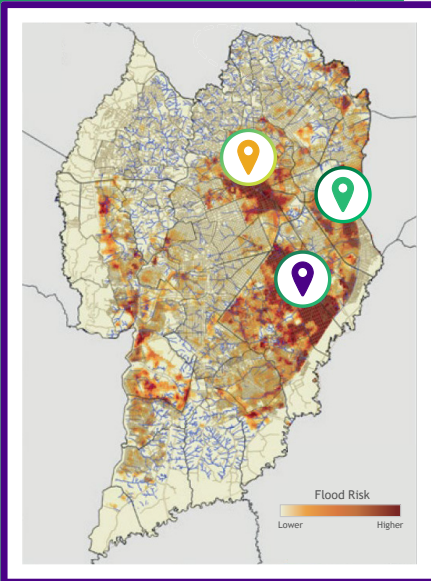
January 2022



March 2021

Flood effects are mainly concentrated at some regions

Flood Risk Assessment—Curitiba 2030



Source: Avaliação de riscos climáticos de Curitiba, BCG Analysis



Boqueirão, Hauer, Guarabitoa and Uberaba



Rebouças, Jd. Botânico, Cristo Rei, Centro, Batel, São Francisco, Mercês and Bom Retiro

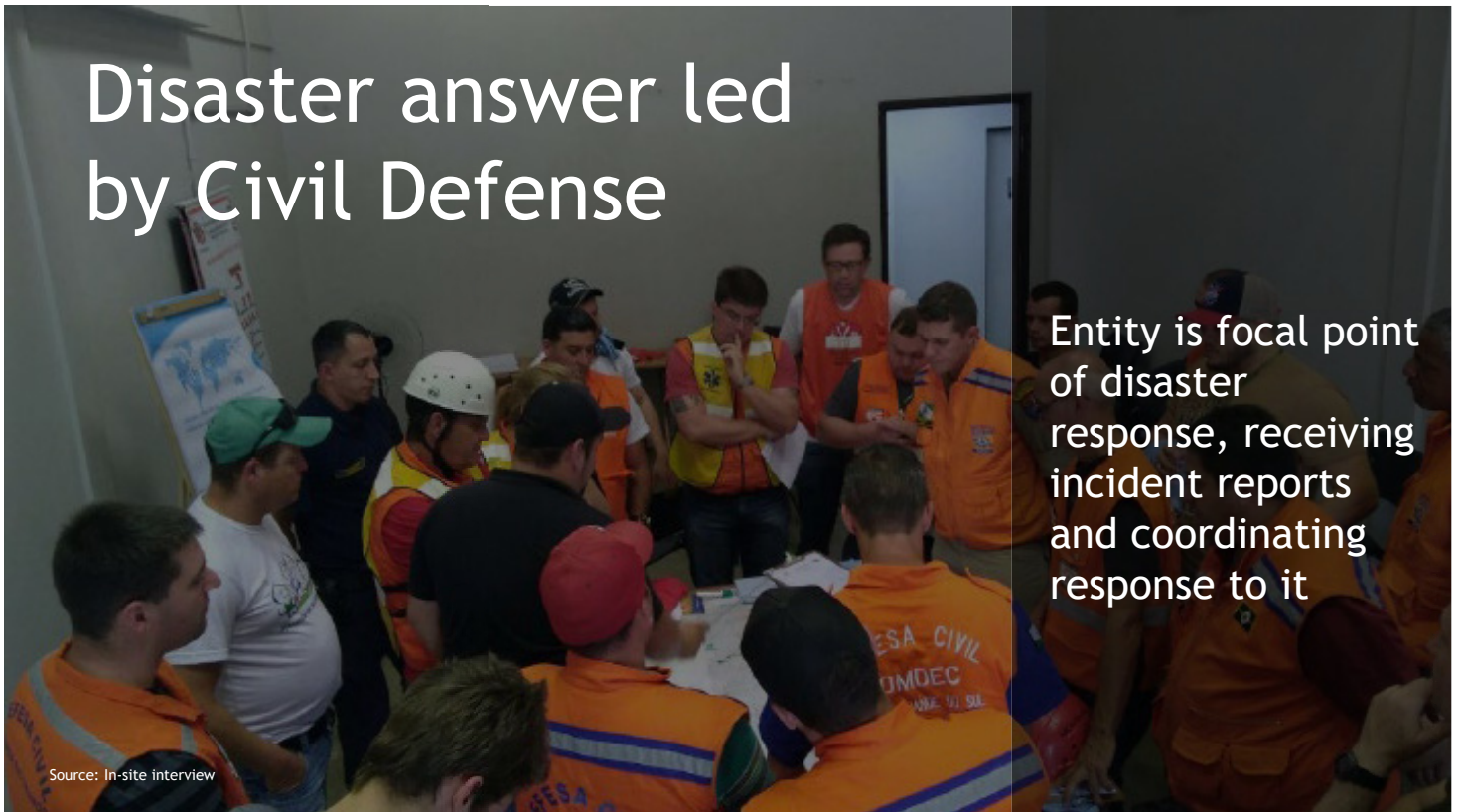


Jardim das Américas, Capão do Imbuia, Cajuru, Bairro Alto and Tarumã

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Disaster answer led by Civil Defense



Entity is focal point of disaster response, receiving incident reports and coordinating response to it

Source: In-site interview

Adaptation and Mitigation efforts are present at different initiatives

1

PlanClima - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan, developed by IPPUC and Environment Secretary that projects the main challenges regarding disasters Curitiba expects to face

2

SISAAPREV - Development of Disaster alarm and prevention system, acquiring meteorological and hydrological data to better inform the public service, allowing immediate action whenever needed

3

HiperVisor - Groundbreaking program to leverage Smart Cities technologies to solve urban problems, such as building a digital twin to predict future disasters and mitigation initiatives

4

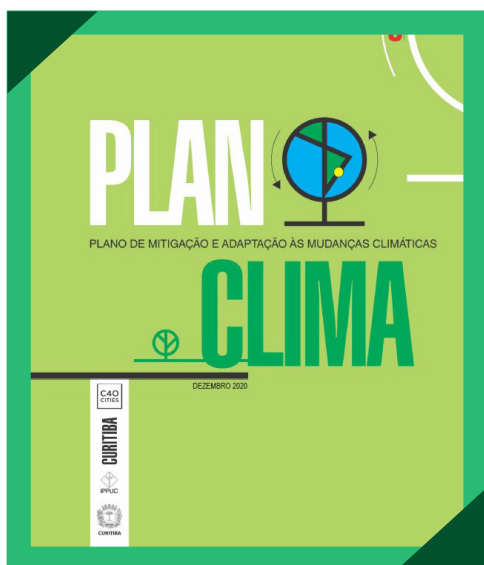
Public Works - development of infrastructure to prepare the city to face disasters, such as drainage systems to avoid flooding

Source: In-site interviews

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1. PlanClima - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan



Source: PlanClima Documents



What is it

Document elaborated by Curitiba city government with support of C40 Cities to guide public and private future action in face of the climate change



Who is responsible for it

IPPUC and Environment Secretary were responsible for its elaboration, while its implementation involves many different stakeholders




In which stage it currently is?

Plan was concluded and published in 2020, currently the governance structure for action's implementation is being defined (expected to be defined by July 2022)

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2. SisAAPrev - Disaster Alarm and Disaster Prevention System

 Click on Image to access Plan



Source: Defesa Civil Documents



What is it

Plan of System containing meteorological and Hydrological sensors to anticipate the happening of disasters



Who is responsible for it

Initiative currently being developed by City Coordination of Civil Defense and Protection




In which stage it currently is?

Coordination budgeted needed infrastructure to setup initiative, with expectations of conclusion in two years once secured the adequate funding

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3. HiperVisor Urbano de Curitiba

 Click on Image to access Plan



Source: IPPUC documents, in-site interviews



What is it

Curitiba's smart city project, with goal of integrating several databases, live information providers and intelligence systems and displaying the results in clean and easy-to-use dashboards.



Who is responsible for it

Initiative currently being developed by IPPUC and coordinated by Oscar Schmeiske




In which stage it currently is?

Initial scope and goals are already defined and whole initiative is under a feasibility assessment process, with expectations of completion during 2022 Q3

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4. Public Works to ensure Urban Drainage

 Click on Image to access Plan



Source: IPPUC documents, in-site interviews



What is it

Public Works Secretary develops infrastructure for flood mitigation in light of the Drainage Plan



Who is responsible for it

Drainage Plan was developed with a third-party consulting firm (Cobrape) in collaboration with the Environmental Secretary, Urbanism Secretary, IPPUC and others



In which stage it currently is?

Plan was developed in 2009 and requires urgent update. There were 28 approved intervention projects, from which roughly half were actually conducted

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In face of existing issues and ongoing initiatives, two main cooperation points arise



Disaster monitoring, prediction and alert

Mapping of smart initiatives (sensors, digital twin) to help anticipate rescue missions and have more assertive initiatives to mitigate disasters

Related ongoing activity: PlanClima, SisAAPrev and Hipervisor



Infrastructure solutions to mitigate disaster impact

Prospect international examples of restorative public infrastructure works to mitigate disasters

Related ongoing activity: Public Works Secretary

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Environment Secretary and Public Works Secretary

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Pending Validation

Disaster Management - Potential rollout of initiatives



Potential Scheduling

	2022		2023			
	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
A - Disaster Monitoring, Prediction and Alert						
• Prospect state-of-the-art alert systems, Digital Twins and other smart solutions	■					
• Develop studies regarding solution and establish adjustments needed according to Curitiba's reality			■			
• Arrange field visits and interaction with relevant stakeholders			▲	▲	▲	▲
B - Infrastructure Solutions for mitigation						
• Prospect state-of-the-art mitigation solution for prioritized risks	■					
• Develop studies regarding solution and establish adjustments needed according to Curitiba's reality			■			
• Arrange field visits and interaction with relevant stakeholders			▲	▲	▲	▲
Main Stakeholders	IPPUC, Defesa Civil, Secretary of Environment, Secretary of Public Works					



Goals

- Actively prospect solutions to embed on ongoing activities



Milestones

- Scope definition and prioritization
- Delivery of developed deliverables



Outputs

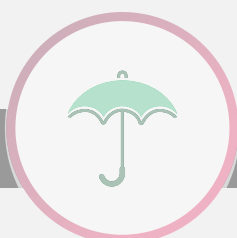
- Case studies of international examples
- Field visits to operating facilities

Source: BCG Team elaboration

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Disaster Management in Curitiba tackles four main issues



Floods



Wind storms & Hail storms



Landslides



Heat waves/Droughts

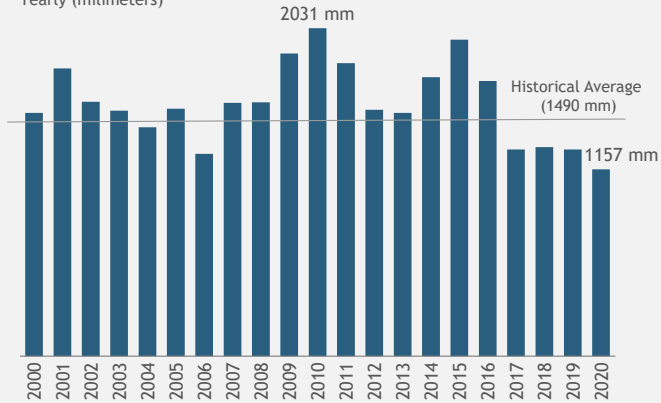
33

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Rainfall decrease led to hydric crisis between 2020 and 2021

Rainfall was below average for four continuous years...

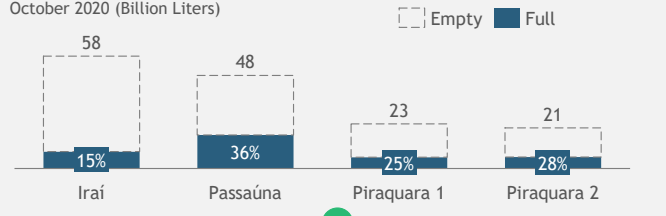
Accumulated rainfall in Curitiba
Yearly (milimeters)



Source: INMET, BCG Analysis

... which lead to a reduction of reservoir level and water supply crisis

Water reservoirs availability
October 2020 (Billion Liters)



Images of Curitiba's Hydric reservoirs throughout drought

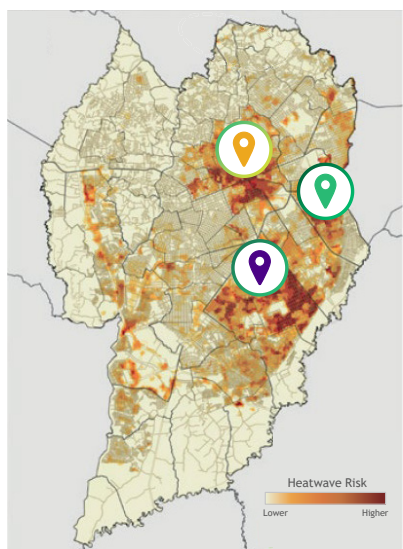


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Despite less severe, heatwave also affects various regions

Heatwave Risk Assessment—Curitiba 2030



Source: Avaliação de riscos climáticos de Curitiba, BCG Analysis



Boqueirão, Hauer, Xaxim and Alto Boqueirão



Rebouças, Centro, Batel, Jd. Botânico and Alto da Rua XV



Cajuru and Capão do Imbuia

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Context

Brazilian Urban Planning System
Curitiba's Political System and context
Urban Planning in Curitiba

Challenges

Disaster Prevention

> Aging of Population

May Visit Schedule

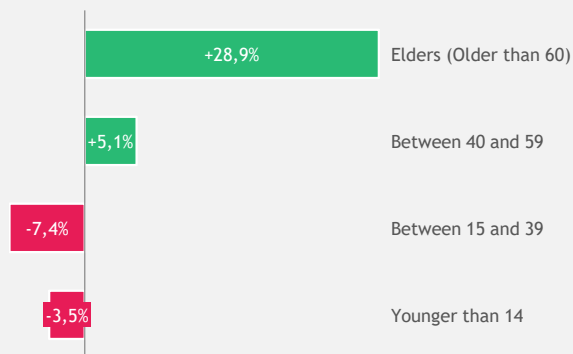
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Curitiba's elder population is the fastest growing demographic and has greater concentration at central areas

Curitiba's elder population expected to greatly increase in the coming years...

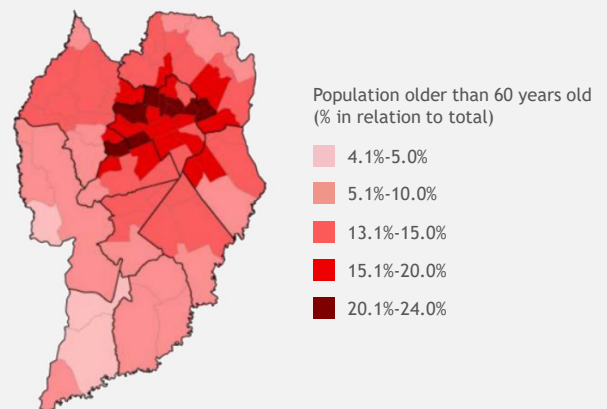
Age group expected variation 2022-2030 (%)



Source: IBGE, IPARDES, IPPUC

...Further increasing the concentration in central neighborhoods

Elder concentration throughout Curitiba's Neighborhoods (2022)



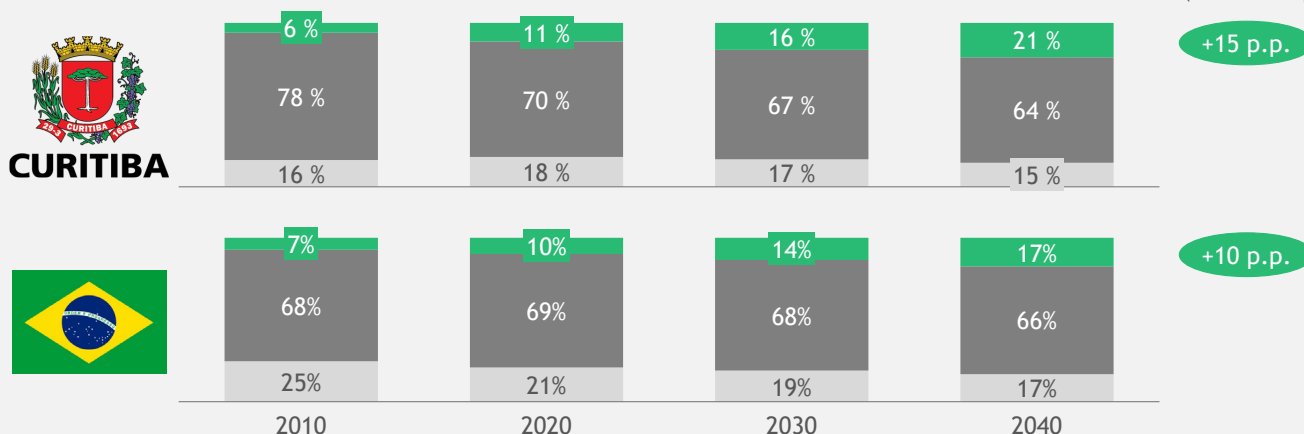
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Curitiba's Population is aging rapidly when compared to the country

Age structure profile projection (% Population)

Elder's Variation (2010-2040)



Source: IPARDES, IPEA, BCG Analysis

0-15 Years Old 15-64 years old >65 Years Old

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According to the interviews performed, health and mobility are the main issues related to aging population



Top 10: Most cited terms

- 1 Elders
- 2 Health
- 3 Mobility
- 4 Nursing
- 5 Sidewalks
- 6 Digital
- 7 Elder
- 8 Public
- 9 Bus
- 10 Healthcare

Source: Interview with citizens and public entities

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In face of existing issues and ongoing initiatives, two main cooperation points were aligned with IPPUC team



Mobility/Walking Ability

Prospection of smart solutions to monitor sidewalk quality (3D scanning, mobile data, etc.) to allow assertive corrective measures

- **Related ongoing /complete activities:** Origin-Destination Survey, Geo-Curitiba



Elder-focused healthcare

Prospect international examples of digital/IoT solutions to promote health and well-being for aging population

- **Related ongoing /complete activities:** Saúde 4.1, Coordinated interdisciplinary support

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Health Secretary, Elders Rights Committee and Social Action Foundation

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Click on Image to access Plan

In face of existing issues and ongoing initiatives, two main cooperation points arise



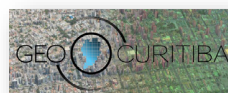
Mobility/Walking Ability

Prospection of smart solutions to monitor sidewalk quality (3D scanning, mobile data, etc.) to allow assertive corrective measures

- **Related ongoing /complete activities:** Origin-Destination Survey, Geo-Curitiba



IPPUC developed survey to identify main transportation flows and the issues related to each





IPPUC Developed tools with 3D Mapping of the city using plane scanning

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Health Secretary, Elders Rights Committee and Social Action Foundation

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In face of existing issues and ongoing initiatives, two main cooperation points arise

Health Secretary initiative to digitalize health services, such as the app Saúde Já, used to schedule appointments and check Covid-19 test results

Cooperation across different entities to tailor care to people in vulnerable situations, including home visits



Elder-focused healthcare

Prospect international examples of digital/IoT solutions to promote health and well-being for aging population

➤ **Related ongoing/Complete activities:** Saúde 4.1, Coordinated interdisciplinary support

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Health Secretary, Elders Rights Committee and Social Action Foundation

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Aging Population - Potential rollout of initiatives

Pending Validation



Potential Scheduling

	2022		2023			
	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
A - Urban Mobility						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospect mobility accessibility monitoring systems focused on aging population Develop studies regarding solution and establish adjustments needed according to Curitiba's reality Arrange field visits and interaction with relevant stakeholders 						
B - Elder's Health						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospect cutting edge technology solutions to improve elder's health Develop studies regarding solution and establish adjustments needed according to Curitiba's reality Arrange field visits and interaction with relevant stakeholders 						
Main Stakeholders	IPPUC, Health Secretary, Social Action Foundation, City Committee for the Elder's Rights					



Goals

- Actively prospect solutions to embed on ongoing activities and propose new ones



Milestones

- Scope definition and prioritization
- Delivery of developed deliverables



Outputs

- Case studies of international examples
- Field visits to operating facilities

Source: BCG Team elaboration

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Context

Brazilian Urban Planning System
Curitiba's Political System and context
Urban Planning in Curitiba

Challenges

Disaster Prevention
Aging of Population


















> May Visit Schedule

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JICA May Visit - Proposed Schedule

Pending Confirmation

	Monday (23/05)	Tuesday (24/05)	Wednesday (25/05)	Thursday (26/05)	Friday (27/05)
Morning	1  Arrival to Curitiba	5  Disaster Mitigation Systems Pinheiro and Avenida Henry Ford	8  Ceremonial Opening	1  Aging Population Health Challenges and Initiatives	16  Departure From Curitiba
Afternoon	2  Disaster Mitigation Initiatives & Challenges	1  The Urban Planning Process in Curitiba	9  JCC	1  Hospital do Idoso	
	1  Curitiba's Smart Cities Initiatives	1  Understanding Curitiba Torre Panorâmica	1  BCG presentation over smart city initiatives	14  Curitiba's Mobility System and its accessibility	
	1  Aging Population Perspectives and challenges ahead	1  Understanding Curitiba Torre Panorâmica	11  Centro Dia	15  Urban Farm	



Travelling



Meeting/Interview



Site Visit

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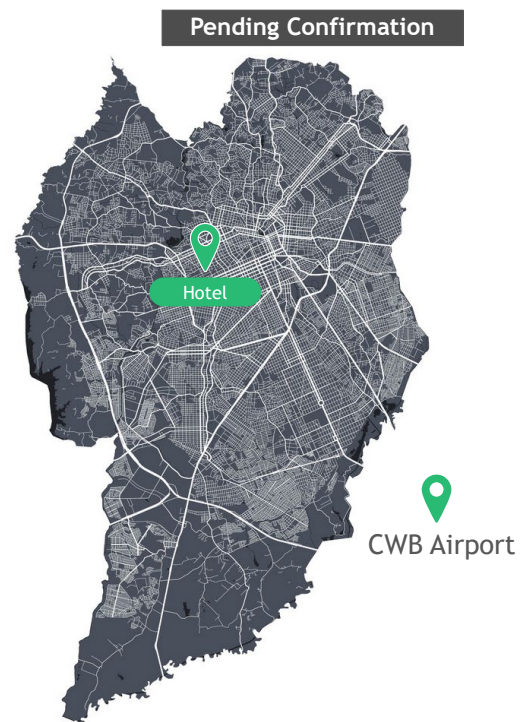
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1. Arrival to Curitiba



Location

- Arrival at Afonso Pena Airport (CWB), located in São José dos Pinhais (adjacent city to Curitiba)
- Route to Hotel should take ~30 minutes
- Hotel is still To Be Confirmed, but likely to be in Batel/Central region



2. Disaster Mitigation Initiatives & Challenges



Goal of the Meeting

- Understand current and past initiatives related to Disaster Mitigation and their statuses (PlanClima, Civil Defense and Public Works)



Stakeholders

- Gisele Medeiros & Felipe Ehmke (PlanClima coordinators)
- Nelson Ribeiro (Civil Defense Coordinator)

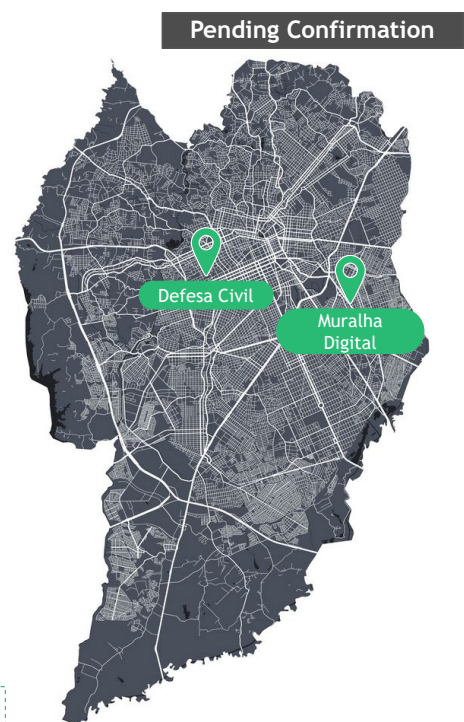


Location

- Defesa Civil (20 minutes from IPPUC)
- Meeting can also take place at Muralha Digital facilities, coupling with a visit to it

Addresses

Defesa Civil: R. Cap. Souza Franco, 13 - Batel, Curitiba - PR, 80730-420
Muralha Digital: Cristo Rei, Curitiba - PR, 82590-300, Brasil



3. Curitiba's Smart Cities Initiatives



Goal of the Meeting

- Understand current and past initiatives related to Smart Cities and their status (Geo-Curitiba, Hipervisor, etc.)



Stakeholders

- Oscar Schmeiske (Hipervisor coordinator)
- Ana Jayme (Financing and Public Investment Advisor)
- Muralha Digital Coordinator (TBC)
- Tech Consultants (TBC)



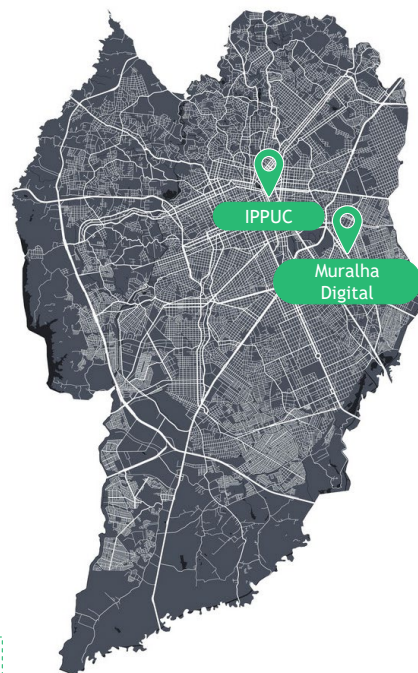
Location

- IPPUC
- Meeting can also take place at Muralha Digital facilities, coupling with a visit to it

Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil
Muralha Digital: Cristo Rei, Curitiba - PR, 82590-300, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



4. Aging Population Perspectives and challenges



Goal of the Meeting

- Present demographic trends and main challenges to be addressed by the cooperation



Stakeholders

- Marcia Krama (Social development sectorial plan coordinator)
- Erika Hayashida (Responsible for Socioeconomic research)
- Relevant Entities representative



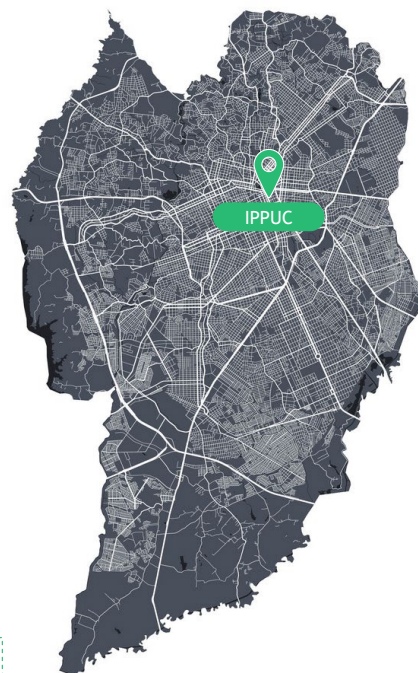
Location

- IPPUC

Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil
Muralha Digital: Cristo Rei, Curitiba - PR, 82590-300, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



5. Disaster Mitigation Systems



Goal of the Visit

- See in firsthand drainage infrastructure developed to mitigate floods



Stakeholders

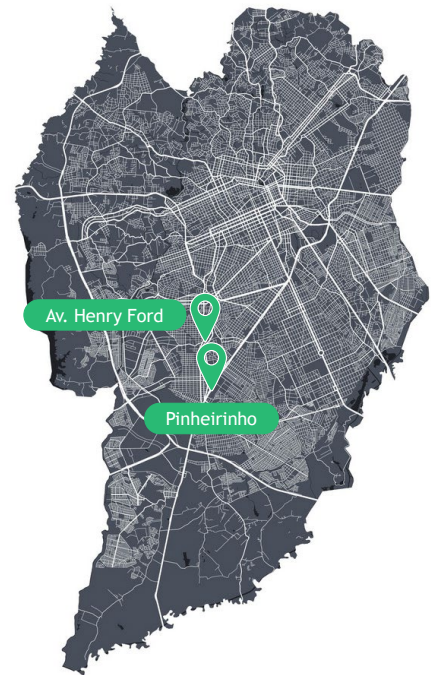
- Claudio Guillen (Public Works Secretary)
- Gisele Medeiros & Felipe Ehmke (PlanClima coordinators)
- Nelson Ribeiro (Civil Defense Coordinator)



Location

- Pinheirinho and Henry Ford Avenue
- 25-35 minutes car drive from IPPUC

Pending Confirmation



6. The Urban Planning in Curitiba



Goal of the Meeting

- Comprehension of the history and current processes of Urban Planning in Curitiba



Stakeholders

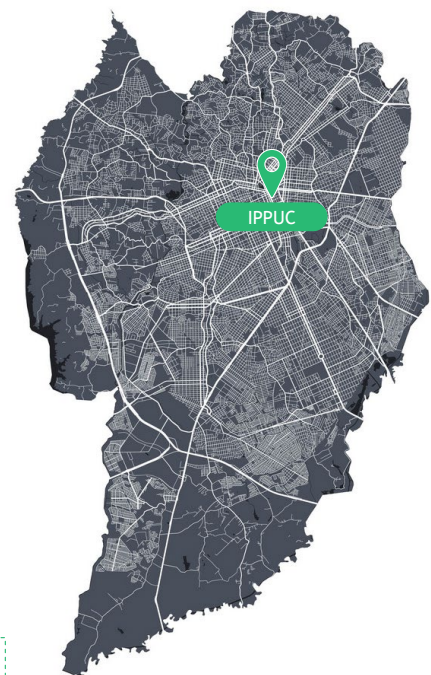
- Liana Valicelli (IPPUC Director)
- Maria Cristina Santana (IPPUC Coordinator)



Location

- IPPUC

Pending Confirmation



Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil

7. Understanding Curitiba @ Torre Panorâmica



Goal of the Visit

- Understanding of Curitiba's geography, most relevant points and key locations for discussions of coming days



Stakeholders

- IPPUC crew/facilitators



Location

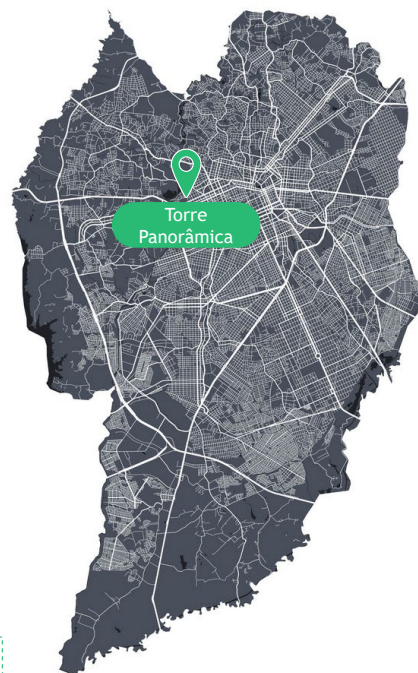
- Torre Panorâmica
- 16 minutes car drive from IPPUC

Observation: This visit can be complemented by the drainage system of Parque Barigui

Addresses

Torre Panorâmica: Rua Professor Lício Grein Castro Vellozo, 191 - Mercês, Curitiba - PR, 80710-650
Parque Barigui: Av. Cândido Hartmann, S/N - Bigorriho, Curitiba - PR, 82025-160, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



8. Ceremonial Opening



Goal of the Meeting

- Ceremony to formalize partnership and allow brief initial statements from relevant stakeholders



Stakeholders

- City representative (To be confirmed)
- Liana Valicelli (IPPUC Director)
- IPPUC Work Team



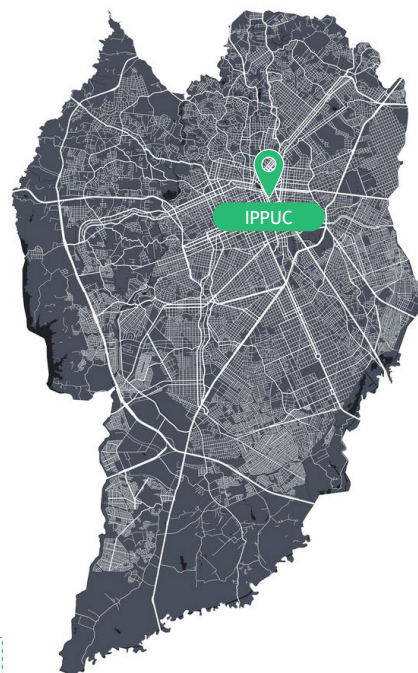
Location

- IPPUC

Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



9. JCC



Goal of the Meeting

- Present initial understanding analysis from BCG and align/prioritize scope of cooperation



Stakeholders

- Liana Valicelli (IPPUC Director)
- IPPUC Work Team



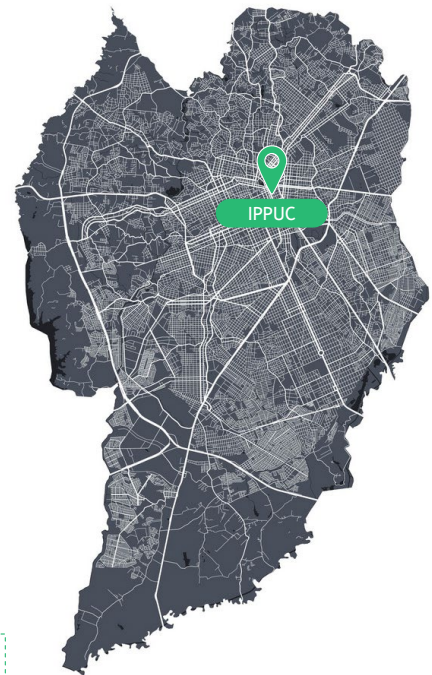
Location

- IPPUC

Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



10. BCG presentation over smart city initiatives



Goal of the Meeting

- Present smart cities initiatives examples from different countries around the world



Stakeholders

- IPPUC Team
- Disaster Management/Aging Population collaboration entities



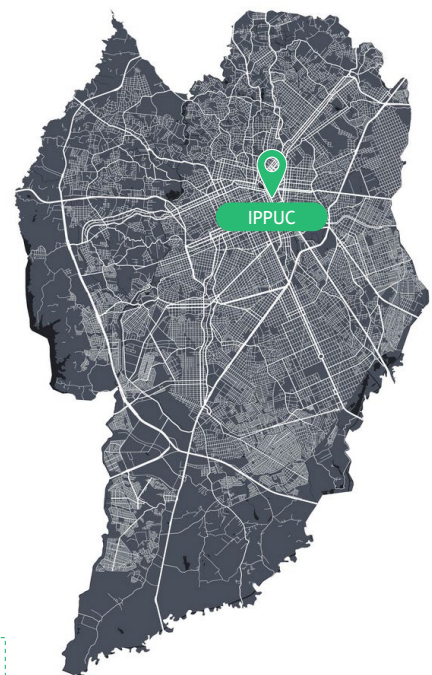
Location

- IPPUC

Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



11. Centro Dia - Daylight Nursing Home



Goal of the Visit

- Know a daycare facility focused on elders and get in contact with some of the most pressing issues they face



Stakeholders

- Social Action Foundation representative
- Centro-Dia representative
- IPPUC Facilitators



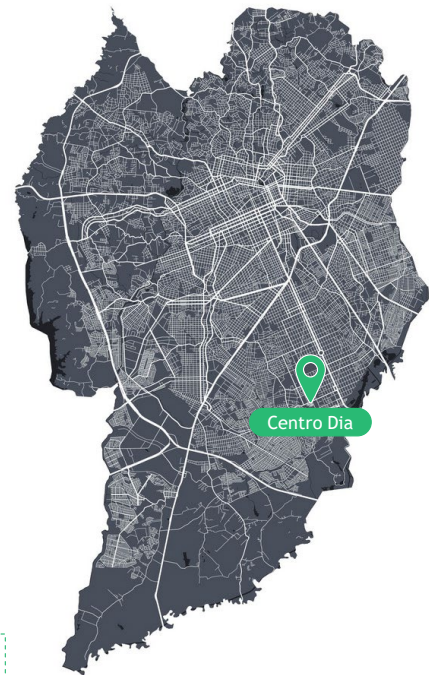
Location

- Centro-Dia Amigo Curitibano Boqueirão (TBC)
- 30 minutes drive from IPPUC

Addresses

Centro Dia: Rua Josepha Deren Destefani, 30 - Hauer, Curitiba - PR, 81670-380, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



12. Aging Population Health Challenges and Initiatives



Goal of the Meeting

- Present current initiatives developed towards aging population and discuss prioritized cooperation points



Stakeholders

- Beatriz Batistella (Health Secretary) - TBC
- Health Secretary representatives
- Erika Hayashida (Responsible for Socioeconomic research)



Location

- Health Secretary or Hospital do Idoso
- 30 minutes distance between them

Addresses

Health Secretary: R. Mendes Leitão, 3049 - Centro, São José dos Pinhais - PR, 83005-050, Brasil
Hospital do Idoso: Rua Lothário Boutin, 90 - Pinheirinho, Curitiba - PR, 81110-522

Pending Confirmation



13. Hospital do Idoso



Goal of the Visit

- Visit reference center for elder's healthcare, discussing the main challenges and coming initiatives



Stakeholders

- Hospital representatives
- Health Secretary representatives
- IPPUC Facilitators



Location

- Hospital do Idoso
- 30 minutes distance from Health Secretary

Addresses

Hospital do Idoso: Rua Lothário Boutin, 90 - Pinheirinho, Curitiba - PR, 81110-522

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14. Curitiba's Mobility System and its accessibility



Goal of the Meeting

- Present current situation of urban mobility and discuss prioritized cooperation points



Stakeholders

- Edival Júnior (IPPUC) - TBC
- URBES representatives



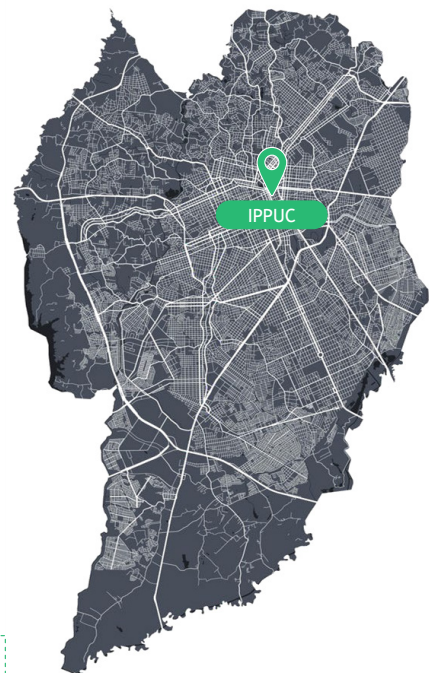
Location

- IPPUC

Addresses

IPPUC: R. Bom Jesus, 669 - Cabral, Curitiba - PR, 80035-010, Brasil

Pending Confirmation



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15. Urban Farm



Goal of the Visit

- Get to know integrated urban planning solution with multidisciplinary impact



Stakeholders

- IPPUC Facilitators
- Food Security Secretary Representatives



Location

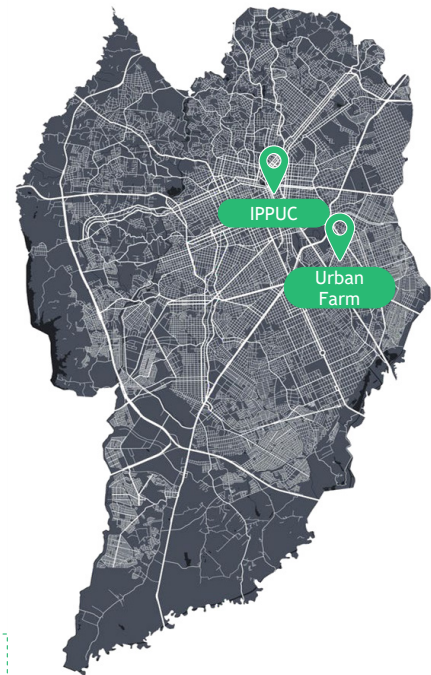
- Urban Farm
- Use of Public transportation to also showcase current system (40 minutes)

Observation: This visit can be substituted by analogous ones (Caximba, Parque Barigui)

Addresses

Urban Farm: Av. Prefeito Maurício Fruet, 1779 - Cajuru, Curitiba - PR, 82900-010, Brasil

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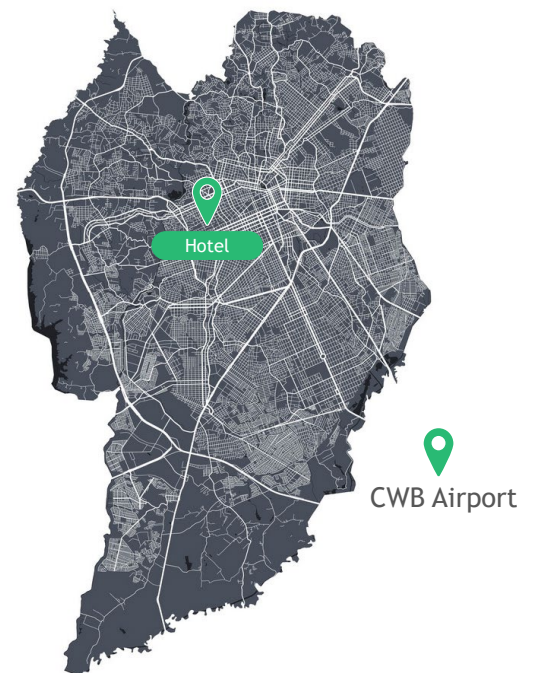
16. Departure from Curitiba



Location

- Departure at Afonso Pena Airport (CWB), located in São José dos Pinhais (adjacent city to Curitiba)
- Route from Hotel should take ~30 minutes

Pending Confirmation



Unused Slides



Project for Strengthening the Capacity on Sustainable Urban Development

Working session

05.25.2022



Your BCG team today

Curitiba
on-site



Takeshi Oikawa
Deputy Project
Leader



Arthur Ramos
Public Policy
in Brazil



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online



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Context and objectives of this session

Context

- Mid-March: We held the first discussion on March 16 with IPPUC & JICA team
 - Discussed the preliminary work plan
 - Analyzed relevant materials received from IPPUC team
- April: Our consultant from BCG Sao Paulo office visited Curitiba and had a series of discussion with IPPUC and other stakeholders in April
- JICA/BCG team will be in Curitiba and have interviews and site visits during the week of 23 May to deepen our understanding of current situation in Curitiba

Objectives of this session

- Recap BCG's perspectives & framework on the Smart City approach
- Share our understanding on the current situation of Curitiba on the 2 main topics and get feedback from Curitiba/IPPUC side
- Share the situation in Japan on the 2 topics incl. specific examples and identify areas of interest for Curitiba

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Agenda

1. BCG perspectives & framework on the smart city approach (10min)
2. Our understanding of the current situation in Curitiba on the two topics (30min)
 - A) Disaster management
 - B) Aging society
3. Introduction of relevant concepts & examples from Japan and other countries (60min)
 - A) Disaster management
 - B) Aging society
4. Discussion & next steps (20min)
5. Appendix. Case examples

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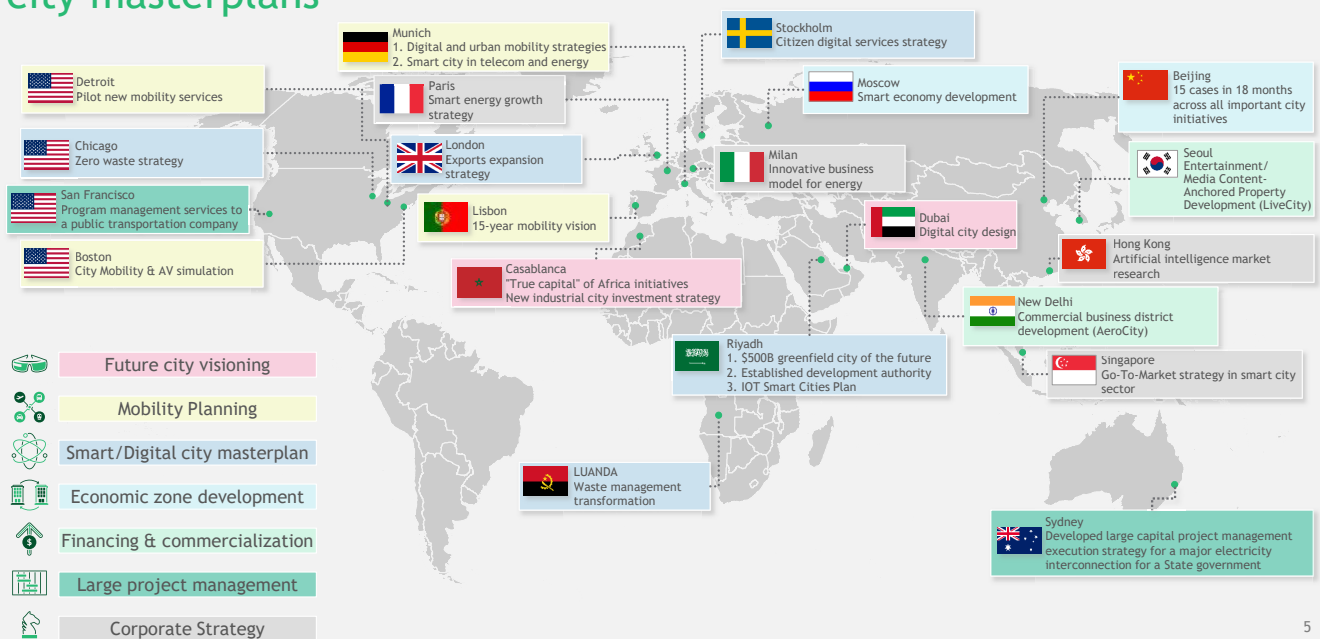
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1. BCG perspectives & framework on the smart city approach

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BCG is shaping 80+ cities globally and have supported multiple smart city masterplans



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What is Smart City?

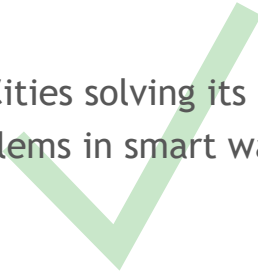
Our country aims to create "problem solving" smart cities



Cities deploying
smart technology



Cities solving its
problems in smart ways



Need to understand
problems of cities
at first

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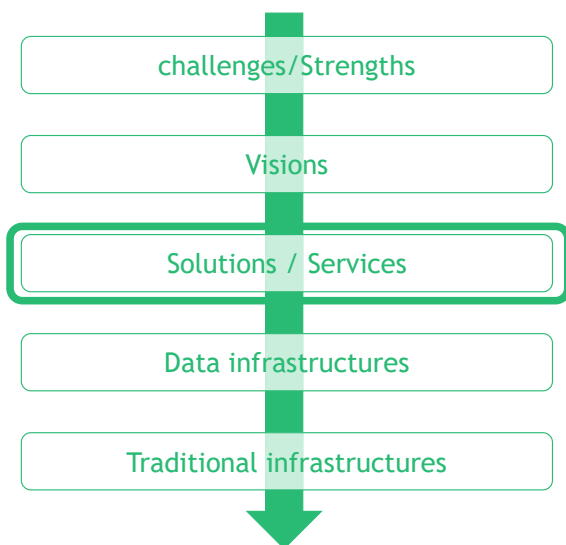
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Recap from the presentation last Oct

Smart city framework: Vision comes first, service lineups follow

Framework of planning smart city

The Framework



Source: BCG analysis

Example from Copenhagen



- Many elderly people / heavy burden of government services, on the other hand, the climate is open to foreign investment
- Aiming to be the "Living Lab of Smart Cities"
- Bring in tech companies such as Cisco to install pedestrian sensing and other devices to analyze human flow
- Combining administrative data and sensor data by introducing data federation infrastructure
- Improve existing pedestrian and bicycle paths, and coordinate the timing of public service delivery such as garbage collection

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Recap from the presentation last Oct

Six bold visions city leaders are pursuing



Livable City

Offers residents high quality of life with smart infrastructure, accessible services and sustainable environment



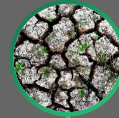
Digital City

Pioneers smart city solutions driven by highly connected and "digital by default" services



Innovation City

Fosters innovation driven by a strong talent, VC, start-up and tech ecosystem



Resilient City

Rapidly responds to and effectively addresses crises situations; city quick to return to normal operations



Socially Empowered City

Reduces digital divide between segments of society, providing equitable access to services



Sustainable City

Monitors and minimizes environmental impact while transitioning to a green economy

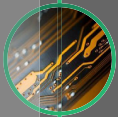
Japanese municipalities are tackling these challenges

Declining & aging population



Livable City

Offers residents high quality of life with smart infrastructure, accessible services and sustainable environment



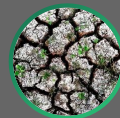
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Rapidly responds to and effectively addresses crises situations; city quick to return to normal operations



Socially Empowered City

Reduces digital divide between segments of society, providing equitable access to services



Sustainable City

Monitors and minimizes environmental impact while transitioning to a green economy

Natural disasters

Carbon emission

2. Our understanding of the current situation in Curitiba on the two topics

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Our Brazil team pre-visited Curitiba in April and had a preliminary discussion with IPPUC

Other stakeholders IPPUC/BCG engaged with

Date

1. Civil Defense Understand the challenges currently faced in disaster response , as well as details of SisAAPrev (Disaster Alert System) and its future development prospects	11/04 14:30 - 17:00
2. Environmental secretary and PlanClima team Understand the status of PlanClima's and the secretariat's initiatives , understand the challenges of implementing current solutions, and list and prioritize fronts for collaboration	12/04 10:00 - 12:00
3. Urban Hipervisor Align on the status of the initiative and its goals , and identify development gaps and potential support points , with emphasis on the environment front (regarding natural disasters)	12/04 15:00 - 16:00
4. Public works secretary Presentation of the current efforts to deal with urban drainage and avoid flooding	12/04 16:00 - 17:00
5. Social Action Foundation, Elder Taskforce, Health Secretary and Elder's rights committee Understand the challenges currently faced by each of the entities regarding the elderly population , identify trends of future challenges and points of cooperation	13/04 09:00 - 12:00

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Engaged with four city secretaries and four other public entities in the pre-visit

Curitiba City Secretaries



SMMA
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE CURITIBA
SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DO MEIO AMBIENTE

Environmental secretary, deals with climate change plan and some disaster mitigation initiatives



SMOP
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE CURITIBA
SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS

Public Works secretary, responsible for the infrastructure deployed to mitigate disasters



SMSAN
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE CURITIBA
SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR E NUTRIÇÃO

Nutrition and Food Security Secretary, acts towards the vulnerable population, including elders



SMS
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE CURITIBA
SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE SAÚDE

Health Secretary, responsible for digital health projects and other elder-focused initiatives

Other Public Entities



Urban Planning Institute of Curitiba, main counterpart and responsible for the development of *Plano Diretor*



Entity responsible for the disaster prediction, alert and response efforts



Committee for the Elder's Rights acts upon pressing topics for the aging society



Social Action Foundation, centralizes social works efforts such as nursing homes

Source: Entities' websites

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Roles of different stakeholders in City Planning in Brazil

City is responsible for developing the Plano Diretor (Master Plan)

Law Making Process



Federal Government

Through the 2001 bill "*Estatuto da Cidade*", the federal sphere mandates urban planning processes for cities with more than 20.000 inhabitants, with the creation of a *Plano Diretor* being the most important blue print



City Mayor

The city has to propose a *Plano Diretor* every 10 years, ensuring that private & social sector and other stakeholders take part on its definition through public hearings, workshops, etc.



City Council

The city council has the responsibility of debating and approving the *Plano Diretor* presented by the mayor, which frequently involves long negotiations and stalemates

Source: Estatuto da Cidade

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In Curitiba's Case, IPPUC is the entity responsible for Urban Planning and the *Plano Diretor*

IPPUC is a Public Autarchy subjected to the Mayor of Curitiba designed to develop, detail and monitor Curitiba's *Plano Diretor*

Mission: Coordinate the city's urban planning and monitoring process, making the municipality's actions compatible with those of the metropolitan region, in search of sustainable development, through the formulation of urbanistic plans and projects aligned to the master plan

Vision: To be a reference in urban planning, innovative ideas and sustainable projects

Values: Commitment to improving the population's quality of life, creativity and daring, valuing the human being, focus on sustainability, respect to public opinion, sharing of knowledge and local practices

Source: IPPUC Website, Curitiba's Legislation

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Currently, main goal of Curitiba's *Plano Diretor* is to prepare the city for the future along six dimensions



Transportation

Big incentives towards multi-modality, not only increasing the offer of transportation services but also their integration



Urban Development

Enhanced focus on development of a compact city with smaller distances while increasing the connectivity with other cities from the metropolitan area



Safety

Development of safety measures to mitigate crime hikes, as aligned with the ongoing trend in Brazil



Climate Change

Improvements on soil drainage, environmental comfort and disaster mitigation, along investments on green economy



New Tech

Preparation of the city for new techs such as 5G, IoT, Drones, Artificial Intelligence, etc.



Life Quality

Underlying objective across all initiatives, the plan is to have a more livable city with more equitable and comfortable life conditions

Source: Plano Diretor de Curitiba

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Based on our discussion with IPPUC, we will focus on two topics that are most relevant for this project



Disaster management
(especially flooding)

Aging society

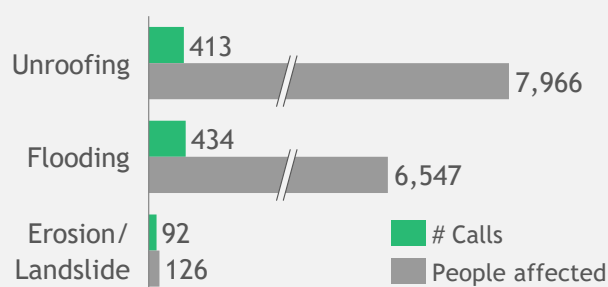


A) Disaster management

Civil defense data backs up citizen's perceptions of most pressing disasters in Curitiba

Flooding and unroofing¹ are main reasons for civil defense calls...

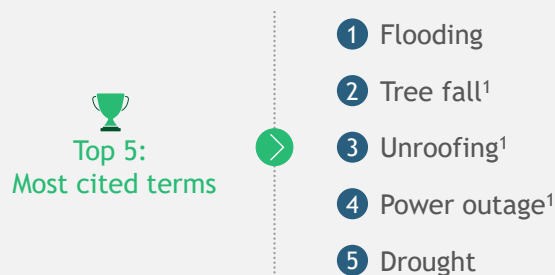
Main disaster-related calls and people affected (2016-2021)



1. Unroofing, Tree Fall and Power Outage generally caused by windstorms of hailstorms; 2. Qualitative in-person interviews done with 10 Curitiba's citizens
Source: Interview with citizens and public entities, Defesa Civil - Curitiba

... confirming the perception of interviewed citizens²

Most cited worries regarding disasters



3 factors contribute to serious floods in Curitiba



Climatic factor

- Curitiba, like other southern cities in Brazil, has intense rainfall throughout year
- Average rainfall has been increasing especially over the past 30 years



Geographic factor

- Most of Curitiba's urban area was developed in the Upper Iguaçu River where there are a number of tributaries and the area has 2,5 million inhabitants
- Stream capacity of tributaries tend to be limited



Urban development factor

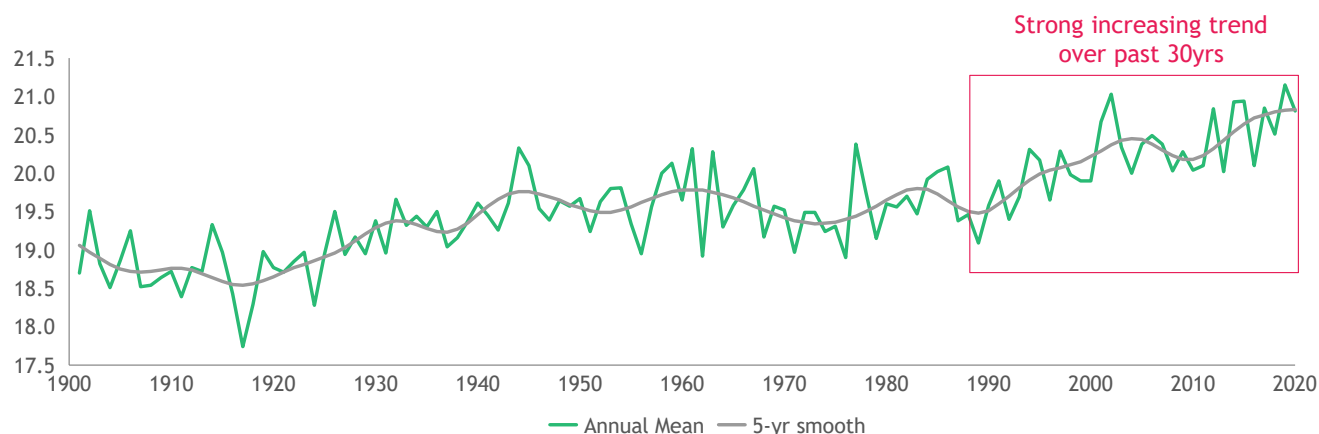
- Increased flood plains occupation by the population in Curitiba
- Increased flow obstruction due to urban works such as bridges or land fill with poor drainage systems

Climate factor:

Average precipitation of Parana has been steadily increasing since 1990

Observed average precipitation of Parana State, Brazil (1901-2020)

- Many cities in Brazil has a humid tropical and subtropical climate, except for a drier area
- Climate changes intensifies heavy rains, which contribute to severe floods



Source: World Bank, climate change knowledge portal

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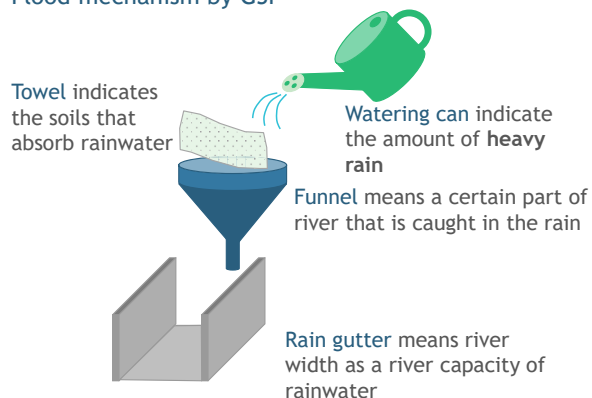
Geographic factor:

Increased floods have been attributed to tributaries and decreased land areas

General mechanism of floods

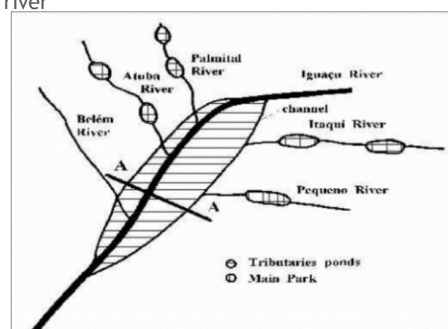
- Floods are highly likely to occur during heavy rain events
- The risk of floods gets exceedingly higher when the land surface doesn't allow the water to pass through the soil.
- The smaller stream capacity also raises the risk of flood

Flood mechanism by GSI



Curitiba's situation of floods

- As mentioned in the previous slide, Curitiba has a high precipitation throughout a year
- The urban areas of Curitiba was developed in the Upper Iguacu River which has a number of tributaries
- Due to urbanization, the land occupation is not allowing the water pass through the soil and storm runoff to the river



Source: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, THE ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON FLOOD (floodmanagement.info)

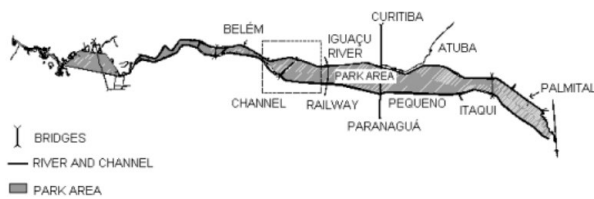
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Urban development factor: Flood plain occupation and building constructions have escalated floods risk

Flood plains occupation by the population

- The flood plains where mainly at Belém, Palmitai and Atuba river that has faced unapproved development and occupation as there was no restriction to construct a building there
- Rapid urbanization of Curitiba encourage the city to have flow obstruction due to urban works such as bridges, land fill, combined with the insufficient drainage systems in the city
- In order to improve this situation, Curitiba city is implementing its flood management, enhancing the green park system alongside the river



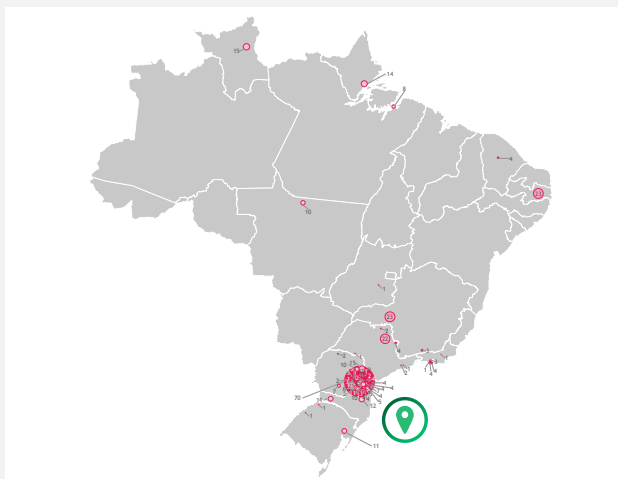
Source: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, THE ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON FLOOD (floodmanagement.info)

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In Brazil, flood effects are mainly concentrated at few areas

Flood occurrence in 2016-2020



Source: Avaliação de riscos climáticos de Curitiba



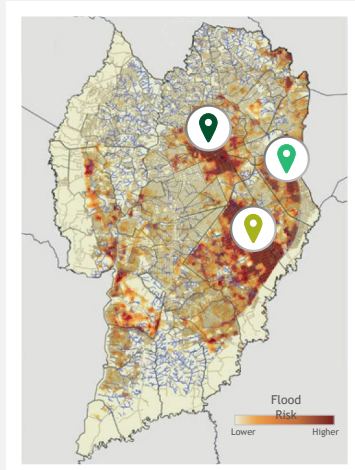
CIDADE INDUSTRIAL, ÁGUA VERDE, BAIRRO ALTO, PILARZINHO, PORTÃO etc

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Within Curitiba, future flood risk assessment shows that flood effects are mainly concentrated on some districts

Flood Risk Assessment—Curitiba 2030



Source: Avaliação de riscos climáticos de Curitiba



Boqueirão, Hauer, Guarabitoa and Uberaba



Rebouças, Jd. Botânico, Cristo Rei, Centro, Batel, São Francisco, Mercês and Bom Retiro



Jardim das Américas, Capão do Imbuia, Cajuru, Bairro Alto and Tarumã

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Adaptation and mitigation efforts are underway in Curitiba with various initiatives

1

SISAAPREV - Development of Disaster alarm and prevention system, acquiring meteorological and hydrological data to better inform the public service, allowing immediate action whenever needed

2

Public Works - development of infrastructure to prepare the city to face disasters, such as drainage systems to avoid flooding

3

PlanClima - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan, developed by IPPUC and Environment Secretary that projects the main challenges regarding disasters Curitiba expects to face

4

HiperVisor - Groundbreaking program to leverage Smart Cities technologies to solve urban problems, such as building a digital twin to predict future disasters and mitigation initiatives

Source: In-site interviews

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1. SisAAPrev - Disaster Alarm and Disaster management System



Source: Defesa Civil Documents



What is it?

Plan of System containing meteorological and Hydrological sensors to anticipate the happening of disasters



Who is responsible for it?

Initiative currently being developed by City Coordination of Civil Defense and Protection



What stage is it now?

Coordination budgeted needed infrastructure to setup initiative, with expectations of conclusion in two years once secured the adequate funding

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2. Public works to ensure urban drainage



Source: IPPUC documents, in-site interviews



What is it?

Public Works Secretary develops infrastructure for flood mitigation in light of the Drainage Plan



Who is responsible for it?

Drainage Plan was developed with a third-party consulting firm (Cobrape) in collaboration with the Environmental Secretary, Urbanism Secretary, IPPUC and others



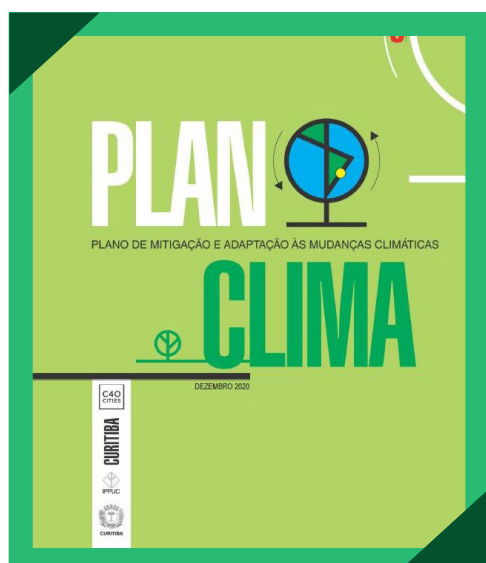
What stage is it now?

Plan was developed in 2009 and requires urgent update. There were 28 approved intervention projects, from which roughly half were actually conducted

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3. PlanClima - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan



Source: PlanClima Documents



What is it

Document elaborated by Curitiba city government with support of C40 Cities to guide public and private future action in face of the climate change



Who is responsible for it

IPPUC and Environment Secretary were responsible for its elaboration, while its implementation involves many different stakeholders



In which stage it currently is?

Plan was concluded and published in 2020, currently the governance structure for action's implementation is being defined (expected to be defined by July 2022)

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4. HiperVisor Urbano de Curitiba



Source: IPPUC documents, in-site interviews



What is it

Curitiba's smart city project, with goal of integrating several databases, live information providers and intelligence systems and displaying the results in clean and easy-to-use dashboards.



Who is responsible for it

Initiative currently being developed by IPPUC and coordinated by Oscar Schmeiske



In which stage it currently is?

Initial scope and goals are already defined and whole initiative is under a feasibility assessment process, with expectations of completion during 2022 Q3

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In face of existing challenges and ongoing initiatives, two main areas are arising as a focus of JICA project



Disaster monitoring, prediction and alert

Mapping of smart initiatives (sensors, digital twin) to help anticipate rescue missions and have more assertive initiatives to mitigate disasters

Related ongoing activity: PlanClima, SisAAPrev and Hipervisor



Infrastructure solutions to mitigate disaster impact

Prospect international examples of restorative public infrastructure works to mitigate disasters

Related ongoing activity: Public Works Secretary

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Environment Secretary and Public Works Secretary

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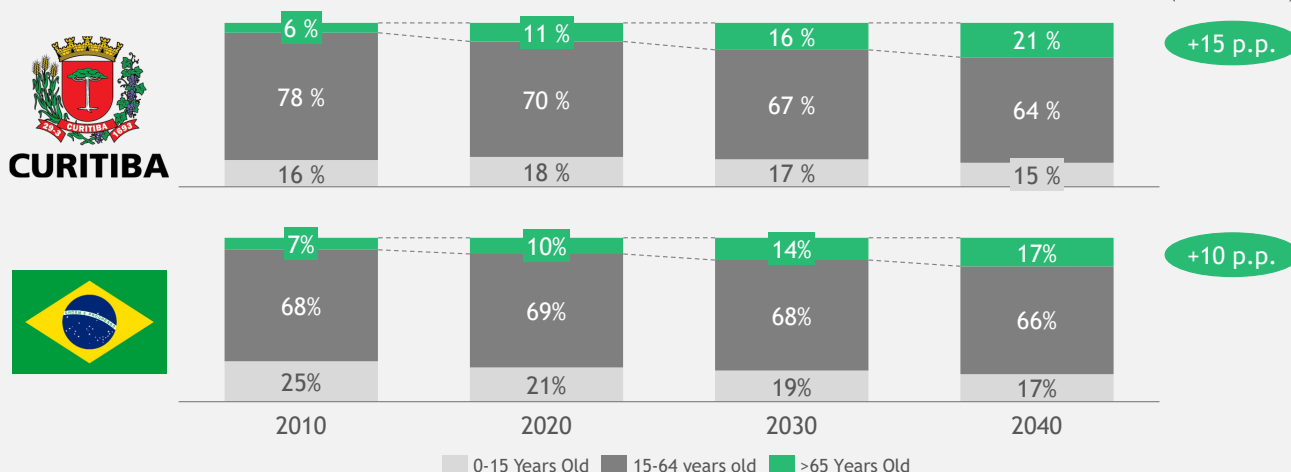
B) Aging society

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Curitiba is aging rapidly compared with the overall situation in Brazil

Age structure profile projection (% Population)

Elder's Variation
(2010-2040)



Source: IPARDES, IPEA

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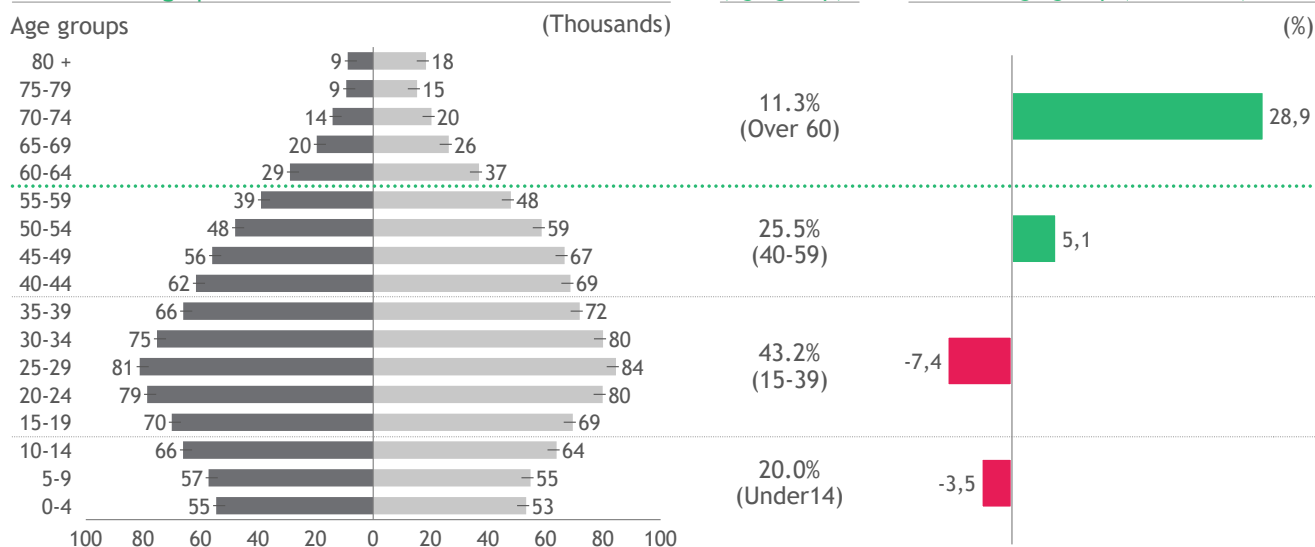
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Curitiba's elder population is the fastest-growing demographic

Current demographic situation

Current %
(age group)

The expected growth rate
for each age group (2022-2030)



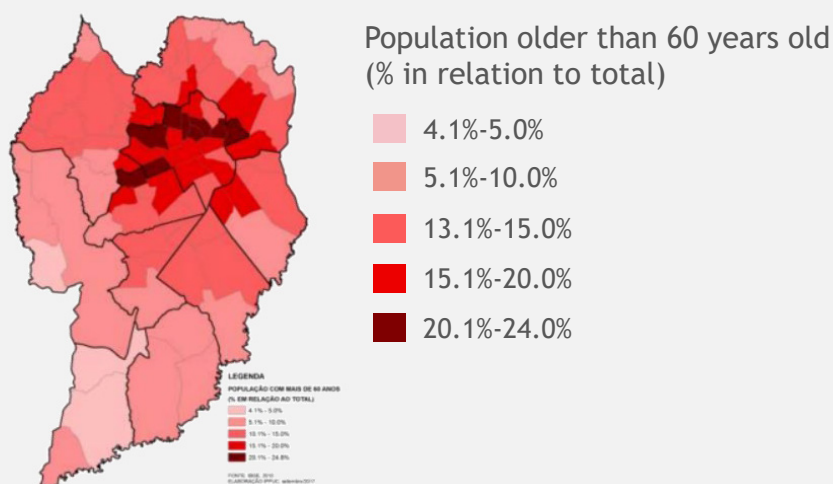
Source: data provided by IPPUC

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Greater concentration of aged population in central areas

Elder concentration throughout Curitiba's Neighborhoods (2022)



Source: IBGE, IPARDES, IPPUC

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In face of existing challenges and ongoing initiatives, two main areas are arising as a focus of JICA project



Mobility/Walking ability

Prospection of smart solutions to monitor sidewalk quality (3D scanning, mobile data, etc.) to allow assertive corrective measures

➤ **Related ongoing /complete activities:** Origin-Destination Survey, Geo-Curitiba



Elder-focused healthcare

Prospect international examples of digital/IoT solutions to promote health and well-being for aging population

➤ **Related ongoing /complete activities:** Saúde 4.1, Coordinated interdisciplinary support

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Health Secretary, Elders Rights Committee and Social Action Foundation

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In face of existing challenges and ongoing initiatives, two main cooperation points arise



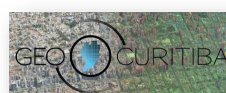
Mobility/Walking ability

Prospection of smart solutions to monitor sidewalk quality (3D scanning, mobile data, etc.) to allow assertive corrective measures

➤ **Related ongoing/complete activities:** Origin-Destination Survey, Geo-Curitiba



IPPUC developed survey to identify main transportation flows and the challenges related to each



IPPUC Developed tools with 3D Mapping of the city using plane scanning

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Health Secretary, Elders Rights Committee and Social Action Foundation

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In face of existing challenges and ongoing initiatives, two main cooperation points arise



Health Secretary initiative to digitalize health services, such as the app Saúde Já, used to schedule appointments and check Covid-19 test results



Cooperation across different entities to tailor care to people in vulnerable situations, including home visits



Elder-focused healthcare

Prospect international examples of digital/IoT solutions to promote health and well-being for aging population

➤ **Related ongoing/Complete activities:** Saúde 4.1, Coordinated interdisciplinary support

Source: In-site interviews and discussions with IPPUC, Health Secretary, Elders Rights Committee and Social Action Foundation

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3. Introduction of relevant concept & examples from Japan and other countries

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Brazil and Japan basic information

	Brazil 	Japan 
Population	214.9M	125.3M
Population ages<65	20.4M (9.5%)	35.7M (28.5%)
Land area(sq. Km)	8,516,000	378,000
GDP per capita in 2020 (USD)	15,400	42,200
Disaster risk reduction progress score in 2011 (1-5 scale; 5=best)	4.5	4.5
Administrative System	Federal state	Prefectural

Source: World Bank

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Disaster management and aging society are common challenges for Japan



Disaster management
(especially flooding)

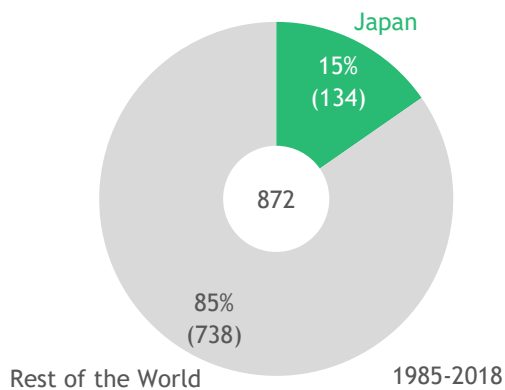
Aging society



A) Disaster management

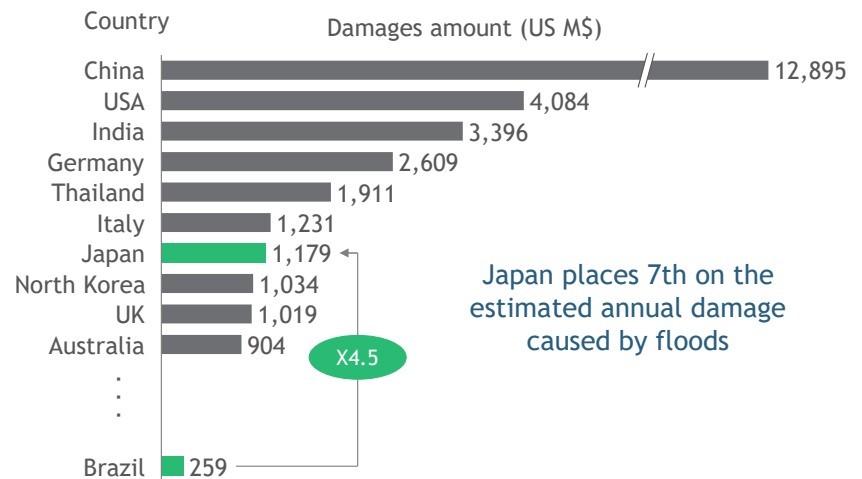
Historically Japan has been exposed to significant volume of natural disaster

Annual average of the amount of GDP loss due to natural disasters (100M USD)



Source: EM-DAT, 2019 White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises in Japan

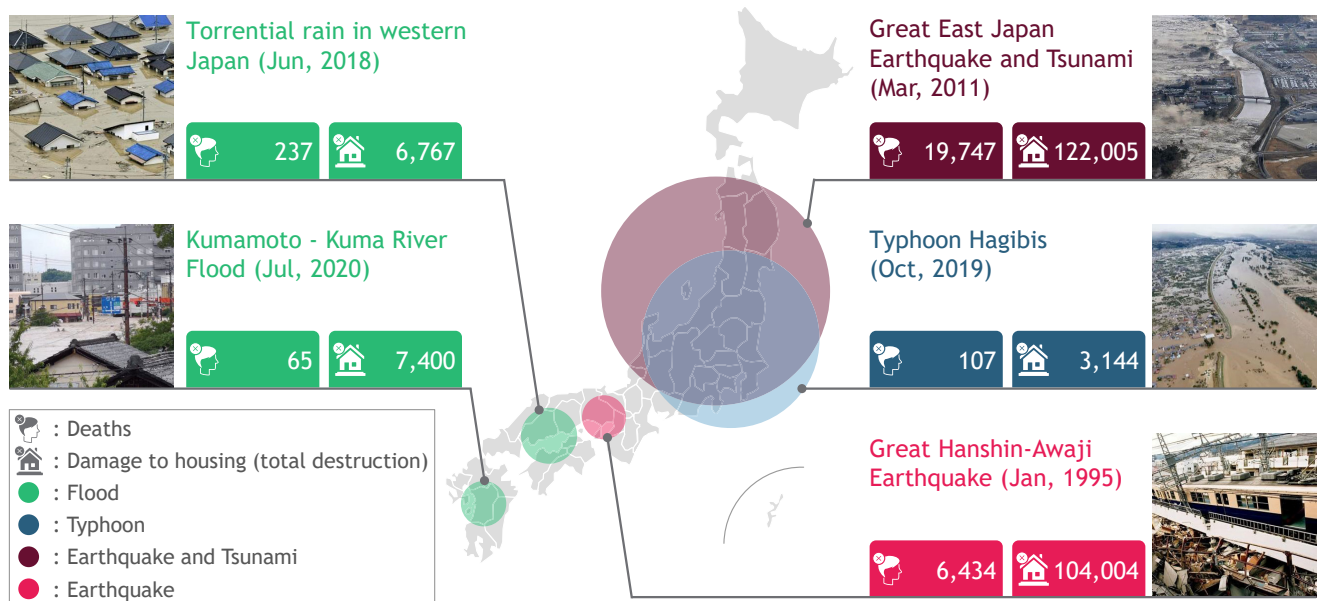
Estimated annual damage caused by flood (M USD)(1992-2022)



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Selected examples of recent natural disasters in Japan



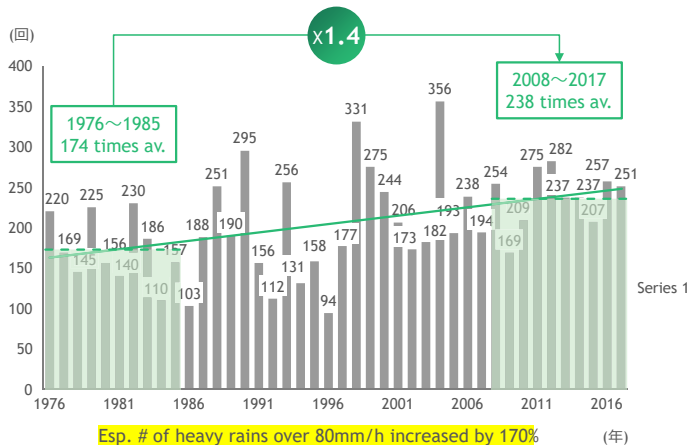
Source: Japanese Government, Each city's website

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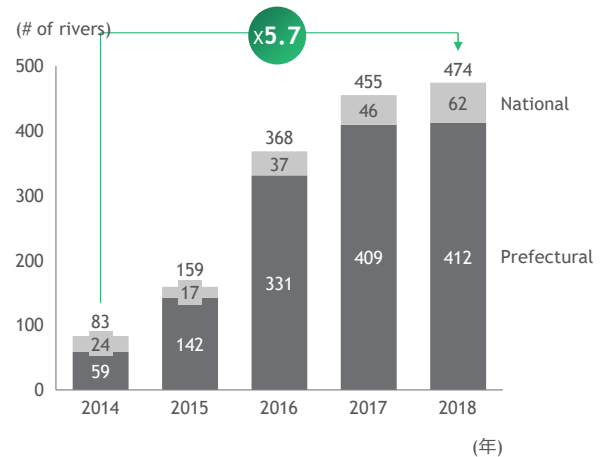
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Japan has been experiencing growing number of heavy rains and rapidly increasing flood cases

Annual number of heavy rains over 50mm/h per 1000 sites in Japan



Rivers which experienced over the level of flood

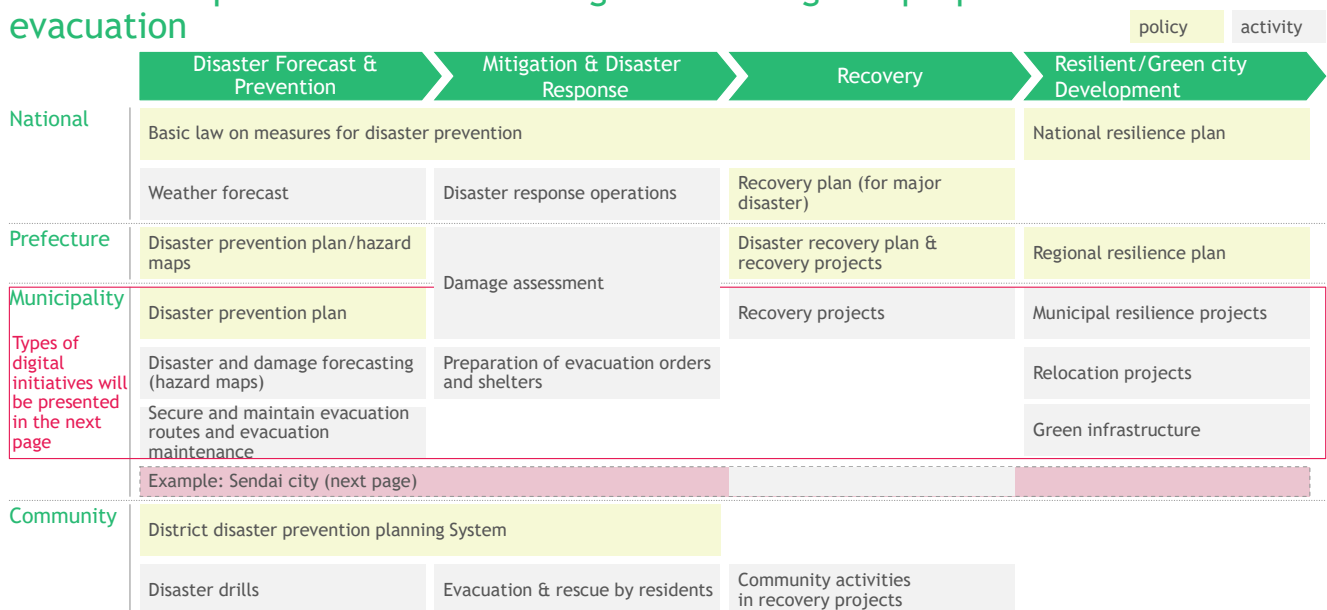


Source: Material from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism
"Subcommittee for the Study of Water and Fire Damage Countermeasures against Large-Scale Widespread Torrential Rainfall"

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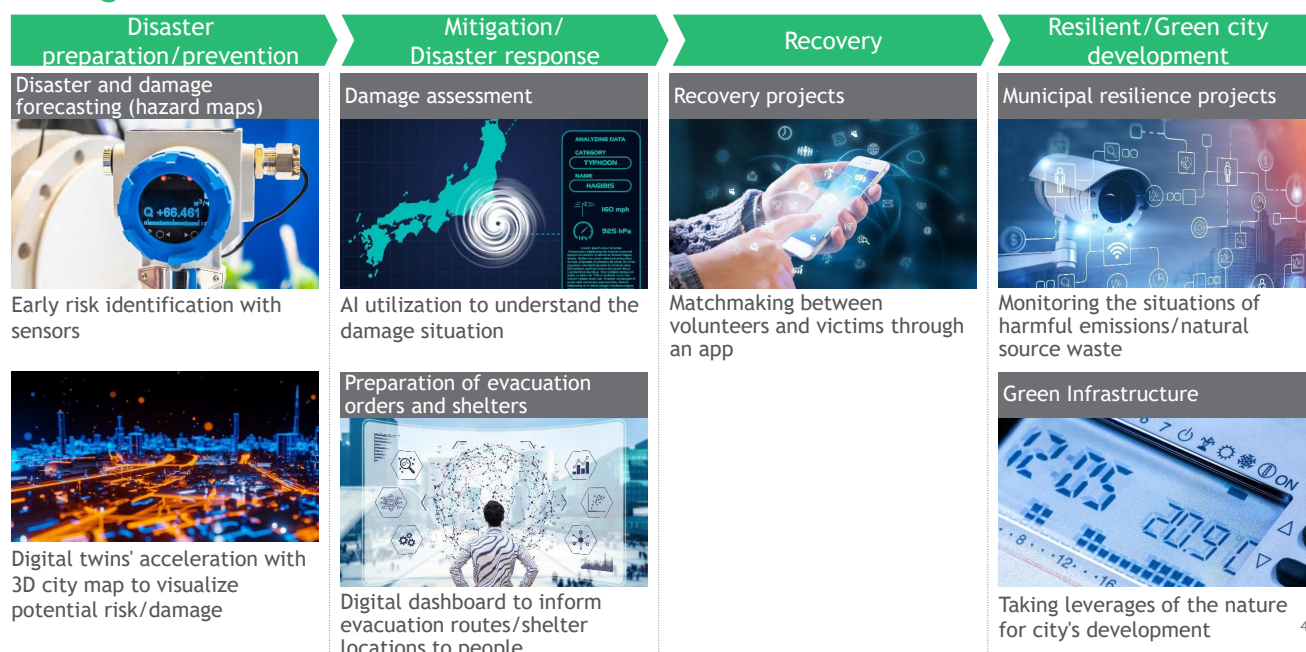
National government and Prefectures defines disaster management plans, while Municipalities conducts damage forecasting and prepare for actual evacuation



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Some municipalities in Japan are introducing digital initiatives on disaster management



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Successful factors on digital initiatives for disaster management

Example: Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan

Points to success



Cooperation across municipalities in area would be highly important to obtain the integrated and precise disaster information



City's example: Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan

- As the city's main challenge, the city builds a digital disaster management system across public stakeholders to predict/analyze disaster damages such as the risk of flooding of local rivers caused by localized torrential rain and typhoons.
- The digital disaster management contains two success factors:
 - To set up information sources such as sensors/cameras in neighboring cities in the upstream area to collect the integrated/accurate information
 - To share disaster information among municipal governments

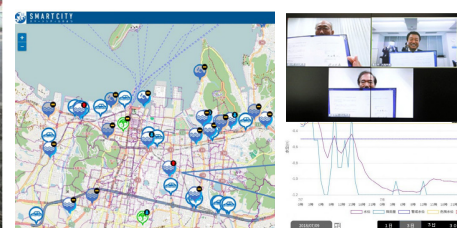
Control box and sensor alongside river



Control box

Water level sensor

Disaster open dashboard based on data collected sensors/cameras under partnerships with other cities/companies



Source: Open Data Takamatsu (smartcity-takamatsu.jp)

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Example of Sendai City (Miyagi prefecture): Resilient city after the great Eastern Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

Basic information

Population 1.05 mil
Leading city in the Tohoku region

Suffered earthquake and tsunami damage in the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake

- 930 dead or missing
- 2,300 injured
- 230,000 buildings partially damaged
- Tsunami flooded 8,000 households

Flood damage also caused by Typhoon in 2020

- 2 dead or missing
- 350 houses flooded
- 65 landslides
- 90 fallen trees

Source: SENDAI -Towards a Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City (sendai-resilience.jp)



Challenges they faced

- Small capacity of evacuation centers compared with the city's population
- Difficulty in returning home especially for accommodating the elderly and disabled

Concept and Solutions

Build a concept of "build back better" based on the assumption that disasters will happen again and be ready for them. This Sendai initiative was also endorsed by the UN conference 2015

Education and community building

Forecast & Prevention

- Promote leaders for disaster prevention in community level
- Workshop on planning evacuation facility for women

Promotion of tech x disaster management

Resilient development

- Accelerate and promote projects which focus on disaster prevention services <https://sendai-bosai-tech.jp/>

Installation of resilient facilities:

Mitigation & Response

- Raise sewage facilities 10 meters and road 6 meters to withstand flooding
- Secure route that allows minimum sewage treatment and discharge without using pumps even if power is lost
- Installation of evacuation facilities of 6 meters at 13 locations

Relocation of housing:

Resilient development

- Designation of areas where predicted tsunami inundation depth exceeds 2 meters and relocation projects for 1,540 households in these areas

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Example: Sendai (Miyagi, Japan) creates a platform to encourage digital solutions on disaster management through new business incubations

About "BOSAI-TECH"

- "BOSAI¹-TECH" is a new platform created by Sendai, Miyagi to create new solutions on disaster management through new technologies and business
- It offers a variety of opportunities to create disaster prevention-related businesses, such as open innovation programs and business matching events.



1. BOSAI (防災) means disaster management in Japanese
Source: SENDAI BOSAI-TECH Innovation Platform (sendai-bosai-tech.jp), BCG Analysis

Initiatives from BOSAI-TECH's POC program

- BOSAI-TECH supports demonstration experiments for corporations participating in the platform activities to proceed with the creation of businesses and social implementation.
 - Example1) Marubeni, Japan's major trading and investment business conglomerate, launches a new solution of using drones that collect real-time disaster information and send it to the integrated system



- Example2) NEC, Japanese multinational information technology company, develops a small wireless LAN and a portable battery that are greatly helpful to bring the internet when emergency



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Example: Resilient city after the great Eastern Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Sendai, Miyagi

Images

Road raised 2 meters to prevent flooding



Evacuation drill in community level



Workshop on evacuation facility for women



Source: [SENDAI -Towards a Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City \(sendai-resilience.jp\)](https://sendai-resilience.jp)

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List of other relevant examples on Disaster Prevention/Management

Challenges	Category	Solution	Area	High priority for Curitiba
Disaster Preparation/Prevention	Early Risk Identification	River Level Monitoring and Flood Warning system with sensors	① Itoshima, Fukuoka 	
	Digital Twins	Evacuation Simulation with 3D City Map Realtime Disaster Dashboard	② Koriyama, Fukushima 	
			③ Takamatsu, Kagawa 	
			④ Fujieda, Shizuoka 	
			⑤ Japan(Nationwide) 	
Mitigation & Disaster Response	Awareness	Disaster Awareness Workshops with VR	⑥ Hitoyoshi, Kumamoto 	
	Disaster Alert	Alerts via Hard/Soft Ways of Communication	⑦ Japan(Nationwide) 	
	Info Sharing to the Affected	Disaster Preparedness App	⑧ Japan(Nationwide) 	
		App to Identify Potential Risks of Flood	⑨ Oita 	
		Disaster Impact Analysis with Digital Tools	⑩ Sadamisaki, Ehime 	
Recovery	Local empowerment	Community Based Victim Services	⑪ Ishinomaki, Miyagi 	
	Volunteer encouragement	Volunteer matchmaking and insurance	⑫ Japan(Nationwide) 	
Resilient • Green city Development	City Planning	City visions & Goals Setting	⑬ Barcelona 	
			⑭ Kashiwanoha, Chiba 	
			⑮ Futakotamagawa, Tokyo 	
	Implementation System	Green Infrastructure	⑯ Freiburg, Germany 	
		Circular economy	⑰ Portland, US 	
		Monitoring and Evaluation	⑱ Copenhagen 	

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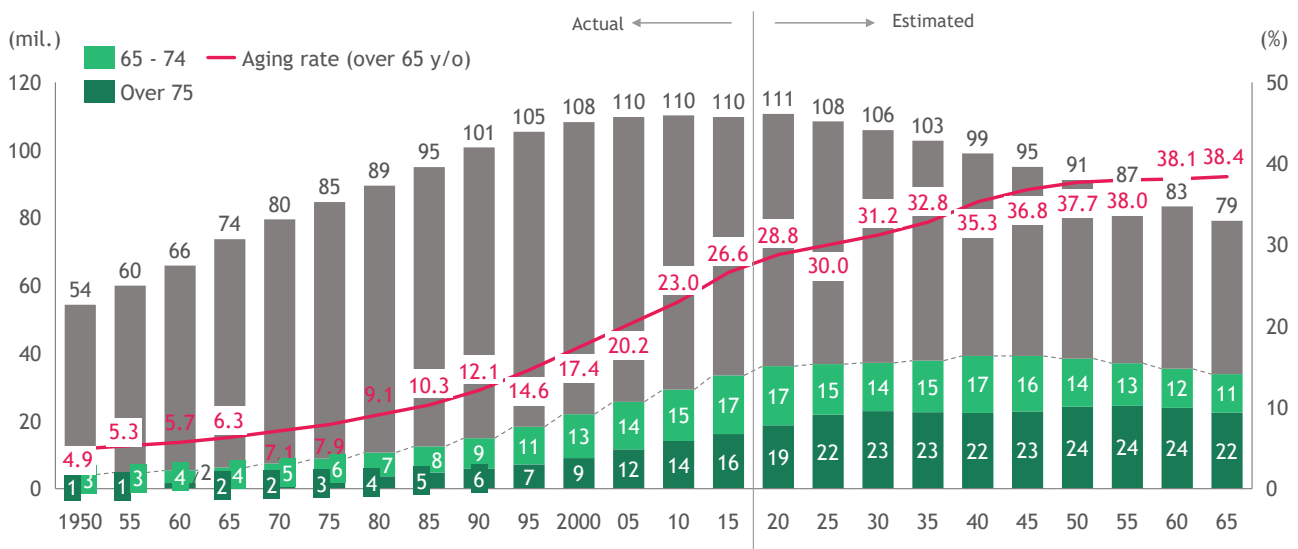
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B) Aging society

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Aging society

Japan has experienced the rapid aging population over the past 30 years with >65 population being more than 30% now



Source: Statistics bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

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National and prefectural governments set overall policy for dealing with the aging society, while municipality handles actual environmental improvement

	Policy		Activity
	Mobility	Healthcare	Public/Essential service
National	Basic Law on Measures for Society with Decreasing Birthrate		
	Revised Barrier-Free Law	Laws and regulations related to nursing, medical care	
Prefecture	Improvement of public transportation and road space	Medical planning and facility development	Provision of administrative services
Municipality	Improvement of pedestrian space	Providing healthcare services	
	Development of mobility (means of transportation)	Promoting healthy life expectancy extension	Improvement of digital literacy
	Example: Yukarigaoka (next page)	Observation support	Essentials delivery service
Community	Sidewalk cleaning	Health maintenance and monitoring activities	
	Walkability maintenance		

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Some municipalities in Japan are introducing digital initiatives for the aging society

Mobility

Improvement of public transportation and road space



MaaS Apps (Big Data Utilization)

Development of mobility (means of transportation)



AI On-Demand Transport service

Healthcare

Providing healthcare services



Remote Healthcare service

Promoting healthy life expectancy extension



Personalized Healthcare services

Observation support



AI robots that watch over the elders

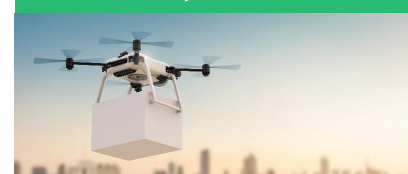
Public/Essential service

Improvement of digital literacy



E-public services/public digital education

Essentials delivery service



Drone shopping

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Successful factors on digital initiatives for Aging society

Example: Maebashi, Gunma, Japan

Points to success



Data protection should always come first collecting personal data in a secure, compliant manner



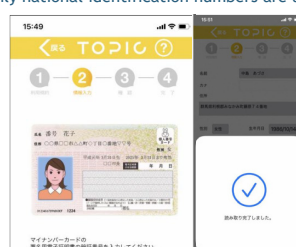
Inclusive/Elder friendly service models is essential to enable the elders to access the service adequately via face-to-face communication

1. FIWARE stands for "Future Internet-ware"
Source: City of Maebashi (city.maebashi.gunma.jp), BCG Analysis

City's example: Maebashi, Gunma, Japan

- Maebashi city offers its MaaS service called "MaeMaaS" that enables users to plan, book and pay for multiple types of mobility within an app
- Maebashi introduces some features to make the service successful and convenient for all users, including the elders in the city:
 - **Data protection:** the app only accepts identification with "my number" that is relocated social security and tax number for all individuals of Japan to protect personal information.
 - **Inclusive/Elder friendly service:** the city offers a face-to-face booking service for those who are not familiar with digital tools

Only national identification numbers are accepted



City's face-to-face service counter to help those who are familiar with using smartphones book tickets



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Example: Renewal investments and initiatives to keep the town active: Yukarigaoka, Chiba

Basic Information

Organization	Owner: Yamaman Co. Operator: Yukariyutokai and other group companies
Developed area	 3km 1.5km
※ 45 minutes from Tokyo Station	
Start year	Development started in 1971
Scale	Planned units: 8,400 (approx. 30,000 people) • Occupancy rate of approx. 60% by 2020 through phased sharing
Demographics Figures difference from the city average	Population: • 37% growth from 2012-22 Age Mix: • Aged population: 26.9%

1. A system that guarantees 100% purchase of existing homes without brokerage fees on the premise that residents will be relocated to properties or fee-based nursing homes in the development area
Source: [City of Yukarigaoka \(yukarigaoka.jp\)](http://city.yukarigaoka.jp)

Causes of town inactivity

Increase in vacant houses and land

Few new residents moving in and aging population

Increase in move-outs due to lack of security and safety

Initiatives for perpetual revitalization of town

100% purchase of existing homes when moving within the area

- Encourage customers to join the "Happy Cycle System"¹ and when moving to a property in the area according to family structure, lifestyle, and children's growth, purchase 100% of the existing house, renovate it, and then sell it

Facility and mobility infrastructure development and property supply to stimulate continuous multi-generational relocation

- Facilities and mobility infrastructure development for secure living for senior
- Development of unique rail and bus lines and leisure facilities such as movie theaters and hotels
- Realization of multi-generational mixed-use housing through a phased supply of approximately 200 new housing units per year

Reduce risk of moving out by creating a safe and secure community

- Establishment of disaster prevention system through cooperation between police and other public agencies, residents, and developers

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KA 12.7.22:
高齢者が人生のサイクルの中で住居のサイクルは変わる➢子供と同居する際は大きな家が重要だが、2人で住むライフステージが来る
住居も簡単にリノベできない、空き家も増える
買取保障をつけて、古くなった家をリノベして買い取って若い層に売る&高齢者も同じ年内に引っ越せるというサイクル
コミュニティ自体もすたれない

Aging society

Renewal investments and initiatives to keep active the town: Chiba

to promote relocation for all ages



Source: [City of Yukarigaoka \(yukarigaoka.jp\)](http://City of Yukarigaoka (yukarigaoka.jp))

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Aging society

Example: Renewal investments and initiatives to keep active the town: Yukarigaoka, Chiba

Images of this initiatives

Public transportation system in the town (operated by Yamaman, the developer of this town)



Elderly care center



Security car

























Source: [City of Yukarigaoka \(yukarigaoka.jp\)](http://City of Yukarigaoka (yukarigaoka.jp))

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List of other relevant examples on the Aging society

Challenges	Category	Solution	Area	High priority for Curitiba
Ensure accessibility to transportation	Mobility	AI On-Demand Responsive Bus Service	① Toyoake, Aichi 	
			② Shiojiri, Nagano 	
		Electronic Wheelchair-sharing	③ Fujisawa, Kanagawa 	
		Mobile app for Traffic Signal Management	④ Aichi 	
		MaaS app	⑤ Maebashi, Gunma 	
			⑥ Makuhari, Chiba 	
		Utilization of Big Data to Improve Transportations	⑦ Japan 	
			⑧ Panama 	
Ensure accessibility to healthcare	Healthcare	Remote Healthcare Service	⑨ Ina, Nagano 	
		Personalized Healthcare app	⑩ Kashiwanoha, Chiba 	
		Watching over/Security system	⑪ Fujieda, Shizuoka 	
Ensure accessibility to public/essential service	Public services	E-government	⑫ Estonia 	
		Online Applications of (some) Public Services	⑬ Shibuya 	
	Community	Digital Equity in Education for the Elders	⑭ Singapore 	
	Necessities	Delivery Service by Drones	⑮ Ina, Nagano 	

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4. Discussion & next steps

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Discussion

What type of approaches/solutions are most interesting and relevant to Curitiba in?

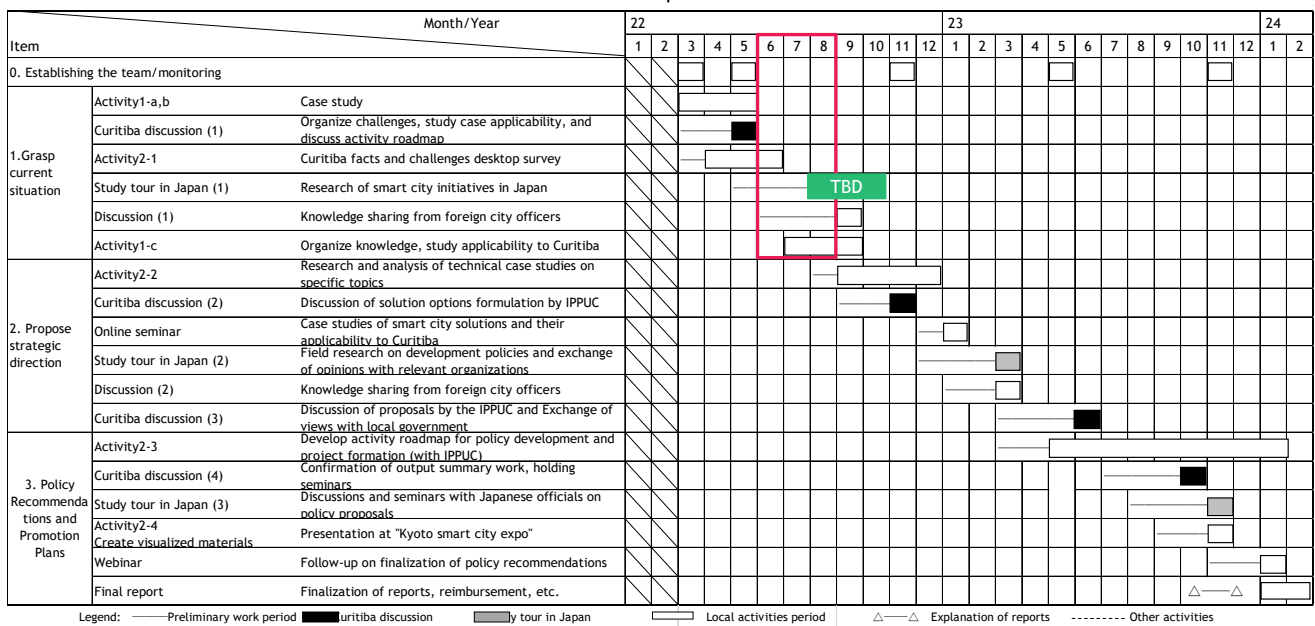
- Which examples from Japan are most interesting for further deep-dive through your visits to Japan?
- Are there other solutions/concepts that you would like to consider?

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Next steps - Japan study tour

Work plan



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Next steps

Preparation for your 1st visit to Japan

- Timing of the 1st Japan visit
- Duration of the visit
- Participants of the visits
(IPPUC and other organizations)
- Any other consideration/request?



TECHNICAL COOPERATION IPPUC & JICA



CURITIBA



Project for Strengthening the Capacity on Sustainable Urban Development

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND URBAN PLANNING OF CURITIBA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



**INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND URBAN PLANNING OF CURITIBA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

**Project for Strengthening
the Capacity on Sustainable Urban Development**

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

November 2023

**This document refers to the
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS that were the result of
the co-creation process between technicians from
Curitiba City and JICA within the scope of the
Technical Cooperation carried out by IPPUC and JICA,
overseen by ABC, from 2022 to 2024.**

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1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Overview of the Project for Strengthening the Capacity on Sustainable Urban Development

- In response to the official request of the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, represented by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “ABC”) to the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) held a series of discussions with the Institute for Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba (hereinafter referred to as “IPPUC”) and relevant organizations and agreed to implement the Project for Strengthening the Capacity on Sustainable Urban Development (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”).
- Scope of the Project was agreed as below as per the Record of Discussion, signed in February 2022 (see Appendix 1, Record of Discussions, for more details on the Project), and started in March 2022 with the JICA Expert Team from Boston Consulting Group.
- Considering the uniqueness of Japanese experiences/expertise, the priority areas for the Project included: a) Aging Society; and b) Disaster Management at the time of Record of Discussion; and another area of c) Data Platform has been added to the Project scope as a result of discussion between IPPUC, JICA and JICA Expert team (Boston Consulting Group - BCG) as a transversal area that cuts across various vertical initiatives.

Project Purpose	To co-create effective policies and knowledge that address and promote smart and sustainable urban development in Curitiba and Japan
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge to promote smart and sustainable urban development is produced • Policies to promote smart and sustainable urban development are formulated
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover and analyze the latest global trends on smart and sustainable urban development from the key aspects listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study the current situation and obstacles that hinder the promotion of smart and sustainable urban development in Japan and Curitiba • Discuss how to utilize smart technology in priority areas such as disaster management and aging society • Based on the above, draft policies to promote smart and sustainable urban development in Curitiba • Present and discuss the output of the Project in a seminar and/or conference

- As part of the Project, the following visits to Japan and Curitiba have been conducted.
 - 1st visit to Curitiba by JICA/JICA Expert team (BCG) (23rd-26th May, 2022)
May 22nd, 2022 (arrival in Curitiba) - May 26th, 2022 (departure from Curitiba)

Destination		Agenda/Topics
IPPUC	Disaster Management / Aging Population - Collaboration Secretariats (SMS / SMELJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning understanding on goals of JICA/BCG's visit Comprehension of the history and current processes of Urban Planning in Curitiba, and visit to the Panoramic Tower (Torre Panorâmica) Demographic trends and main challenges of the Aging Society; visit to Ouvidor Pardini Square; and to the Hospital for the Older People (Hospital do Idoso)
	Hypervisor Coordinator / Financing and Public Investment - Advisor (IPPUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current situation of urban mobility and discuss prioritized cooperation topics Current and past initiatives related to Smart Cities and their status (GeoCuritiba, Hypervisor, etc.)
	PlanClima / Civil Defense Coordinators / Public Works Secretariat - IPPUC / SMDT / SMOP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding current and past initiatives related to Climate Change, Disaster Mitigation and their statuses (PlanClima, Civil Defense and Public Works), and visits to Defesa Civil, Pinheirinho and Henry Ford Rivers areas Visit to Cajuru Urban Farm and bus ride (BRT)

- 1st visit to Japan by IPPUC team (14th-27th Nov, 2022)
November 13th, 2022 (arrival in Japan) - November 27th, 2022 (departure from Japan)

Destination		Agenda/Topics
Japanese Central Government Agencies	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Planning Division, City Bureau: trends in implementing smart technologies in Japanese urban planning systems/urban policies Urban Policy Division, City Bureau: actual utilization of "Plateau," simulation using digital twins
	Cabinet Office (Science, Technology and Innovation Promotion Secretariat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current situation and future policies related to public policy promoting Smart Cities in Japan Strategic Innovation Creation Program (SIP) initiatives
Academia	City Planning Institute of Japan CPU (Overseas Urban Development Subcommittee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanging opinions on recent topics related to urban planning issues in both Curitiba and Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPPUC: Recent efforts for sustainable urban development in Curitiba and at IPPUC (Lecture made by IPPUC team on Curitiba initiatives for urban sustainable development) CPIJ: answers and discussion based on questions submitted in advance by IPPUC
	Prof. Hideki Koizumi, University of Tokyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to examples of Japanese community design, Shibuya Data Consortium / Virtual Shibuya initiatives. Joint lecture with those involved with Future Design Shibuya Design
	Prof. Atsushi Deguchi, University of Tokyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prof. Deguchi, Head of UDCK (Urban Design Center Kashiwa-no-ha), explained UDCK's concept, overview when visiting UDCK
	Prof. Fumihiko Nakamura, University of Tokyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation from Prof. Nakamura, who has visited Curitiba more than 20 times (theme: hopes for Curitiba) Discussion based on Prof. Nakamura's presentation
Local Governments (Municipalities)	Shibuya City & Future Design Shibuya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Shibuya City's Co-creation Hub and City Dashboard initiatives Introduction to examples of Japanese community design, Shibuya Data Consortium/Virtual Shibuya initiatives Site-tour of central Shibuya/re-development examples

	Saitama City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Saitama City's disaster preparedness initiatives, disaster response room, operations room Lecture of Curitiba team on Curitiba: a way to a Smart City & participation and networking at Saitama City E-KIZUNA Summit (Cities: Freiburg and Nuremberg - Germany; Barcelona - Spain; Pilsen - Czech Republic; Malmö - Sweden; Saitama and Matsuyama - Japan)
	Yokohama City & Yokohama SDGs Design Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project that supports promotion of SDGs in the private sector through the Yokohama SDGs Design Center (jointly founded/managed by Yokohama/private sector) Cooperation between industry, government and academia initiatives for sustainable community revitalization by resolving issues caused by an aging society at Kamigo Neopolis (suburban housing complex) Technical visit to Kamigo Neopolis
	Maebashi City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint public / private urban planning with the theme of well-being/Mebuku Ground (company founded on Oct. 6th, 2022, via investment from the City and private sector to advance new urban planning using the power of digital) initiatives in Maebashi City Introduction to services (Maebashi ID, MaeMaaS) using digital infrastructure Introduction to initiatives in Maebashi City urban transit, urban development
Others (Private Sector / 3 rd Party, etc.)	"Kashiwa-no-ha" in Kashiwa City (UDCK, Mitsui Fudosan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kashiwa-no-ha Smart City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Collaboration mechanisms for industry, government and academia (UDCK) ➢ Eco-friendly initiatives (e.g., smart energy management systems) ➢ Initiatives for health and longevity (services to deal with aging society, life science innovation) ➢ Open innovation lab (new industry creation) ➢ Use of data platforms, AI cameras/sensors
	"Haneda Innovation City" in Ota City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In area adjoining Haneda Airport, initiatives with the goal of local economy revitalization and improving international competitiveness, and the below "new industry creation/transmission point" (Haneda Innovation City) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Public/private collaboration mechanisms and business model ➢ Innovative initiatives (development of infrastructure to link spatial information data, autonomous driving, robotics proof-of-concept, etc.)

◇ 2nd visit to Japan by IPPUC team (5th - 16th June 2023)

June 4th, 2023 (arrival in Japan) - June 17th, 2023 (departure from Japan)

Destination		Agenda/Topics
Central Government Agencies	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan Central Government initiative to promote Green Infrastructure and examples of actual implementation Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform (GIPF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Overview of the platform ➢ Activities of the platform's subcommittees
Local Governments (Municipalities / States)	Yokohama City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on "Yokohama action plan on global warming countermeasures" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Historical background of Yokohama's action plan to fight against global warming

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Action plan initiatives • Lecture on inland flood mitigation measures, use of Green Infrastructure and sewage/drainage treatment planning and management regarding flooding control • Technical visit to Grand Mall Park to learn about aspects of Yokohama's green infrastructure
	Matsuyama City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matsuyama City's countermeasures for global warming and Nakajima Smart Island Project • Disaster countermeasures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regional disaster prevention plans ➤ Hazard maps created based on the Flood Prevention Act ➤ Family Disaster Prevention Action Plan and App (My Timeline) • Smart City Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overview of smart city projects • Introduction of UDCM (Urban Design Center Matsuyama) • Courtesy meeting with the Deputy Mayor
	Takamatsu City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takamatsu Smart City Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information collection and platform design specialized for disaster prevention ➤ Collaboration and sharing of Takamatsu City's platform with other municipalities • Digitalization of city planning information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "My Safety Map" service that provides information on water levels from water volume sensors, flooding status in underpasses, evacuation centers, and regional roads • NEC Corporation lecture: Takamatsu City Data Collaboration Platform (FIWARE)
	Osaka Prefecture (43 municipalities are part of Osaka Prefecture. The prefectural Government provides support for all municipalities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osaka's Smart City initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smart City Strategy Department ➤ Super City Project (aiming to improve the quality of life of citizens and to strengthen the city competitiveness by engaging in various advanced services): regulatory reform is being considered for promoting various projects in the Umekita area of Yumeshima, the host city of the World Expo ➤ Smart City "Osaka Wide Area Data Collaboration exchange Platform" - ORDEN (Osaka My Portal) ➤ Osaka Smart Senior Life Project / Digital Health for older people: On-demand transportation, health management App ➤ Osaka Smart City Partners Forum (OSPF): 22 projects are underway with eight themes and 16 municipalities inside of Osaka Pref. older people
	Kobe City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Kobe Rivers Projects: re-routing works to protect the town that was developing at the time from repeated flooding events • Introduction to the basics of the flood control in Kobe • Water Disaster Preparation Soft Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazard Map ➤ River Monitoring Cameras ➤ Educations at Elementary Schools • Measures against flooding in urban areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sewage System in Kobe ➤ Storm water trunk and pumping stations • Insite visit to the Nakatottei Pumping Station and Higashi-Kawasaki Pumping Station

	Hyogo Prefecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecture on Hyogo Prefecture Regional Disaster Prevention Planning Lecture on Welfare Evacuation Centers (evacuation shelters for children, older people, and people with disability) Lecture on the Disaster Relief Act Older people
	Kakogawa City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Kakogawa's Smart City initiatives aiming at improving well-being Lecture on Kakogawa's "mimamori" cameras and advanced "mimamori" cameras Introduction of "Kakogawa App" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Function as BLE monitoring tag detector ➤ Function as push notifications of important announcements from the city Report on the use of DECIDIM (An open-source participatory democracy platform, first developed in Barcelona) Data utilization through API linkage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Real-time data from river monitoring cameras and water level data across cities in Hyogo Prefecture ➤ Small size / "One-coin size" flooding sensors Introduction of Future Smart City Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Advanced "mimamori" cameras with 3D city models ➤ AI-equipped surveillance cameras ➤ Bike share for older people (equipped with sensors/detectors) Courtesy meeting with the Mayor Lecture from Curitiba Team on Curitiba Initiatives for Urban Sustainable Development to Kakogawa City's Staff
	Himeji City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkable Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Himeji Walkability Plan ➤ The renovation of the station square ➤ Walkable promotion plan and basic policy Measures to prevent flooding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Himeji Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan <p>Courtesy meeting with the Mayor</p>
Others (Private Sector / 3 rd Party, etc.)	UR (Otokoyama Housing Complex in Kyoto Prefecture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Urban Renaissance (UR) Project as a regional medical and welfare hub Lectures on welfare-related initiatives at Otokoyama Housing Complex Presentation of the UR Regional Welfare Center concept Insite Visit to Otokoyama Housing Complex, Community Center and apartment unit

◇ 2nd visit to Curitiba (1st -7th July, 2023)

July 1st, 2023 (arrival in Curitiba) - July 7th, 2023 (departure from Curitiba)

Destination		Agenda/Topics
IPPUC	Disaster Management / Aging Population - Collaboration entities: Hypervisor Coordinator, and relevant entities of IPPUC and City Hall of Curitiba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working Groups on policy recommendations, each for Aging Society, Data Platform, and Disaster Management Visits to sport facilities (Osvaldo Cruz and Ouvidor Pardino Squares), Cajuru Urban Farm and SisAAPrev (Disaster Alert and Prevention System) initiatives, Botanical Garden, Evacuation Simulation at Municipal Elementary School Senador Enéas Faria The 2nd Joint-Coordination Committee

✧ 3rd visit to Curitiba (18th - 22th September, 2023)

September 17th, 2023 (arrival in Curitiba) - September 22nd, 2023 (departure from Curitiba)

Destination		Agenda/Topics
CURITIBA	Presentations on Curitiba and Himeji at IPPUC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Curitiba City (IPPUC) • Introduction of Himeji City (Himeji City)
	Policy Recommendations Seminar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar for local stakeholders to present and discuss the results/ output of the Project
	Lectures on City Planning and Smart City Initiatives at IPPUC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture by Dr. Ishida on City Planning and Smart City Initiatives • Lecture on Curitiba Smart City and the Urban Hypervisor • Lecture on Curitiba Climate Action Plan
	Various sites to understand the overview of Curitiba's urban planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escola de Sustentabilidade, Panoramic Tower, Barigui Park and Japan Square • Downtown walking visit: historical area and walkability/ bike projects • Civil Defense and Urban Farm • URBS: transport lecture and ride on BRT • Courtesy meeting with the Mayor.

✧ 3rd visit to Japan (2nd - 6th October, 2023)

September 28th, 2023 (arrival in Japan) - October 8th, 2023 (departure from Curitiba)

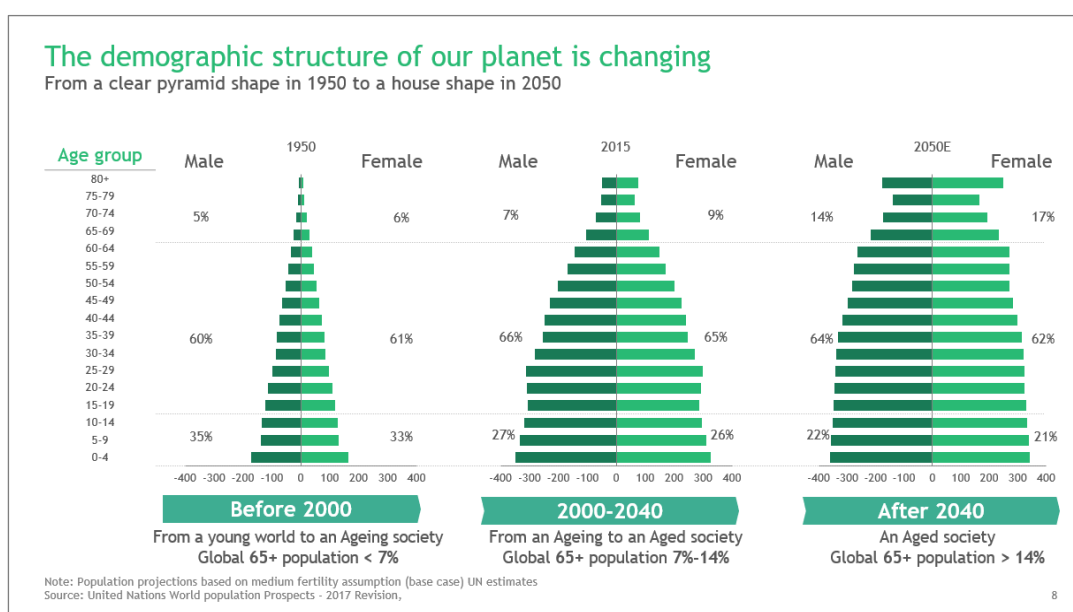
Destination		Agenda/Topics
Academia	City Planning Institute of Japan (meeting was held at JICA HQ)	Presentation of the Policy Recommendations and opinion exchanges
Local government (municipalities)	Kakogawa city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site visits to the Kakogawa riverbed, the Kakogawa Station area, and the Kako Bus route to understand the urban planning • Site visits for smart city initiatives: mimamori cameras, mimamori BLE tags, and DECIDIM • Courtesy visit to the Mayor of Kakogawa
	Himeji city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site visits to Himeji Castle and Koko-en Garden • Opinion exchange and courtesy visit to the Mayor of Himeji
	Kyoto prefecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy visit to the Deputy Governor of Kyoto
Public audience	KYOTO SMART CITY EXPO 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of urban planning and smart city initiatives of Curitiba and Himeji • Presentation of the Policy Recommendations

1.2 Global significance of the three selected topics

- As described in item 1.1, the Project focuses on the three topics, namely, Aging Society, Disaster Management and Data Platforms. These topics are not only quite relevant to Japanese experiences and the current situation in Curitiba, but also are attracting significant attention as notable global trends. This section briefly introduces the global trends around the three topics to display their significance.

- Aging Society

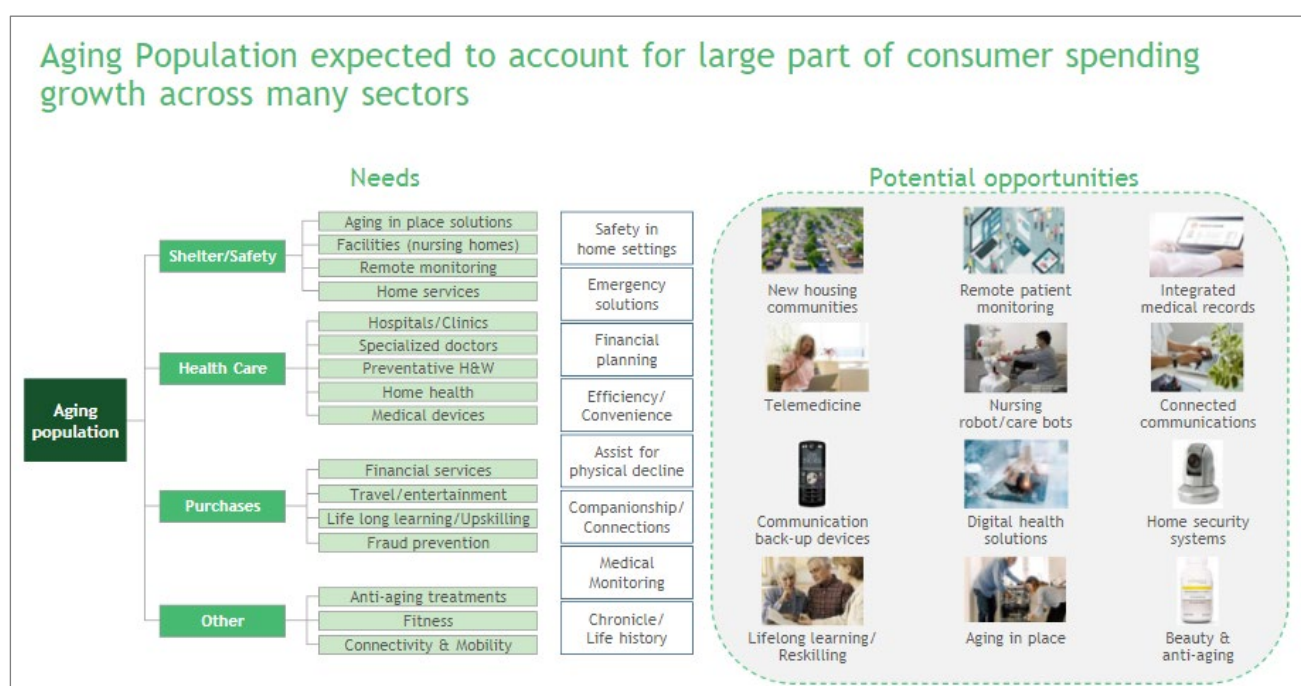
- ✧ Global landscape is undergoing a transformative shift, deviating from historical periods of population expansion. This transformation is driven by an unprecedented surge in the older population. Research forecasts that by 2050, the population aged 65 and above will reach 1.6 billion globally, constituting about 15% of the total population. This significant increase from 0.8 billion in 2022, comprising 9.7%, underscores the magnitude of this demographic shift.



- ✧ In society, a comprehensive policy approach to address this shifting demographic is crucial. The challenges posed by an aging society are wide-ranging, including a shrinking workforce and a reduction in economic scale. However, there are also numerous opportunities associated with an aging population as shown in the chart below. The older people are the result of critical gains in human development: they live longer because they have better health conditions, a higher scholarship, and were protagonists of the cultural, social, political, economic and technological changes that have taken place over the last century. Today, older people are a heterogeneous group and an important source of care and support for family members (especially children and people with disability), as skilled professionals and as active community members. Changes in the population's age structure indicates that older people are taking part in the job market for longer and, therefore, acknowledgement of their various professional capacities is crucial, since expertise is cumulative (it results from knowledge and experience) and they need to be recognized as such.
- ✧ Consequently, cities, services, workplaces and housings need to be prepared to take advantage of this potential. Taking the example that in Curitiba, in 30 years' time, the older people will have an average of 13.3 years of schooling, similar to that of developed countries. Education is pervasive: studies show that the higher the schooling, the better the socio-economic conditions in general, but is worth highlighting the effects on this population's health: older people with at least 9 years of schooling have 3 times less

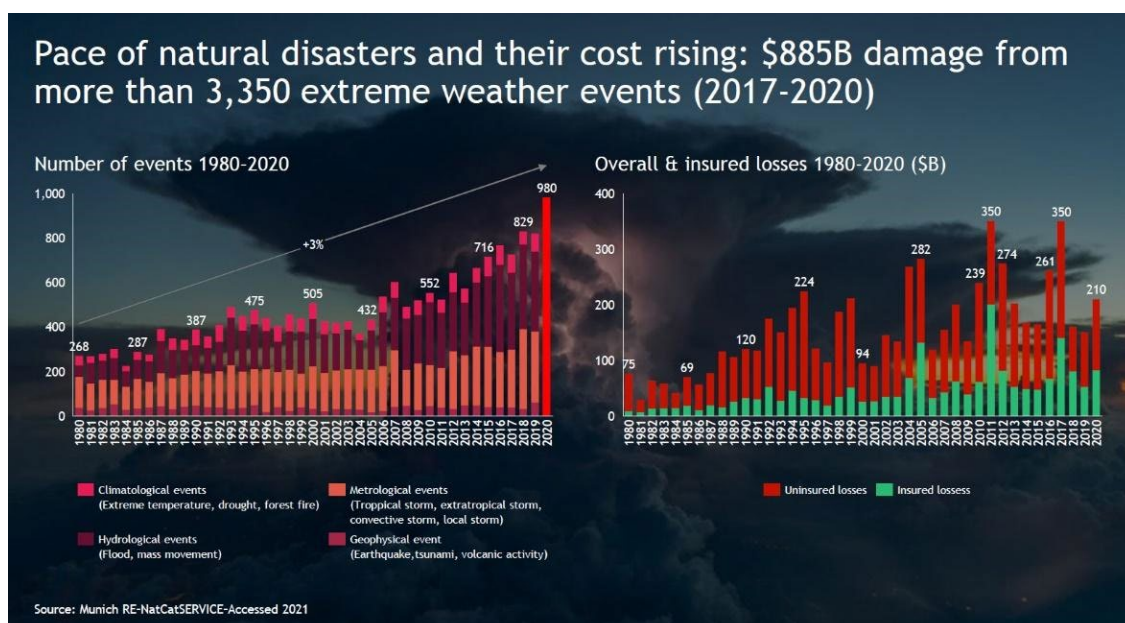
constraints in activities of daily living than those with no schooling at all. In other words, despite the ageing of the population, if it takes place while ensuring quality of life, the whole city can benefit from their active contribution to communities and local economies.

- ✧ Among the opportunities it stands out a rapidly increasing demand for innovative solutions to provide reliable safety and shelter for the aging population including remote monitoring and home services. Additionally, HealthTech could lead to more efficient health management for older people and improved access to medical services. These advancements in technology, products / services, and social systems related to the older people can be anticipated. They are essential components in realizing a smart and sustainable society.



- Disaster management

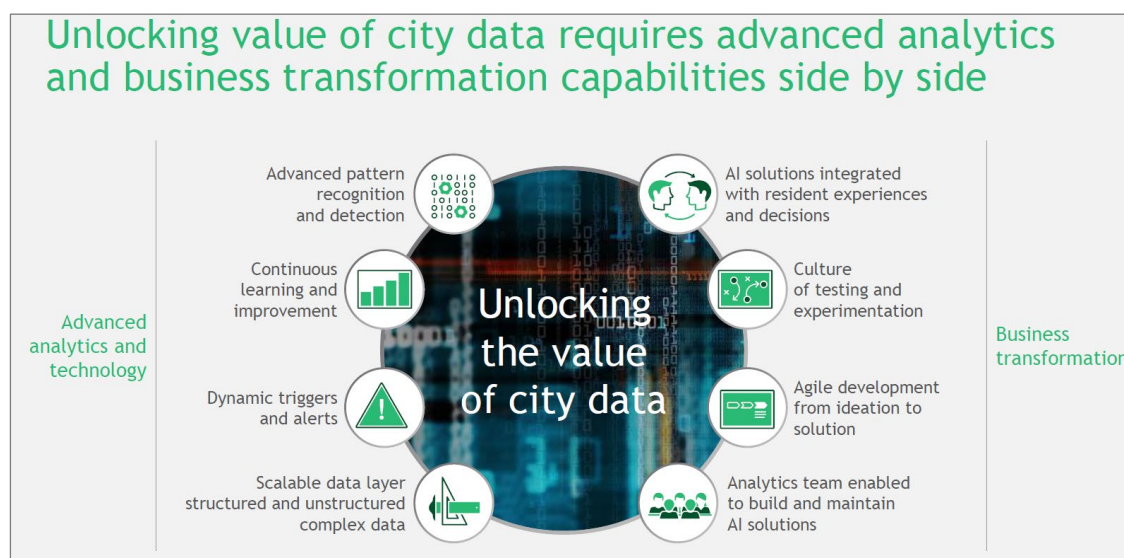
- ✧ Climate uncertainties resonate on a global scale, as evidenced by staggering statistics. Over the years 2017 to 2020, more than 3,350 extreme weather events led to \$885 billion in damages worldwide. The toll is stark: 8,200 lives were lost in 2020 due to 980 natural disasters, including a \$6.8 billion loss from the "derecho" event in the US on August 10th, 2020.



- ✧ Experts project that these trends will persist. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Sixth Assessment Report predicts a sea level rise of over 1.01 meters by the next century, annual projected damages of \$1 trillion due to extreme weather events, and significant disruptions from rising sea levels in major cities within 50 years. This has thrust climate resilience onto the global agenda, reflected in initiatives like the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
 - ✧ By prioritizing climate resilience, society can take proactive measures to safeguard its residents and natural resources. Implementing sustainable land use practices, promoting reforestation efforts, and improving infrastructure resilience can collectively reduce the vulnerability of the community to these challenges. Moreover, such efforts align with global agendas, enhancing the municipality's reputation as a responsible steward of the environment while contributing to the broader global efforts to combat climate change.
 - ✧ Ultimately, enhancing climate resilience not only ensures the well-being of the municipality's residents but also showcases its commitment to sustainable development and environmental preservation on a global stage. By addressing the pressing issue of climate change and disaster management at a local level, it can make a significant impact and inspire positive change within its borders and beyond.
- Data platform
 - ✧ The emergence of data platforms as a global trend is reshaping the landscape of how information is collected, analyzed, and utilized. No longer confined to individual organizations, data platforms have transcended industry boundaries to become an essential tool for governments and companies alike in navigating the complexities of the modern digital age.
 - ✧ This global shift towards data platforms is propelled by the recognition that data is not just a resource - it's a currency that holds the potential to drive innovation, inform decision-making, and address complex challenges that span geographical and sectoral

divides. These platforms provide a centralized hub for aggregating diverse datasets, making it possible to derive insights that were previously hidden within siloed sources.

- ✧ Crucially, the reach of data platforms extends far beyond the private sector. Governments across the globe are harnessing the power of these platforms to enhance public services, optimize resource allocation, and improve citizen engagement. From disaster management to urban planning, data-driven insights empower governments to make informed, evidence-based decisions that benefit their constituents.
- ✧ Moreover, the collaborative nature of data platforms facilitates international cooperation on a scale previously unimaginable. Researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders from around the world can access shared datasets, accelerating progress in areas like healthcare, climate resilience, and social development. By breaking down data barriers and promoting cross-border collaboration, data platforms are contributing to a more connected and knowledge-driven global community.
- ✧ While the data platform poses massive potential for municipalities, unlocking the potential requires unconventional capabilities in terms of advanced analytics and technology and business transformation (the way they operate and organize themselves), as shown in the chart below. Many municipalities across the globe including Japanese cities and City of Curitiba are in the process of building these capabilities through trials and errors.



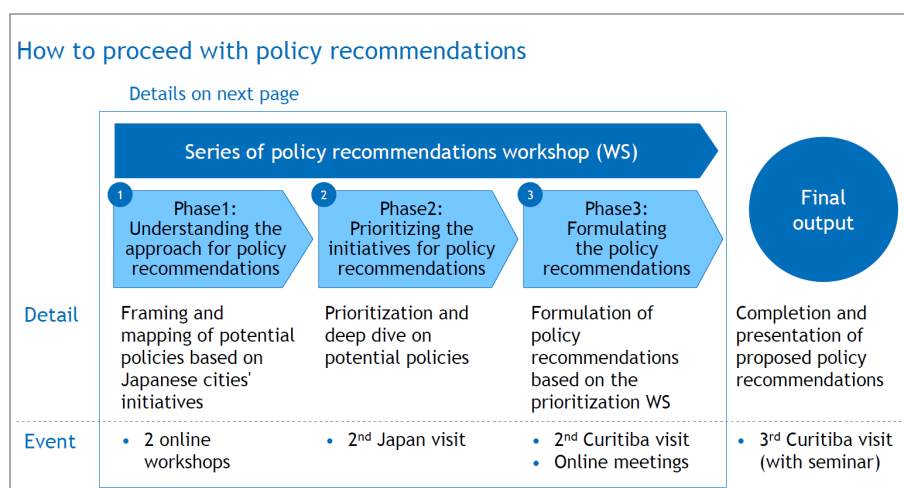
1.3 Definition and nature of the Policy Recommendations

- In the Project Purpose, Outputs and Activities above, the term ‘Policies’ has been used and it was imperative for key stakeholders of the Project to have the same understanding on what the term actually means. For this purpose, during the 1st visit to Curitiba in May 2023, the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) discussed the definition of the terms ‘Policies’ and agreed as following:
 - ✧ The term “the policies” includes any initiatives, projects/programs and/or policies that will be introduced based on a wide range of knowledge that IPPUC will gain during the course of this Project.

- Also, during the 2nd visit to Japan in June 2023, IPPUC/JICA/JICA Expert team discussed and agreed on the nature of the Policy Recommendations from the Project as ‘the recommendations jointly elaborated by the JICA Expert Team (BCG) and IPPUC’ with the following characteristics:
 - ✧ Outside-in recommendation considering relevant initiatives in Japan.
 - ✧ JICA Expert team may include ambitious initiatives with a longer-term perspective in the Policy Recommendations.
 - ✧ Policy Recommendations does not require formal approval by the decision makers at municipality of Curitiba during this Project period.

1.4 Approach for developing Policy Recommendations

- IPPUC team and JICA Expert team worked on the Policy Recommendations from March 2023 with the 3-phase approach described in the chart below and held multiple workshops and meetings (both online and presential) to ensure strong alignment on the contents of the recommendations.



- In those workshops, JICA Expert team prepared framework and initial ideas on the Policy Recommendations and IPPUC team provided feedback in an iterative and collaborative way.
- Key inputs for the Policy Recommendations include: a) Current situation of Curitiba on the three priority areas (namely 1) Aging Society; 2) Disaster Management; and 3) Data Platform); and b) Key learning from Japanese cases that have been acquired through the two Japan visits as well as the multiple discussion with the JICA Expert team.
- The following team members have contributed to the formulation of the Policy Recommendations:
 - ✧ IPPUC/Curitiba City Government
 - Mr. JAMUR Luiz Fernando de Souza, President, IPPUC
 - Mr. BINDO Ricardo Antônio de Almeida, Advisor to the President, Presidency, IPPUC
 - Ms. VALLICELLI Liana, Director of Information, Information Department, IPPUC
 - Ms. BIM Celia Regina, Director of Projects, Projects Department, IPPUC
 - Mr. SCHMEISKE Oscar Ricardo Macedo, Coordinator, Research and Information System, Information Department, IPPUC

- Ms. POPP Rosane Amélia dos Santos, External Affairs Coordinator, Information Department, IPPUC
 - Ms. MEDEIROS Gisele Rosário, Architect and Urban Planner/IPPUC's Coordinator for Municipal Plan on Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change, Planning Department, Land Use Sector, IPPUC
 - Mr. MEYER Mauricio Gomes, Civil Engineer, Planning Department, Land Use Sector, IPPUC
 - Ms. HAYASHIDA Érika Haruno, Social Worker, Socioeconomic Sector, Information Department, IPPUC
 - Ms. MORAES Daniele Coutinho, Architect and Urban Planner, External Affairs Coordination, IPPUC
 - Mr. EHMKE Felipe Maia, Climate Change Department Director, Municipal Secretariat of Environment, Curitiba City Hall
 - Mr. BRASIL Jean, Works and Services Superintendent, Municipal Secretariat of Environment, Curitiba City Hall
 - Ms. SCHMIDLIN Ana Carolina, Advisor for the Secretary, Municipal Secretariat of Environment, Curitiba City Hall
 - Mr. RIBEIRO Nelson de Lima, Civil Defense Coordinator, Municipal Secretariat of Social Defense and Traffic, Curitiba City Hall
- ✧ JICA/Expert team
- Mr. MUROOKA Naomichi, Deputy Director General, Infrastructure Management Department, JICA
 - Mr. ONO Tomohiro, Senior Director, Urban and Regional Development Group, Infrastructure Management Department, JICA
 - Ms. KUBO Ayako, Deputy Director, Urban and Regional Development Group, Infrastructure Management Department, JICA
 - Mr. YAMADA Takayoshi, Associate Expert, Urban and Regional Development Group, Infrastructure Management Department, JICA
 - Mr. ISHIHARA Katsuya, National Staff, JICA Brasilia office
 - Dr. HAMURA Masaki, Lead Consultant, JICA Expert team
 - Mr. OIKAWA Takeshi, Sub-lead Consultant, JICA Expert team
 - Mr. NOJIMA Fumiaki, Consultant, JICA Expert team
- ✧ Also, the Japanese Project Advisory Committee chaired by Dr. ISHIDA Haruo provided inputs and support for the overall implementation of the Project including the Policy Recommendations.

2 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 List of proposed Policy Recommendations for the three priority topics

As a result of workshops, the following nine initiatives from three areas have been identified as the high priority initiatives that constitute the Policy Recommendations.

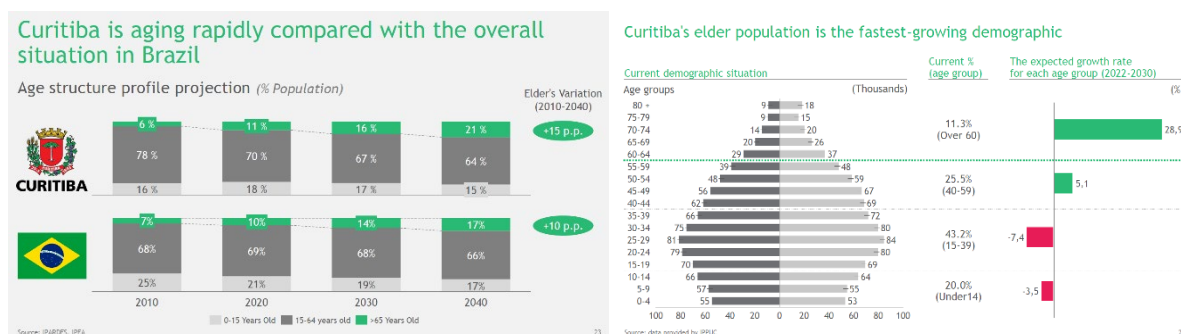
Areas	No	Policy Recommendations
Aging Society	1	Data integration of municipal public services to the Citizen ID to enhance convenience and well-being
	2	Renovation and revitalization of public spaces to promote a diverse, thriving and age-friendly city, improving accessibility with intergenerational environments
	3	To develop strategies to implement an affordable housing rental program including access to various public services
Disaster Management	4	Structuring the PlanClima external governance framework, including the participation of various actors
	5	To foster green infrastructure projects in public bodies and private sector, through public-private collaboration via Carbon Market and Green Bonds
	6	Provide information and alerts on disaster, ensuring understanding of the actions that should be taken in response to extreme events (risk map, emergency routes and self-help), and to implement the "Resilient Family Program"
Data Platform	7	To implement the Urban Hypervisor as a data integration platform for solving problems and monitoring municipal actions
	8	Customization of an open data platform to connect the various sensors, cameras, Apps, etc., located throughout the city
	9	Consolidate "Virtual Curitiba" as an urban planning digital tool, improving the GeoCuritiba system focusing in modeling and simulations

In the following sections, these recommendations are further elaborated by the thematic area.

2.2 Aging Society

2.2.1 Current Situation in Curitiba

- ✧ *Aging population rate advancing early versus national rate:* The aging rate (65+) in Curitiba was estimated to be 11% in 2020, which is not particularly high compared to the national rate of 10% in Brazil. However, by 2040, the aging rate in Curitiba is estimated to be 21%, compared to only 17% for the nation as a whole, indicating the need to prepare for the future aging of the population.



- ✧ *Barrier-free community development and improved wellbeing:* Curitiba downtown area has been developed in the way of human-centered design as can be seen on XV de Novembro Street and other pedestrian-oriented areas, which started to be implemented as of the 70's. Further development of barrier-free urban environment is needed, which will allow the older people to go out and improve wellbeing through safe walking around the city.
- ✧ *Citizen ID system is in place:* Curitiba has installed "e-cidadão", a local system of personal identification that allows access to several public services and intends to promote integration and citizen involvement.

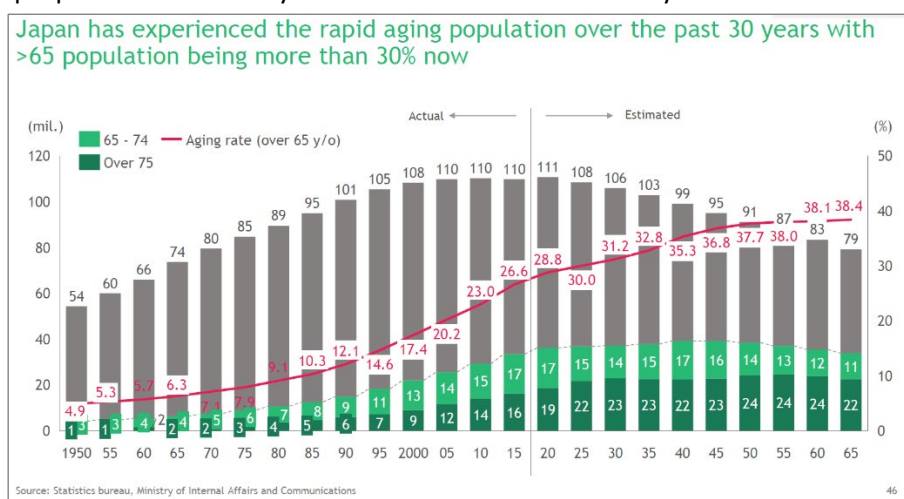
2.2.2 On-going initiatives by Curitiba and challenges faced

- ✧ Curitiba has initiated and operationalized a wide range of municipal services including the following:
 - 108 municipal Primary Health Centers in the City, and a dedicated Hospital to older people - Hospital do Idoso.
 - The Primary Health Centers offer low complexity medical procedures and provide homecare services for patients who are unable to come to the Health Centers.
 - The City also provides several well-being services such as sport classes, leisure and cultural events, free transportation for people aged 65+, community groups and other welfare activities.
- ✧ Curitiba provides citizens with a Healthcare Application - Saúde-Já, which offers functions such as medical consultation, vaccination, and health guidance.
- ✧ While the City has been making a continuous stride to improve well-being, there is an increasing need for accessibility to the City's general and social welfare services such as education, medical care, transportation, and others, while implementing new services for the new demands that will come from the aging society.

- ✧ Although ID system has already been developed and applied to the healthcare App, ID has not been fully integrated with other services that the City has provided. For this integration, there are measures to be taken to protect the confidentiality, privacy, security and integrity of personal data.
- ✧ In addition, it is not straightforward to secure a budget to keep a physical and social barrier-free environment and accessibility to the social services, particularly for those who are living in low-income social housing, to age in place, for as long as possible.
- ✧ Urban planning in Curitiba aims to make a city that works for everyone. Consequently, the approach must be comprehensive, to be better for each and every citizen.

2.2.3 Key learnings from Japanese case studies

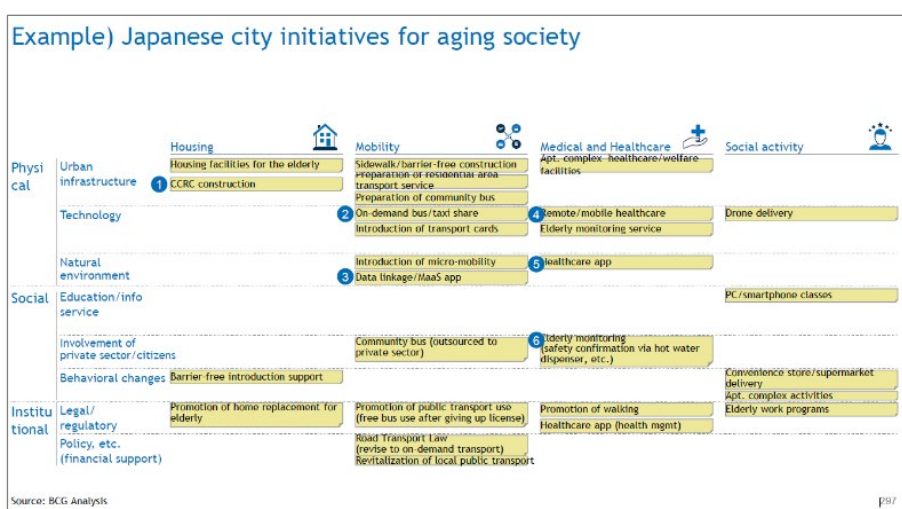
- ✧ Japan has been experiencing an unprecedented aging society over the past 30 years, whereby the proportion of over 65 years old is more than 30% today.



- ✧ In Japan, national and prefectural governments set overall policy for dealing with the aging society, while the municipality handles actual initiatives to address various issues arising from the aging society and some municipalities have been introducing smart/digital initiatives.
- ✧ Various case studies have been introduced to IPPUC team through the 1st Curitiba visit, 1st and 2nd Japan visits, and potentially relevant initiatives for Curitiba have been identified (see the charts below for examples of case studies and list of relevant initiatives).



Challenges	Category	Solution	Area	High priority for Curitiba
Ensure accessibility to transportation	Mobility	AI On-Demand Responsive Bus Service	1 Toyoake, Aichi	●
			2 Shiojiri, Nagano	●
		Electronic Wheelchair-sharing	3 Fujisawa, Kanagawa	●
		Mobile app for Traffic Signal Management	4 Aichi	● ☆
		MaaS app	5 Maebashi, Gunma	● ☆
Ensure accessibility to healthcare	Healthcare		6 Makuhari, Chiba	●
		Utilization of Big Data to Improve Transportations	7 Japan	●
			8 Panama	●
		Remote Healthcare Service	9 Ina, Nagano	●
		Personalized Healthcare app	10 Kashiwanoha, Chiba	● ☆
Ensure accessibility to public/essential service	Public services	Watching over/Security system	11 Fujieda, Shizuoka	● ☆
		E-government	12 Estonia	●
	Community	Online Applications of (some) Public Services	13 Shibuya	●
		Digital Equity in Education for the Elders	14 Singapore	●
		Delivery Service by Drones	15 Ina, Nagano	●



✧ Through research and discussion at the 1st and 2nd Japan visits, the following examples were identified as most relevant for Curitiba:

1) MaeMaaS – ID Connection with "My Number" in Maebashi City, Gunma Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Aging society

Maebashi City, Gunma Prefecture

Overview: MaeMaaS - ID Connection with "My Number"

- Maebashi city offers its MaaS service called "MaeMaaS" that enables users to plan, book and pay for multiple types of mobility within an app.
- Maebashi introduces some features to make the service successful and convenient for all users, including the elders of the city:
 - Data protection: the app only accepts identification with a 'My Number', which is a relocated social security and tax number for all individuals in Japan to protect personal information
 - Inclusive/Elder friendly service: for those who are not familiar with digital tools, the city offers a face-to-face booking service

Only national identification numbers are accepted

The city's face-to-face service counter to help those who are familiar with using smartphones book tickets

Implications for Curitiba

- Data protection should always come first collecting personal data in a secure, compliant manner
- Inclusive/Elder friendly service models is essential to enable the elders to access the service adequately via face-to-face communication

Source: [Webpage of Maebashi city government](#).


2) Urban Renaissance Otokoyama Housing Complex in Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Aging society

Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture (UR Otokoyama Housing Complex)

Overview: UR Otokoyama Housing Complex

- In UR's initiatives of "Community Comprehensive Care System" aiming for the establishment of bases for regional medical care and welfare, UR promote the development of housing, facilities, and services necessary for the community by utilizing housing complexes as a "community resource" in cooperation and collaboration with community partners.
- The initiatives' success is based on the following factors:
 - **Mixed Community:** Utilizing the developed complexes as a "community resource" for regional medical care and welfare .
 - **Leasing of sites & facilities:** Promoting improvements to community health and wellness facilities by attracting them to the complex's leased sites and facilities.



Implications for Curitiba

1. A mixed community is the basis for maintaining diverse, thriving, age-friendly, and intergenerational environments.
2. Leasing of sites & facilities for medical & welfare facilities is essential not just to create Mixed Community, but also to secure resources to maintain the welfare services to the residents.

Source: Urban Renaissance's brochure on Initiatives for the Establishment of Bases for Regional Medical Care and Welfare. Please see Appendix for the above two examples for clearer images.

2.2.4 Proposed New Initiatives

Based on the key learnings from Japanese cases as well as the specific situation and challenges in Curitiba nowadays, the following three initiatives are proposed as policy recommendations.

New initiative 1: Data integration of municipal public services to the Citizen ID to enhance convenience and well-being

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - To develop and integrate digital city government services for citizens along with the implementation of the Citizen ID System, enabling direct access to city services such as education, healthcare, transportation, etc.
 - The Citizen ID system and digital services must be user-friendly to ensure accessibility for the various users, specially the older people and people with disability.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (by 2024): To develop a dissemination plan to widen the adoption of the Citizen ID System and connected digital services (public and private).
 - Conduct more in-depth case studies on citizen ID systems (e.g. Maebashi City).
 - ✧ In the case of Maebashi City, there are several services launched in education (e-learning), healthcare, and rewards program for citizens' social welfare activities. Maebashi City's 'Mebuku ID' verified the identity of the customer by linking with his/her own number, it is necessary to consider how eKYC should be done in conjunction with the CPF, or whether other methods need to be considered.
 - Cost: Resources for Research & Planning.
 - Mid to Long-term (by 2028): Implementation of data integration of the system & services
 - To work with ICI (Institute of Intelligent Cities), an incorporated non-profit organization to develop the ID system and services.
 - System & Service integration between the departments in Curitiba/IPPUC

- Cost: System & service development cost.
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC coordinates the overall project management and the City of Curitiba will take related actions.

New initiative 2: Renovation and revitalization of public spaces to promote a diverse, thriving and age-friendly city, improving accessibility with intergenerational environments

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - To renew, renovate, and revitalize existing public spaces to age-friendly spaces, to promote citizens' walkability, well-being, and enjoyment.
 - To increase accessibility to services, particularly medical and social welfare services for the independence of the older people.
 - To secure locations for social activities for the residents to keep the community dynamic for all ages.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (by 2024): To develop comprehensive renovation/revitalization plan referring to the UR case
 - Deep-dive research on UR case
 - ✧ UR's comprehensive plan for "Regional medical and welfare system" which aims to provide access to medical and nursing facilities and retail shops less than 30 minutes from home provides relevant suggestions.
 - ✧ Curitiba needs to study possible tools to promote private sector investment in those areas.
 - Selection of sites/spaces for the initiatives
 - Cost: Resources for Research & Planning
 - Mid-term (by 2028): Physical Development for the 1st pilot case
 - Select 1st case site and secure the budget for the redevelopment
 - Actual development of the site
 - Cost: TBD (depends on the scale of the development plan)
 - Long-term (2028 onward): Roll out across the city
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC coordinates the overall project management and the City of Curitiba will take related actions.

New initiative 3: To develop strategies to implement an affordable housing rental program including access to various public services

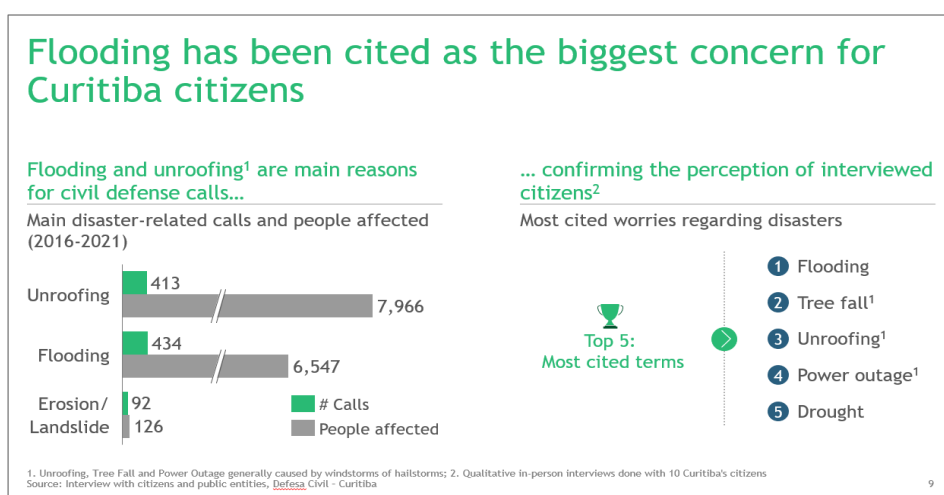
- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - To plan, develop and implement an affordable rental housing program with access to various city government services, to foster aging in place for as long as possible.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (by 2024): Preliminary studies for program planning and development
 - Deep-dive session with UR
 - ✧ The case of UR in Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture, rental income from residents was not the only source of funding for various services; another key to success was the ability to attract the private sector to provide services through the concentration of residents.

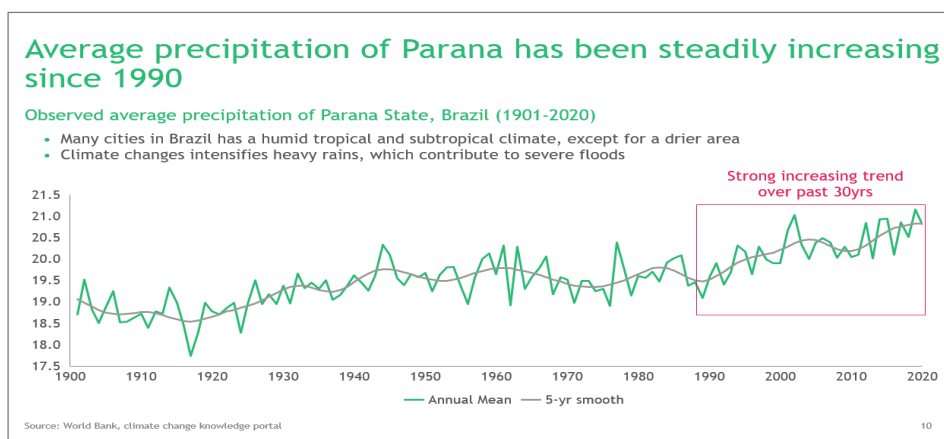
- To articulate with COHAB Curitiba and other related municipal departments to figure out legal restrictions for realization of the program, etc.
 - ✧ Curitiba currently faces limitations and difficulties in providing rental housing. On the other hand, the Master Plan for Curitiba mentions the provision of social rental housing.
- Mid-long term (by 2028): Development of the program
 - Creation of a legal environment for the realization of the program
 - To develop and implement the program
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC coordinates the overall project management and City of Curitiba and COHAB Curitiba will take related actions.

2.3 Disaster Management

2.3.1 Current Situation in Curitiba

- ✧ *Flooding due to overflow of the current micro-drainage system.* Flooding events are caused by micro-drainage system network deterioration, obstructions, and outdated dimensioning, besides a continuous process of land impermeabilization and a higher frequency of heavy rains. Studies carried out by the Municipality of Curitiba (Study of Environmental and Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities and the Climate Risk Assessment) indicate a greater probability of occurrence of extreme events related to heavy rains.
- ✧ *Flooding due to overflow of main rivers and streams in the city (macro-drainage):* This type of incident, in Curitiba, has been occurring more intensively in the last years, mainly as a result of climate change. Solutions based on gray infrastructure haven't been presented effective and cost-efficient .





- ✧ *Citizens are not fully prepared for emergent disaster response:* Citizens need to be more engaged and equipped to enhance self-help actions. Regarding citizen real-time disaster information, it is necessary to boost the existing governance framework, especially the communication structure and implement more effective ones. Regarding the information, modeling and infrastructure to address disaster response, while Curitiba City has already started to implement an Alert & Warning System for Disaster Management, there is a need to increase the institutional capacity for data modeling and analysis. Finally, regarding river level monitoring, there is a need to increase the number of sensors.

2.3.2 On-going initiatives by Curitiba and challenges faced

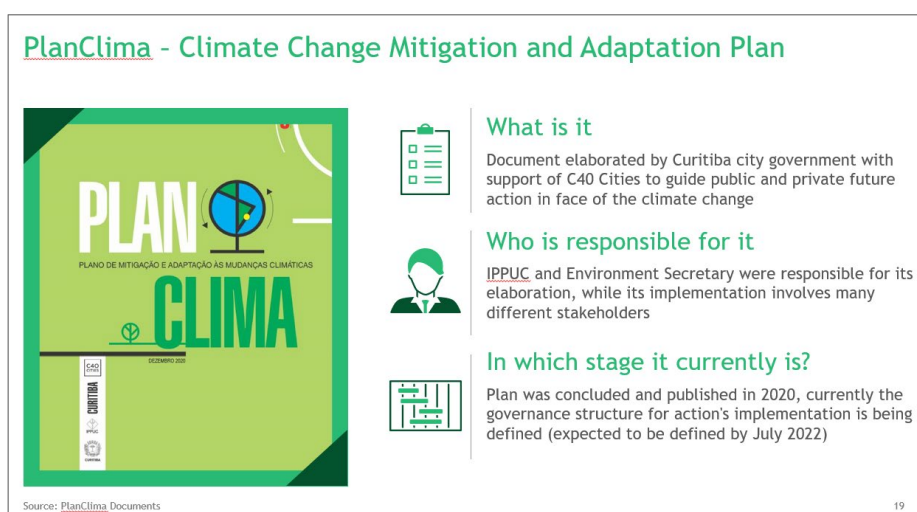
- ✧ Curitiba has planned to mitigate disasters and other impacts associated with global warming for at last 15 years, including the following milestones:
 - Establishment of the Municipal Forum on Climate Change (2009)
 - Development of PlanClima, the City Climate Action Plan that aims to be carbon neutral and resilient by 2050 (2020)
 - Commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and MCR 2030
 - Development and implementation of various actions related to mitigation and adaptation: improvement of the energy efficiency of municipal facilities; Caximba Solar Plant; improving the public transit system with targets for electrifying the public bus fleet BRT East-West and Inter 2; Climate Risk Management Project Bairro Novo do Caximba; Urban Farm Project; SisAAPrev, among others
- ✧ Curitiba requires, according to PlanClima's targets and objectives, to prioritize Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), the change from gray infrastructure only to more green infrastructure.
- ✧ Curitiba needs expanding partnership initiatives with private sectors towards global warming based on PlanClima.
 - Curitiba has launched the PlanClima, implemented the internal governance structure for the Plan implementation, but needs strengthening its external governance structure

- Up to date, risk information, including natural disaster information, has been shared with 200-300K citizens in Curitiba (Citizens' 42 Neighborhood Community Committees receive information on flooding/natural disaster nearby) but not enough for the whole population.

Curitiba City enables its citizens to better deal with flooding through the following measures:

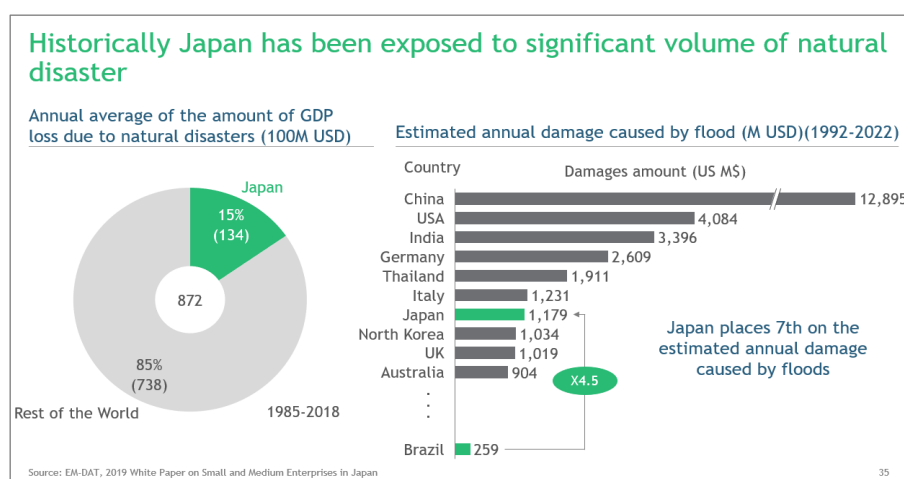
Evacuation training: CPP Program (Programa Conhecer para Prevenir) implemented by the Civil Defense has already provided training and simulations regarding disaster prevention in 185 Elementary Schools and private schools.

Disaster alert system with affordable water level sensors: in Curitiba, Fablab is already developing projects for low-cost sensors under cooperation with academia. Also, LACTEC, one of the largest private research, technology, and innovation centers in Brazil, based in Curitiba, was asked to prepare a proposal for the development of low-cost sensors.

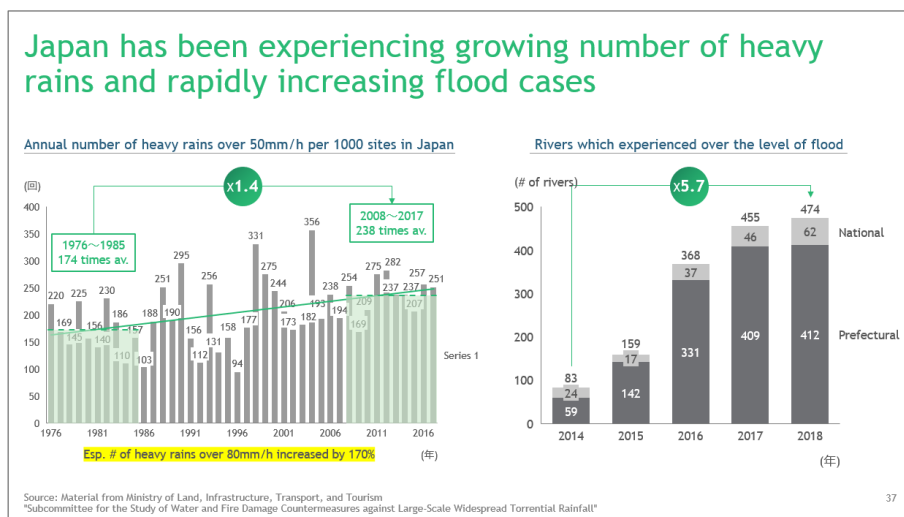
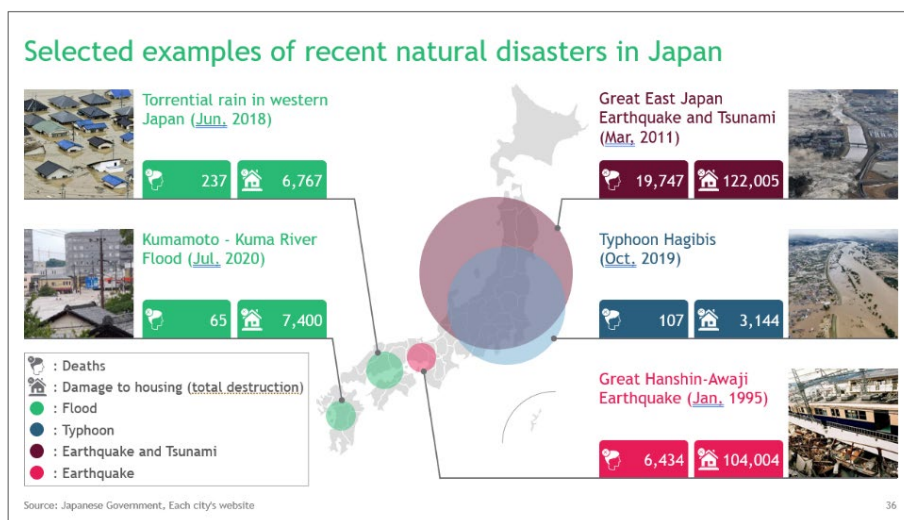


2.3.3 Key learnings from Japanese case studies

- Historically, Japan has been exposed to a significant volume of natural disasters with more than \$1 billion annual damage caused by flooding only.

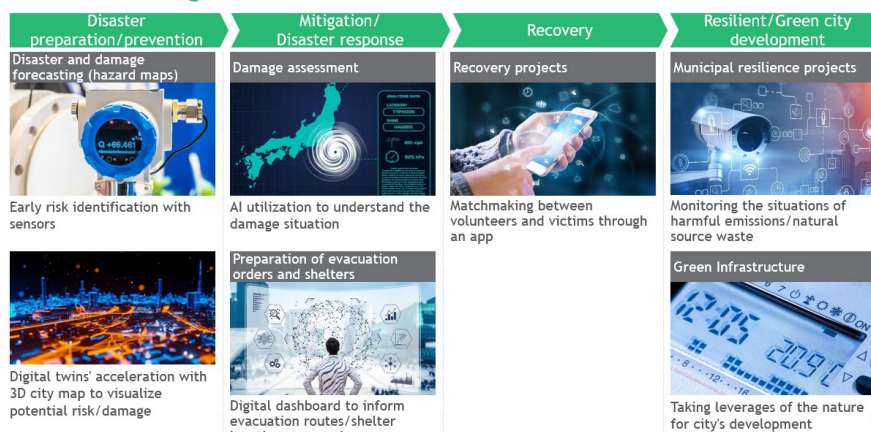


- Recent major natural disasters include flooding, typhoons, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Japan has been experiencing a growing number of heavy rains and rapidly increasing flood cases.



- In Japan, the national government and Prefectures define disaster management plans, while municipalities conduct damage forecasting and prepare for actual evacuation and some municipalities in Japan are introducing digital initiatives on disaster management.
- Various case studies have been introduced to IPPUC team through the 1st Curitiba visit, 1st and 2nd Japan visits, and potentially relevant initiatives for Curitiba have been identified (see the charts below for examples of case studies and list of relevant initiatives).

Some municipalities in Japan are introducing digital initiatives on disaster management



List of other relevant examples on Disaster Prevention/Management

Challenges	Category	Solution	Area	High priority for Curitiba
Disaster Preparation/Prevention	Early Risk Identification	River Level Monitoring and Flood Warning system with sensors	1 Itoshima, Fukuoka	●
	Digital Twins	Evacuation Simulation with 3D City Map	2 Koriyama, Fukushima	●
		Realtime Disaster Dashboard	3 Takamatsu, Kagawa 4 Fujieda, Shizuoka	●
	Awareness	Disaster Awareness Workshops with VR	5 Japan(Nationwide)	●
Mitigation & Disaster Response	Disaster Alert	Alerts via Hard/Soft Ways of Communication	6 Hitoyoshi, Kumamoto	●
	Info Sharing to the Affected	Disaster Preparedness App	7 Japan(Nationwide)	●
		App to Identify Potential Risks of Flood	8 Japan(Nationwide)	●
	Disaster Impact Analysis with Digital Tools	Disaster Management through AI	9 Oita	●
Recovery	Local empowerment	Disaster Management through drones	10 Sadamisaki, Ehime	●
	Volunteer encouragement	Community Based Victim Care	11 Ishinomaki, Miyagi	●
		Volunteer matchmaking and insurance	12 Japan(Nationwide)	●
Resilient - Green city Development	City Planning	City visions & Goals Setting	13 Barcelona	●
	Implementation System	Green Infrastructure	14 Kashiwanoha, Chiba	●
		Circular economy	15 Futakotamagawa, Tokyo	●
		Monitoring and Evaluation	16 Freiburg, Germany	●
			17 Portland, US	●
			18 Copenhagen	●

✧ Through JICA & IPPUC Cooperation research and discussion at the 1st and 2nd Japan visits have identified the following examples as most relevant for Curitiba.

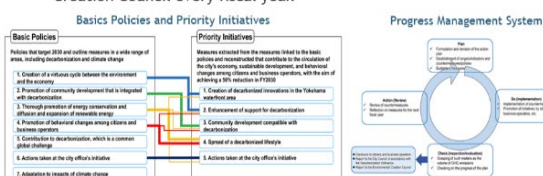
1) Yokohama City Action Plan for Global Warming in Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Overview: Yokohama City Action Plan for Global Warming

- Yokohama City prioritizes 5 initiatives, which are linked to the basic policies that contribute to the circulation of the city's economy, sustainable development, and behavioral changes among citizens and business operators, with the aim of achieving a 50% reduction in FY2030.
- Key learnings from the case of Yokohama include:
 - Detailed Plan:** Yokohama City defines targeted KPIs and specific actions, including key stakeholders to be involved for their prioritized 5 initiatives.
 - Progress Management System:** Yokohama City quantitatively grasps and publishes the volume of GHG emissions and other data of the city area and report to the City Council & the Environmental Creation Council every fiscal year.



Implications for Curitiba

- Detailed Plan clarifies who the key stakeholders are, what their specific goals are, and what they specifically need to implement.
- Progress Management System is essential in clarifying the quantitative goals of the measures and enhancing their effectiveness.

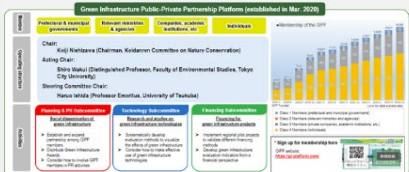
2) Green Infra Public-Private Partnership Platform by MLIT

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Environmental Policy Division, Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Overview: Green Infra Public-Private Partnership Platform

- The Green Infra Public-Private Partnership Platform (GIPF) was established by the MLIT in March 2020 and sets up Planning and Public Relations, Technology, and Financing Subcommittees to promote the social dissemination of green infra.
- Key learnings from the initiative of GIPF include:
 - Partnership Building:** Promoting the implementation of collaborative projects and encouraging GIPF members to share know-how, technology seeds, and needs going forward.
 - Continuous Activities:** Continuous activities of subcommittees such as a study on new tech and financial scheme attract new members.



Implications for Curitiba

- Partnership Building** is one of the largest motivation for members to join the Platform and its activities.
- Continuous Activities** are essential to motivate the platform participants to contribute to the growth of the platform.

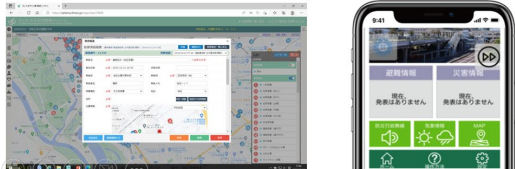
3) Saitama Disaster Information System in Saitama City, Saitama Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Saitama City, Saitama Prefecture

Overview: Saitama Disaster Information System

- Saitama City introduced a cloud-based comprehensive disaster information system to enable the city to quickly respond to disasters from confirmation of damage to communication among city officials.
- Mobile app, with disaster warnings, search for evacuation centers, multilingual support, and collaborative information with life line operators, is provided to citizens free of charge (17,000 DLs in 6 months).
- Key learnings from the initiative of Saitama include:
 - Simple Use Case and UI:** Saitama defines the use case of the system and app clearly and limit functionalities for clear purposes.
 - Cloud-based system:** Saitama City implemented a cloud-based system to reduce costs, but also ensured redundancy as a result.



Implications for Curitiba

- Simple Use Case and UI** are keys to developing tools that more people are willing to use.
- Cloud-based system** are not only low-cost, but are also a factor to consider to ensure redundancy in the event of a disaster.


4) My Timeline in Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture

Overview: My Timeline

- Matsuyama City distributes "My Timeline," a template for citizens and their families to plan disaster prevention actions to be taken in chronological order, with the aim of eliminating delays in escape in the event of a disaster.
- Key learnings from the initiative of GIPF are the followings:
 - Education at School:** Classes on creating a My Timeline will be held mainly for first-year students at all city junior high schools. Teachers in charge of the classes will also receive training in advance.
 - Community Involvement:** Matsuyama City is conducting My Timeline training in all 41 districts of the city in cooperation with the City's Voluntary Organization and the City Fire Department.



Implications for Curitiba

- Education at School** provides the basis for disaster preparedness awareness activities.
- Community Involvement** Medical & welfare facilities are essential not just to create Mixed Community, but also to secure resources to maintain the welfare services to the residents.

Source: [Webpage of Matsuyama city government](#). Please see Appendix for the above four examples with clearer images.

2.3.4 Proposed New Initiatives

Based on the key learnings from Japanese cases as well as the specific situation and challenges in Curitiba, the following three initiatives are proposed as policy recommendations.

New initiative 4: Structuring the PlanClima external governance framework, including the participation of various actors

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - After PlanClima approval, which is Curitiba's plan towards achieving carbon neutrality and adaptation to climate change, it is necessary to include further initiatives to ensure its implementation.
 - Curitiba has already created an Implementation Committee for internal stakeholders, however an external governance and an operational framework needs to be established. Particularly, the involvement of not only the private sector but also of the academia, NGO and organized civil society is key to establish an external governance system.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (2024): Develop an external Governance Framework and System to engage external stakeholders in climate actions
 - The practice in Yokohama city is comprehensive and applicable to the policy proposal for Curitiba. Curitiba is interested in deepening knowledge about the Yokohama Climate Plan implementation experience to strengthen the PlanClima implementation process in Curitiba Collaboration of inter-departments in the city office and partnerships with a variety of interested parties should be reinforced to achieve the goal by encouraging the private sector, NGOs and Academia, among others.
 - To consider the framework and scope of the Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform (MLIT) as a reference model.
 - Mid-long term (by 2028): Implement an external Governance Framework and System of PlanClima
 - Low-cost soft solutions should be considered.
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC and the Environment Secretariat of Curitiba (SMMA) coordinate the project management.
 - PlanClima Implementation Committee will take the lead on related actions.

New initiative 5: To foster green infrastructure projects in public bodies and private sector, through public-private collaboration via Carbon Market and Green Bonds

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - to promote and encourage initiatives from other public bodies and private sector to engage on green infrastructure projects
 - Study Green Bond / Carbon Market initiatives that can accelerate investments and promote ESG initiatives in various sectors
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation

- Short-term (2024): To build institutional capacity of: (1) financing models including green bond/ carbon market; (2) planning of potential green infrastructure; and (3) the green infrastructure investment framework including the governance model. Key components of this task include the following:
 - To define the leader(s) of the initiative (e.g. IPPUC / SMMA / City of Curitiba / Private Companies)
 - To decide how the initiative would promote and encourage private sector to implement green infrastructures (e.g. subsidies, certificates, etc.)
 - To study alternatives of fundraising from potential investors
 - To clarify regulations on issuance of green bonds / carbon credits in the municipal level in Brazil
 - To monitor the ongoing debate in the Brazilian Senate on the regulation of the Brazilian Carbon Market
- Mid-Long term (by 2028): To foster private sector engagement and involvement for investing in green infrastructure, using financing tools (i.e. green bonds)
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC and SMMA coordinates the project management
 - City of Curitiba will take related actions

New initiative 6: Provide information and alerts on disaster, ensuring understanding of the actions that should be taken in response to extreme events (risk map, emergency routes and self-help), and to implement the "Resilient Family Program"

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - Citizens to widely understand how to deal with disasters and to evacuate in case of emergencies. Specifically, ensure citizens understand disaster response actions including that: a) Citizens can access information on natural disaster and evacuation at any time; b) Citizens will come to understand how flooding occurs in the city, where the evacuation routes and safety meeting-points are located, especially those on risk areas and; and c) Citizens, including vulnerable people (e.g. older people and children), can react properly and quickly in case of disaster (self-help) until proper rescue services are provided.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (2024):
 - Identification and mapping of disaster risk areas (flooding, micro and macro drainage)
 - Workshop on planning "My Timeline" (Program Família Resiliente, a Family Evacuation Plan) to residents in risk areas
 - ✧ In areas at risk, knowledge about disasters and evacuation methods will be incorporated into workshops and school education to prevent and minimize damage
 - ✧ Hazard map and evacuation plan for each family household living in risk areas
 - Elaboration of the Resilience Plan (under MCR 2030 Initiative)
 - Mid-long term (by 2028):

- Elaboration of hazard maps and notification to residents with actionable information and friendly interface in both paper and digital platform
 - ✧ In Japan, local governments are required to produce hazard maps. In Curitiba, hazard maps must be updated and adapted to citizen information and action.
 - ✧ To consider Saitama and Matsuyama Disaster maps and citizen information as a reference model
- Installation of river-level sensors and its data collection system
 - ✧ The introduction of low-cost river level sensors and their future direct integration into a disaster management information platform to enable the monitoring in various areas of the City. This information can also be accessed by citizens through an application to alert the public at large
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC and Defesa Civil coordinate the project management
 - City of Curitiba will take related actions

2.4 Data Platform

2.4.1 Current situation in Curitiba

- ✧ Curitiba City is working on developing of the Urban Hypervisor (*Hipervisor Urbano*), a fully integrated city OS that integrates information systems and control centers, which is based on a digital twin and targeted at urban planning, resilience, and city operations.
- ✧ Fundamental features of the Urban Hypervisor includes:
 - Data integration
 - System of alerts
 - Visual interface with directed focuses
 - Artificial Intelligence, machine, and deep learning
 - Edge computing
 - Modeling and prediction analysis
 - Big Data Analytics
 - GIS, BIM, CIM
 - Virtual and augmented reality
 - Semantic models
 - Monitoring and evaluation of KPIs and specific programs
- ✧ Urban Hypervisor is in the prototype stage and is testing platforms from IBM, Hexagon, Engie and others just providing FMI (Functional Mock-Up Interface).

Curitiba is introducing the Hypervisor as the Tech enabler

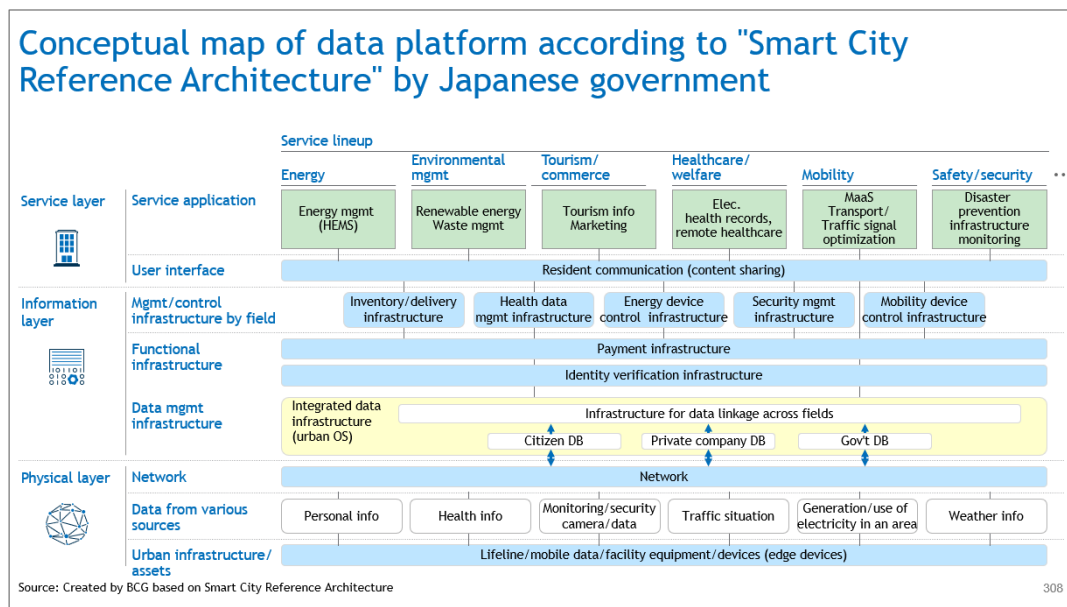


2.4.2 On-going initiatives by Curitiba and challenges faced

- ✧ Integration with aging society data and disaster management data in Urban Hypervisor is the key to deliver public services for citizens
 - Aging society data such as:
 - 1) Knowing older residents
 - 2) Knowing environment
 - 3) Integrated service (e.g. insurance and leisure) for older people
 - 4) Monitoring the impact of the services
 - Disaster management data such as:
 - 1) Information on environment
 - 2) Monitoring environment
 - 3) Disaster alert
 - 4) Disaster prediction
 - 5) Disaster simulation
- ✧ Need for stronger and broader involvement of multiple departments in IPPUC/Curitiba and surrounding municipalities to realize effective data management and Smart City solution development
 - It is necessary to collaborate with other municipalities on transport, river management and some other issues that require a regional response, and a committee which includes Curitiba and 28 municipalities will be established to exchange disaster information but it is needed to put together towards data exchange
- ✧ Difficulty in linking sensors to databases: When linking sensors, software is required for each sensor. As a result, the number of software packages increases.
- ✧ Limited usage of 3D mapping : Need to be a more immersive 3D mapping interface from the street level view (v.s. current bird's view) to get resident's approval in urban planning projects (such as building a square in a street).

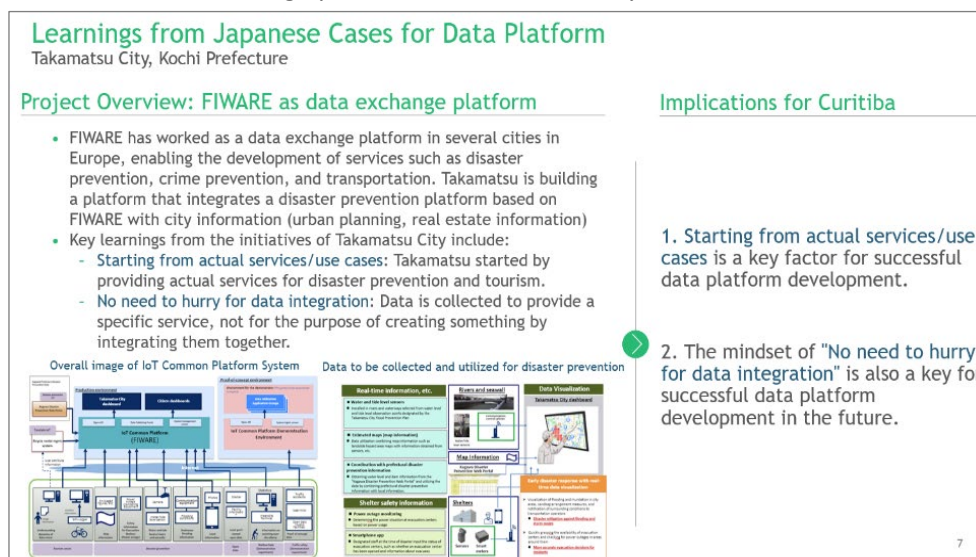
2.4.3 Key learnings from Japanese case studies

- ✧ The Japanese government has developed a conceptual framework for the Smart City architecture (see the chart below). While some municipalities are introducing some form of data platform, most are still in a trial phase.



- ✧ After taking a closer look at some of the initiatives, the following examples were identified as most relevant for Curitiba

1) FIWARE as data exchange platform in Takamatsu City, Kochi Prefecture



Source: Digital Strategy Department, Takamatsu City Government (2023). "Takamatsu City's Smart City Vision".

2) Utilization of Various Data Through API in Kakogawa City, Hyogo Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Data Platform

Kakogawa City, Hyogo Prefecture

Project Overview: Utilization of Various Data Through API

- Disaster information obtained through sensors and cameras covering wide areas from national and prefectural governments is visualized on an administrative information dashboard via an information sharing platform made possible by API integration.
- Key learnings from the initiatives of Kakogawa City include:
 - Real-time data:** Capability of processing real-time data is valuable for developing solutions which require quick judgement.
 - Public-Private Partnership:** In the project of "One-coin flooding sensors" which literally means the same shape and cost about as much as one coin, Kakogawa study not only the low-cost sensor, but has also tried to create an ecosystem with private sectors such as insurance companies and security companies for disaster prevention.

Implications for Curitiba

- Need to be ready for **Real-time data** processing by API integration.
- The mindset of "No need to hurry for data integration" is also a key for successful data platform development in the future.

8

3) Utilization of 3D Models for citizen consensus in Kakogawa City, Hyogo Prefecture

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Data Platform

Kakogawa City, Hyogo Prefecture

Overview: Utilization of 3D Models for citizen consensus

- As a demonstration experiment, Kakogawa City tried the utilization of 3D Models to Help Build Consensus with Residents for the redevelopment of the station areas. The city solicited opinions from residents by showing the 3D models and held a series of several workshops.
- Key learnings from the initiatives of Kakogawa City include:
 - A powerful communication tool:** Kakogawa City used the 3D model to build consensus among citizens/residents by giving them a clearer view of the redevelopment area. The experiment proves that it is a powerful tool for this purpose.
 - Cost Balance :** However, it is also true that the city is not sure if they will continue to use it for other projects given the actual return on the cost of development.

Implications for Curitiba

- A **powerful communication tool** is the value proposition of 3D models.
- At the same time, we must always consider the **Cost Balance** by considering the benefits we receive.

9

Note: Please see Appendix for the above three examples with clearer images.

2.4.4 Proposed New Initiatives

Based on the key learnings from Japanese cases as well as the specific situation and challenges in Curitiba, the following three initiatives are proposed as policy recommendations.

New initiative 7: To implement the Urban Hypervisor as a data integration platform for solving problems and monitoring municipal actions

✧ Objective and scope of the initiative

- Urban Hypervisor should be used not only as a common platform used by each department in IPPUC/Curitiba, but also as a platform to address regional urban problems that requires a wide-area cooperative arrangements among neighboring municipalities, such as transport and river management.

- Also, the private sector and other actors participation in Urban Hypervisor Project is the key. Open data platform, including Chamber of Commerce, S-system SESI SESC SEBRAE etc., and academia, sewage corporation, Curitiba Development and Innovation Agency (Agência Curitiba de Desenvolvimento e Inovação S/A), will be applicable to the Urban Hypervisor.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (2024): To establish a working group on collaboration in data exchange across multiple departments within Curitiba/IPPUC
 - Mid-Long term (by 2028): To establish a working group for data collaboration among several neighboring municipalities to address regional urban issues on a broader scale, such as transportation and river management

The idea of developing a data exchange platform for multiple municipalities is based on what Osaka Prefecture tries to achieve with its urban OS, ORDEN.

- However, for Curitiba, which is limited to the administrative jurisdiction of the City, to implement the same approach as Osaka Prefecture, it will be necessary to increase the number of supporters through direct and steady communication appealing to the specific benefits for each municipality, as well as by holding marketing events and other activities.
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC coordinates the project management
 - City of Curitiba will take related actions

New initiative 8: Customization of an open data platform to connect the various sensors, cameras, Apps, etc., located throughout the city

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - To solve the problem of difficulty in linking sensors to databases, IPPUC / Curitiba to install and customize a free platform (e.g. an open platform as FIWARE) as a data exchange platform to enhance the connection with sensors for weather, transport, and other urban activities to be located throughout the City.
 - Open Platform provides urban OS functionality for Smart Cities in Europe, enabling the development of services such as disaster prevention, crime prevention, and transportation.
 - NEC, a Japanese system integrator, is one of the largest Platinum Members for the development and customization of FIWARE. Other members include AWS and Red Hat.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation
 - Short-term (2024): To define requirements for customization of an open platform (e.g. FIWARE) as a data exchange platform for Hypervisor - Cost: Resources for requirement definitions
 - Mid/Long-term (by 2028):
 - To initiate and implement customization of an open platform development - Cost: Depends on the scale of the development (maximum: USD 2-3M minimum: USD 2~300K)
 - ✧ There might be some constraints for the cooperation with the private sector. IPPUC entrusts IT operations to ICI (Instituto das Cidades Inteligentes), and any new development needs to be outsourced from ICI to another private company. Although FIWARE is an open platform and the development is expected to be relatively easy, IPPUC is afraid that customization for Curitiba may take a lot of time.

- To launch and provide Smart City services to citizens using an open platform - Cost: For FIWARE, service development cost (maximum: USD1M) + Annual maintenance cost (USD100K~/year)
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC coordinates the project management
 - City of Curitiba and ICI will take related actions

New initiative 9: Consolidate "Virtual Curitiba" as an urban planning digital tool, improving the GeoCuritiba system focusing in modeling and simulations

- ✧ Objective and scope of the initiative
 - To evolve the already developed GeoCuritiba to simulate future development plans
 - Implement features such as setting up concrete non-existent buildings, transportation facilities, etc. on "Virtual Curitiba" and estimate their effects and impacts
 - Although GeoCuritiba has already been implemented to operate interactively on a high-definition 3D map environment, it would be desirable for the interface to provide a sensory experience of the impact of new urban development.
 - Relevant reference cases from Japan
 - "Virtual Shibuya" has more of an entertainment element, however, IPPUC considers that it can be incorporated to Curitiba with a different purpose, urban planning simulators. Since "Virtual Shibuya" was intended for entertainment purposes, its actual usage was temporary, and its development was largely financed by private sector investment.
 - In contrast to "Virtual Shibuya", Kakogawa City's use of the 3D model to build consensus among citizens for station area redevelopment is closer to the IPPUC's view. Kakogawa's experience proves that such 3D model is a powerful tool to facilitate citizens' understanding of the impact of redevelopment and active discussion.
- ✧ Steps/timeline/required resources for the implementation.
 - Short-term (2024): Develop conceptual plan and validate the feasibility
 - To clarify what to be achieved and what to be developed.
 - To develop conceptual plan and estimate the cost for the development and maintenance
 - To check the feasibility (decide go/no-go)
 - Mid-Long term (by 2028): System Development & Deployment
 - Definition of Requirement
 - Design and Development
 - Testing and Deployment
- ✧ Responsibilities
 - IPPUC coordinates the project management
 - City of Curitiba and ICI will take related actions

APPENDIX - Relevant learnings from Japanese cases

Boston Consulting Group. (2023). Relevant learnings from Japanese cases.

Created based on BCG's research and materials collected from concerned institutions during 1st and 2nd visits in Japan.



Appendix: Relevant Learnings from Japanese Cases

NOVEMBER, 2023

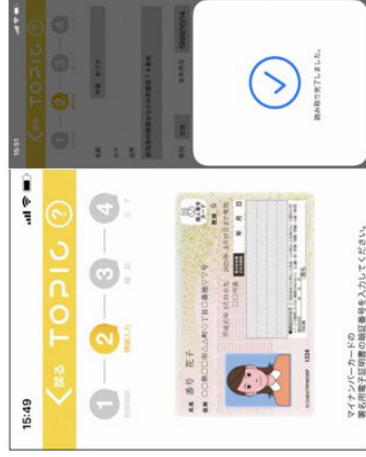
Learnings from Japanese Cases for Aging society

Maebashi City, Gunma Prefecture

Overview: MaeMaaS - ID Connection with "My Number"

- Maebashi city offers its MaaS service called "MaeMaaS" that enables users to plan, book and pay for multiple types of mobility within an app.
- Maebashi introduces some features to make the service successful and convenient for all users, including the elders of the city:
 - Data protection: the app only accepts identification with a 'My Number', which is a relocated social security and tax number for all individuals in Japan to protect personal information
 - Inclusive/Elder friendly service: for those who are not familiar with digital tools, the city offers a face-to-face booking service

Only national identification numbers are accepted



The city's face-to-face service counter to help those who are familiar with using smartphones book tickets



Implications for Curitiba

1. Data protection should always come first collecting personal data in a secure, compliant manner
2. Inclusive/Elder friendly service models is essential to enable the elders to access the service adequately via face-to-face communication

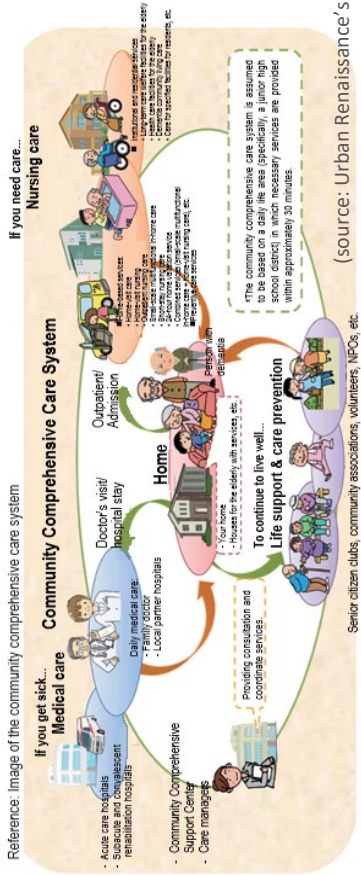
(source: [Webpage of Maebashi city government](https://www.maebashi-city.gunma.jp/))

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Aging society

Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture (UR Otokoyama Housing Complex)

Overview: UR Otokoyama Housing Complex

- In UR's initiatives of "Community Comprehensive Care System" aiming for the establishment of bases for regional medical care and welfare, UR promote the development of housing, facilities, and services necessary for the community by utilizing housing complexes as a "community resource" in cooperation and collaboration with community partners.
- The initiatives' success is based on the following factors:
 - **Mixed Community:** Utilizing the developed complexes as a "community resource" for regional medical care and welfare .
 - **Leasing of sites & facilities:** Promoting improvements to community health and wellness facilities by attracting them to the complex's leased sites and facilities.



(source: Urban Renaissance's brochure on Initiatives for the Establishment of Bases for Regional Medical Care and Welfare)²
(Source: the website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Implications for Curitiba

1. A mixed community is the basis for maintaining diverse, thriving, age-friendly, and intergenerational environments.
2. Leasing of sites & facilities for medical & welfare facilities is essential not just to create Mixed Community, but also to secure resources to maintain the welfare services to the residents.

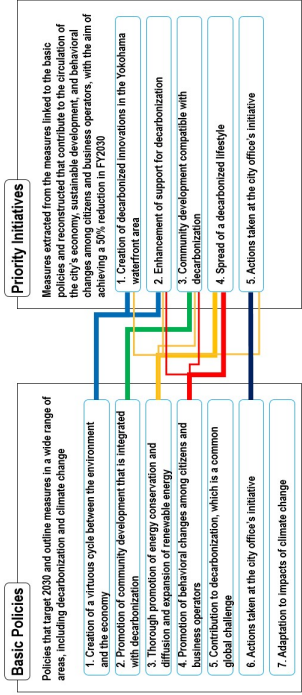
Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Overview: Yokohama City Action Plan for Global Warming

- Yokohama City prioritizes 5 initiatives, which are linked to the basic policies that contribute to the circulation of the city's economy, sustainable development, and behavioral changes among citizens and business operators, with the aim of achieving a 50% reduction in FY2030.
- Key learnings from the case of Yokohama include:
 - Detailed Plan: Yokohama City defines targeted KPIs and specific actions, including key stakeholders to be involved for their prioritized 5 initiatives.
 - Progress Management System: Yokohama City quantitatively grasps and publishes the volume of GHG emissions and other data of the city area and report to the City Council & the Environmental Creation Council every fiscal year.

Basics Policies and Priority Initiatives



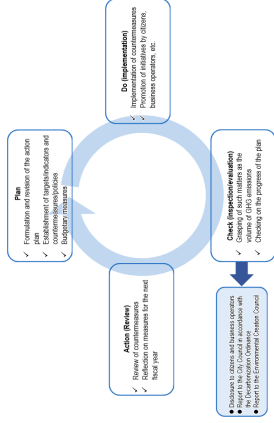
(source: Yokohama City, Revision of Yokohama City Action Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, June 2023 (Presentation materials of the 2nd Japan visit)

Implications for Curitiba

1. Detailed Plan clarifies who the key stakeholders are, what their specific goals are, and what they specifically need to implement.
2. Progress Management System is essential in clarifying the quantitative goals of the measures and enhancing their effectiveness.



Progress Management System



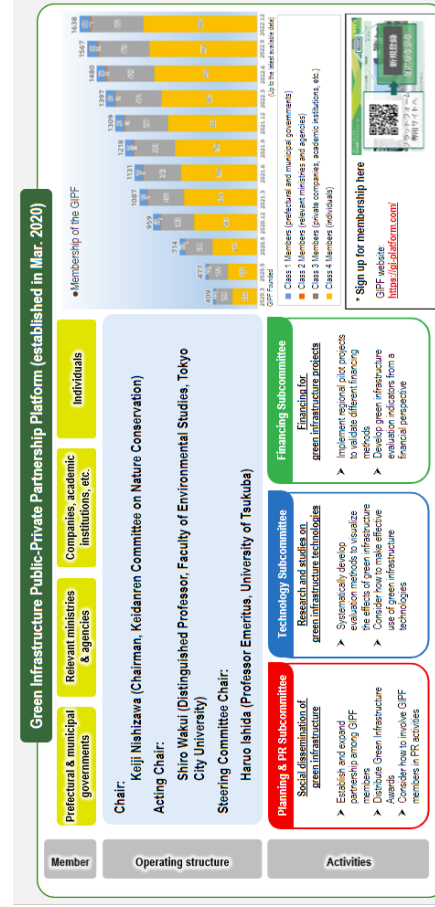
Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Environmental Policy Division, Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Overview: Green Infra Public-Private Partnership Platform

Implications for Curitiba

- The Green Infra Public-Private Partnership Platform (GIPP) was established by the MLIT in March 2020 and sets up Planning and Public Relations, Technology, and Financing Subcommittees to promote the social dissemination of green infra.
- Key learnings from the initiative of GIPP include:
 - **Partnership Building:** Promoting the implementation of collaborative projects and encouraging GIPP members to share know-how, technology seeds, and needs going forward.
 - **Continuous Activities:** Continuous activities of subcommittees such as a study on new tech and financial scheme attract new members.



1. **Partnership Building** is one of the largest motivation for members to join the Platform and its activities.
2. **Continuous Activities** are essential to motivate the platform participants to contribute to the growth of the platform.

(source: Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Green Infrastructure Promotion, June 2023 (Presentation materials of the 2nd Japan visit)

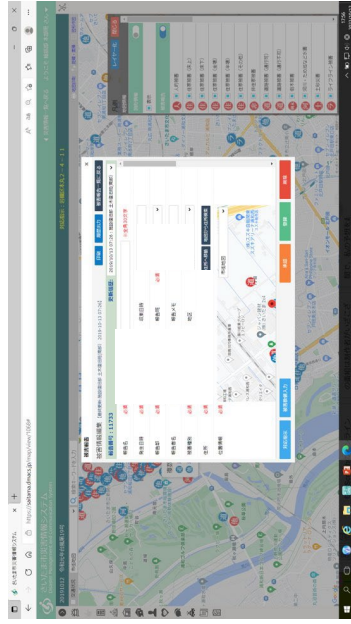
Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Saitama City, Saitama Prefecture

Overview: Saitama Disaster Information System

- Saitama City introduced a cloud-based comprehensive disaster information system to enable the city to quickly respond to disasters from confirmation of damage to communication among city officials.
- Mobile app, with disaster warnings, search for evacuation centers, multilingual support, and collaborative information with life line operators, is provided to citizens free of charge (17,000 DLs in 6 months).
- Key learnings from the initiative of Saitama include:
 - Simple Use Case and UI: Saitama defines the use case of the system and app clearly and limit functionalities for clear purposes.
 - Cloud-based system: Saitama City implemented a cloud-based system to reduce costs, but also ensured redundancy as a result.

Disaster Information System for City Officials



Disaster Prevention APP



Implications for Curitiba

1. Simple Use Case and UI are keys to developing tools that more people are willing to use.
2. Cloud-based system are not only low-cost, but are also a factor to consider to ensure redundancy in the event of a disaster.

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Disaster Management

Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture

Overview: My Timeline

- Matsuyama City distributes "My Timeline," a template for citizens and their families to plan disaster prevention actions to be taken in chronological order, with the aim of eliminating delays in escape in the event of a disaster.
- Key learnings from the initiative of GPF are the followings:
 - Education at School: Classes on creating a My Timeline will be held mainly for first-year students at all city junior high schools. Teachers in charge of the classes will also receive training in advance.
 - Community Involvement: Matsuyama City is conducting My Timeline training in all 41 districts of the city in cooperation with the City's Voluntary Organization and the City Fire Department.

Implications for Curitiba

1. Education at School provides the basis for disaster preparedness awareness activities.
2. Community Involvement
Medical & welfare facilities are essential not just to create Mixed Community, but also to secure resources to maintain the welfare services to the residents.



(source: [Webpage of Matsuyama city government](#))

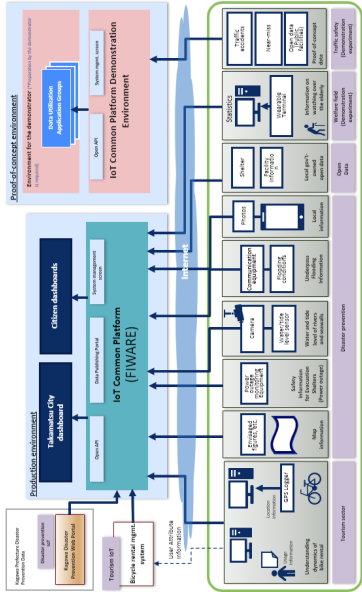
Learnings from Japanese Cases for Data Platform

Takamatsu City, Kochi Prefecture

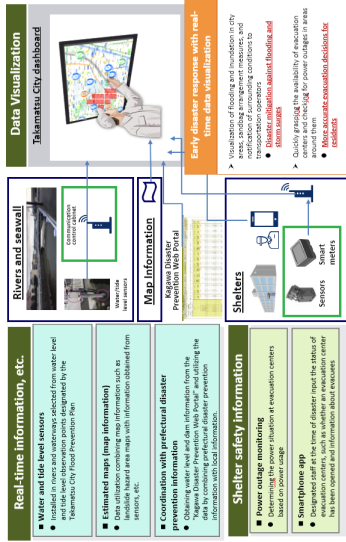
Project Overview: FIWARE as data exchange platform

- FIWARE has worked as a data exchange platform in several cities in Europe, enabling the development of services such as disaster prevention, crime prevention, and transportation. Takamatsu is building a platform that integrates a disaster prevention platform based on FIWARE with city information (urban planning, real estate information)
- Key learnings from the initiatives of Takamatsu City include:
 - Starting from actual services/use cases: Takamatsu started by providing actual services for disaster prevention and tourism.
 - No need to hurry for data integration: Data is collected to provide a specific service, not for the purpose of creating something by integrating them together.

Overall image of IoT Common Platform System



Data to be collected and utilized for disaster prevention



Implications for Curitiba

1. Starting from actual services/use cases is a key factor for successful data platform development.
2. The mindset of "No need to hurry for data integration" is also a key for successful data platform development in the future.

(source: Takamatsu city, Takamatsu City's Smart City Vision, June 2023 (Presentation materials of the 2nd Japan visit)

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Data Platform

Kakogawa City, Hyogo Prefecture

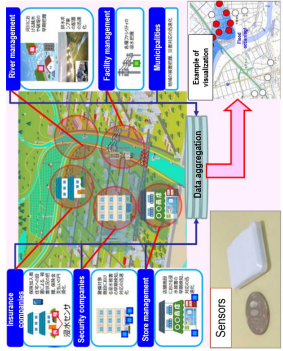
Project Overview: Utilization of Various Data Through API

- Disaster information obtained through sensors and cameras covering wide areas from national and prefectural governments is visualized on an administrative information dashboard via an information sharing platform made possible by API integration.
- Key learnings from the initiatives of Kakogawa City include:
 - Real-time data: Capability of processing real-time data is valuable for developing solutions which require quick judgement.
 - Public-Private Partnership: In the project of "One-coin flooding sensors" which literally means the same shape and cost about as much as one coin, Kakogawa study not only the low-cost sensor, but has also tried to create an ecosystem with private sectors such as insurance companies and security companies for disaster prevention.

Overall image of IoT Common Platform System



"One-coin flooding sensors" Project



Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, "Demonstration of Responsive Flood Sensors" Press Release (March 16, 2022)

(source: Kakogawa city, Smart City Initiatives to Improve Well-Being, June 2023 (Presentation materials of the 2nd Japan visit)

Implications for Curitiba

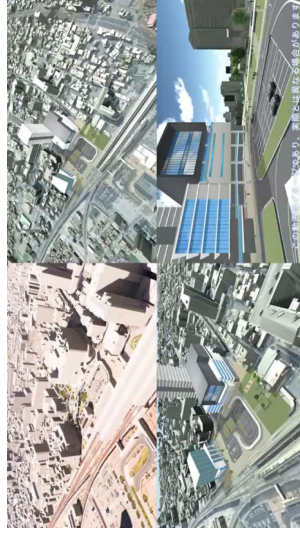
1. Need to be ready for Real-time data processing by API integration.
2. The mindset of "No need to hurry for data integration" is also a key for successful data platform development in the future.

Learnings from Japanese Cases for Data Platform

Kakogawa City, Hyogo Prefecture

Overview: Utilization of 3D Models for citizen consensus

- As a demonstration experiment, Kakogawa City tried the utilization of 3D Models to Help Build Consensus with Residents for the redevelopment of the station areas. The city solicited opinions from residents by showing the 3D models and held a series of several workshops.
- Key learnings from the initiatives of Kakogawa City include:
 - A powerful communication tool: Kakogawa City used the 3D model to build consensus among citizens/residents by giving them a clearer view of the redevelopment area. The experiment proves that it is a powerful tool for this purpose.
 - Cost Balance : However, it is also true that the city is not sure if they will continue to use it for other projects given the actual return on the cost of development.



Implications for Curitiba

1. A powerful communication tool is the value proposition of 3D models.
2. At the same time, we must always consider the Cost Balance by considering the benefits we receive.



(source: Kakogawa city, Smart City Initiatives to Improve Well-Being, June 2023 (Presentation materials of the 2nd Japan visit)

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Appendix 5. Schedule of visits to Curitiba and Japan

5-1 1st visit to Curitiba, 23-26 May, 2022

Date	Time	Content	Place
Mon, 23 May	9:00 ~ 9:45	Kick-off meeting	IPPUC
	10:00 ~ 11:00	Urban Planning in Curitiba	IPPUC
	11:00 ~ 12:00	Curitiba's urban accessibility and walkability	IPPUC
	13:30 ~ 14:45	Aging Population Perspectives and challenges	IPPUC
	15:00 ~ 16:30	Curitiba's Smart Cities Initiatives	IPPUC
	16:45 ~ 18:30	Site visits on areas CBD/alongside BRT	CBD and BRT
Tues, 24 May	9:00 ~ 10:30	Visit to a City Complex composed by Health and Activities facilities	Ouvidor Pardiniho Square
	11:00 ~ 12:00	Understanding Curitiba @ Torre Panorâmica	Panoramic Tower
	12:00 ~ 14:00	Welcome Luncheon	
	15:00 ~ 15:30	Ceremonial opening to formalize partnership and brief statements from relevant stakeholders	Mayor's Office
	15:45 ~ 16:45	Aging Population Health Challenges and Initiatives	Hospital do Idoso
	16:45 ~ 17:45	Visit Hospital do Idoso (Hospital for the Older People)	Hospital do Idoso
Wed, 25 May	9:00 ~ 12:00	BCG presentation over smart city initiatives	IPPUC
	14:00 ~ 17:30	Disaster Mitigation Initiatives & Challenges	Civil Defence
	17:30 ~ 18:00	Minutes Finalization	Civil Defence
Thurs, 26 May	9:30 ~ 10:30	Disaster Mitigation Systems	Pinheirinho and Henry Ford Avenue
	11:00 ~ 12:00	JCC Minutes finalization	IPPUC
	14:00 ~ 15:00	JCC	IPPUC
	15:00 ~ 16:30	Discussion for the next actions of IPPC/BCG/JICA	IPPUC

5-2 1st visit to Japan (JICA Training Program), 14-25 November, 2022

Date	Time	Content	Place
Mon, 14 Nov.	09:00 ~ 11:15	Briefing and signing of Workplan meeting minutes	JICA Yokohama center
	12:30 ~ 14:00	Lecture on PPP that supports promotion of SDGs	Yokohama SDGs Design Center
	15:00 ~ 17:00	Lecture on Initiatives for Sustainable Community Development	Kamigo Neopolis
Tues, 15 Nov	09:30 ~ 11:00	Lecture on Trends in Japanese Urban Policy and City Planning DX	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	11:00 ~ 12:30	Lecture on Introduction of "PLATEAU," a project to build a digital twin of the city, develop and utilize 3D city models, and open data conversion	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	14:00 ~ 15:30	Lecture on Japan's Smart City Promotion Policy and Strategic Innovation Program	Cabinet office

Wed, 16 Nov	09:00 ~ 11:05	Lecture on Smart City Initiatives, Disaster Prevention and Urban Development Initiatives Courtesy visit to Deputy Mayor of Shibuya	Shibuya city office
	11:15 ~ 12:15	Lecture on Implementation of Smart City in Shibuya Future Design, Virtual Shibuya and Shibuya Data Consortium (lecture by Prof. Koizumi, Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo)	Shibuya city office
	13:30 ~ 15:30	Visit to disaster prevention facilities, tour of central area of Shibuya	Around Shibuya city office
	15:30 ~ 16:30	Summary of discussions and exchange of ideas for future exchanges	Shibuya city office
Thurs, 17 Nov	09:00 ~ 10:30	Lecture on Initiatives to Create an International Academic Research City through Public-Private-Academic Collaboration	Kashiwanoha Urban Design Center (UDCK)
	10:30 ~ 11:00	Lecture on Life science innovation, presented by Mitsui Fudosan	Kashiwanoha Urban Design Center (UDCK)
	12:00 ~ 15:30	Kashiwanoha area 1) A-Shi-ta's initiatives and overall overview of health and longevity 2) Introduction of KOIL's initiatives and overall overview of industry creation 3) Kashiwanoha Smart Center	Kashiwanoha area
	15:30 ~ 17:00	Lecture on "Expectations for Curitiba" by Prof. Nakamura	Kashiwanoha area
Fri, 18 Nov	10:00 ~ 11:00	Courtesy visit to Maebashi City Hall, Mutual introduction of Maebashi City and Curitiba City	Maebashi city office
	11:00 ~ 12:30	Lecture on Public-Private Co-Creation City Planning and EBPM Initiatives in Maebashi City	Maebashi city office
	13:30 ~ 14:30	Lecture on Introduction of services using digital infrastructure	Maebashi city office
	14:30 ~ 16:30	Site-visit Maebashi city	Maebashi city
Mon, 21 Nov	9:00 ~ 10:00	Briefing on monitoring sheet	JICA Yokohama center
	10:00 ~ 12:00	Visit Japanese Overseas Migration Museum	JICA Yokohama center
	14:00 ~ 15:00	Lecture on Introduction of Haneda Innovation City	Haneda Innovation City
	15:00 ~ 17:00	Site-visit of Haneda Innovation City	Haneda Innovation City
Tues, 22 Nov	10:00 ~ 11:30	Lecture by Prof. Ishida, Professor Emeritus, University of Tsukuba	JICA Headquarters
	12:30 ~ 15:00	Exchange meeting with the "Exchange Subcommittee for Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration in the Field of Urban Development Abroad" of the City Planning Institute of Japan	JICA Headquarters
	17:40 ~ 17:50	Courtesy visit to Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Saitama city	Palace Hotel Omiya
	18:00 ~ 20:00	Reception Saitama City E-KIZUNA Summit	Palace Hotel Omiya
Wed, 23 Nov	10:00 ~ 14:30	Saitama City E-KIZUNA Summit -Presentation of IPPUC	Palace Hotel Omiya
	15:00 ~ 15:30	Networking meetings with Nuremberg/Germany and Barcelona/Spain	Palace Hotel Omiya

	15:30 ~ 15:45	Networking Meeting with Deputy Mayor of Matsuyama city	Palace Hotel Omiya
	17:00 ~ 17:30	Networking meetings with Freiburg/Germany, Pilsen/Czech Republic, and Malmö/Sweden)	Palace Hotel Omiya
	15:45 ~ 17:00	Closing event of Saitama City E-KIZUNA Summit	Palace Hotel Omiya
	18:00 ~ 20:00	Reception Saitama City E-KIZUNA Summit	Palace Hotel Omiya
Thurs, 24 Nov	09:00 ~ 13:00	Technical tour of Saitama City E-KIZUNA Summit	Palace Hotel Omiya
	15:00 ~ 16:30	Lecture on Saitama City Disaster Prevention Measures	Saitama city office
	16:30 ~ 17:30	Site visit on Saitama City Disaster Prevention Measures	Saitama city office
Fri, 25 Nov	09:00 ~ 16:50	Review of the 1st visit to Japan program, summary of requests for the 2nd visit, and exchange of opinions	JICA Headquarters

5-3 2nd visit to Japan (JICA Training Program), 5-16 June, 2023

Date	Time	Content	Place
Mon, 5 June	09:15 ~ 11:30	Briefing	JICA Tokyo
	13:30 ~ 14:40	Lecture on Yokohama's global warming measures	JICA Yokohama
Tues, 6 June	09:30 ~ 11:00	Promotion of green infrastructure	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	13:00 ~ 13:45	Lecture on Yokohama's flood control and site visit to Gran-Mall Park	JICA Yokohama Gran-Mall Park
Wed, 7 June	10:30 ~ 10:35	Courtesy visit to Deputy Mayor of Matsuyama	Matsuyama city office
	10:45 ~ 15:45	Lectures • Global warming measures • Disaster prevention • Smart City	Matsuyama city office
	16:00 ~ 17:00	Site visits to city center, Urban Design Center Matsuyama etc.	Matsuyama city
Thurs, 8 June	09:00 ~ 17:00	Visit Matsuyama Castle, Dogo Onsen area	Matsuyama city
Fri, 9 June	09:00 ~ 9:45	Q&A session on Japan's urban planning initiated by BCG	JICA Shikoku Center
	10:00 ~ 11:30	Review discussion on the first half of the program	JICA Shikoku Center
	13:30 ~ 13:45	Courtesy visit to Takamatsu City	Takamatsu city office
	13:45 ~ 17:00	Lectures • Smart City • Disaster prevention dashboard • Data platform FIWARE by NEC	Takamatsu city office
Mon, 12 June	09:30 ~ 11:00	Smart City Initiatives in Osaka	Osaka Prefecture office
	14:00 ~ 17:00	• Lecture on UR's medical and welfare facilities • Site visit to Otokoyama housing complex, Yawata	UR Otokoyama

Tues, 13 June	09:00 ~ 12:00	Lectures • Wind & rainwater prevention • Drainage system Site visits to 2 pumping stations	Kobe city office Pumping stations
	14:00 ~ 15:00	Evacuation sites for aged and disabled	Hyogo Prefecture office
	15:30 ~ 17:30	Visit Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Museum	Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Museum
Wed, 14 June	09:00 ~ 16:00	• Lecture on Smart city initiatives • Site visit of Mimamori cameras • Presentation on IPPUC's city planning and strategies	Kakogawa city office
Thurs, 15 June	09:05 ~ 17:00	• Lecture on walkability and flood control measures • Site visits to Himeji Castle, city center, Walkable streets, etc.	Himeji city office
	18:30 ~ 20:30	Dinner with Himeji city	
Fri, 16 June	09:00 ~ 9:15	Courtesy visit to Mayor of Himeji	Himeji city office
	09:15 ~ 16:00	Review discussion of the 2nd Japan visit	Himeji city office
	16:00 ~ 17:30	Policy recommendations Workshop#2	Himeji city office

5-4 2nd visit to Curitiba, 3-7 July, 2023

Date	Time	Content	Place
Mon, 3 July	9:00 ~ 12:00	Workshop for Aging Society	IPPUC
	14:00 ~ 17:00	Workshop for Aging Society	IPPUC
Tues, 4 July	9:00 ~ 10:00	Welcome reception	IPPUC
	10:15 ~ 12:00	Workshop on Data Platform	IPPUC
	14:00 ~ 17:00	Workshop on Data Platform Side events for JICA officials 14:30-16:00 Visit - Disaster Management at Municipal School Eneas Farias 14:30-16:00 Financial Cooperation at IPPUC	IPPUC
Wed, 5 July	9:00 ~ 12:00	JCC	IPPUC
	14:00 ~ 17:00	Workshop on Disaster Management	SMMA
Thurs, 6 July	9:00 ~ 12:00	Workshop on Data Platform Side event for JICA officials 9:00-12:00 Site visits to Urban Farm and aging society initiatives	IPPUC
	14:00 ~ 17:00	Workshop on Disaster Management	IPPUC
Fri, 7 July	9:00 ~ 12:00	Closing Session	IPPUC

5-5 3rd visit to Curitiba including the Study Tour for Himeji City, 18-22 September, 2023

Date	Time	Content	Study Tour
Mon, 18 September	9:00 ~ 11:45	General orientation Introduction of Curitiba and Himeji cities @IPPUC	
	14:00 ~ 17:00	Preparation for the Policy Recommendations Presentation @IPPUC	Site visits to Unilivre, panoramic tower, Barigui park and Japan Square
Tues, 19 September	9:30 ~ 10:00	Welcome reception @IPPUC	
	10:00 ~ 12:00	Prof. Ishida's lecture @IPPUC	
	14:00 ~ 16:25	Policy Recommendations Presentation @IPPUC	
Wed, 20 September	9:00 ~ 12:00	Review meeting and opinion exchanges on the Next JICA cooperation @IPPUC	Site visits to Downtown: historical area and walkability/ bike projects
	14:00 ~ 16:20	-	Lectures • Smart City and the Urban Hypervisor • Climate Action Plan
Thurs, 21 September	9:30 ~ 10:30	-	Site visits to Civil Defense and Urban Farm
	11:00 ~ 12:00	-	Opening of a Joao Turim Statue at Memorial Paranaista - invitation by the Mayor
	12:00 ~ 13:00	-	Courtesy call by Himeji reps. to Mayor of Curitiba
	14:30 ~ 16:30	JCC @IPPUC	Site visit/lecture of URBS
Fri, 22 September	9:00 ~ 10:30	Closing Session @IPPUC	

5-6 3rd visit to Japan (JICA Invitation Program), 2-6 October, 2023

Date	Time	Content	Place
Mon, 2 Oct	9:30 ~ 11:30	Briefing & Courtesy visit to Vice-President of JICA	JICA Headquarters
	11:30 ~ 13:00	Lunch with the City Planning Institute of Japan	
	13:00 ~ 15:30	Presentation of the Policy Recommendations to the City Planning Institute of Japan	JICA Headquarters
Tues, 3 Oct	9:00 ~ 11:00	Site-visits to Kakogawa riverbed, Kakogawa station area, Kakobus lanes, Mimamori cameras, and one-coin sensors	Kakogawa city
	13:00 ~ 13:30	Courtesy visit to Mayor of Kakogawa city	Kakogawa city office
	13:30 ~ 15:00	Presentation from Curitiba & Kakogawa and opinion exchange	Kakogawa city office
Wed, 4 Oct	10:00 ~ 12:00	Site-visit to Himeji castle and Koko-en garden	Himeji city
	14:00 ~ 15:30	Opinion exchanges	Himeji city office
	15:30 ~ 16:00	Courtesy visit to Mayor of Himeji	Himeji city office
	19:00 ~ 21:00	Reception hosted by Himeji city government	
Thurs, 5 Oct	10:15 ~ 12:00	Visit KYOTO SMART CITY EXPO 2023	Keihanna Open Innovation Center

	13:15 ~ 14:10	Preparation of the speak	Keihanna Open Innovation Center
	14:10 ~ 15:40	Presentation at KYOTO SMART CITY EXPO 2023	Keihanna Open Innovation Center
	16:00 ~ 16:30	Courtesy visit to Deputy Governor of Kyoto Prefecture	Keihanna Open Innovation Center
Fri, 6 Oct	8:00 ~ 9:00	Review meeting and discussion on the next step	Hotel Nikko Princess Kyoto