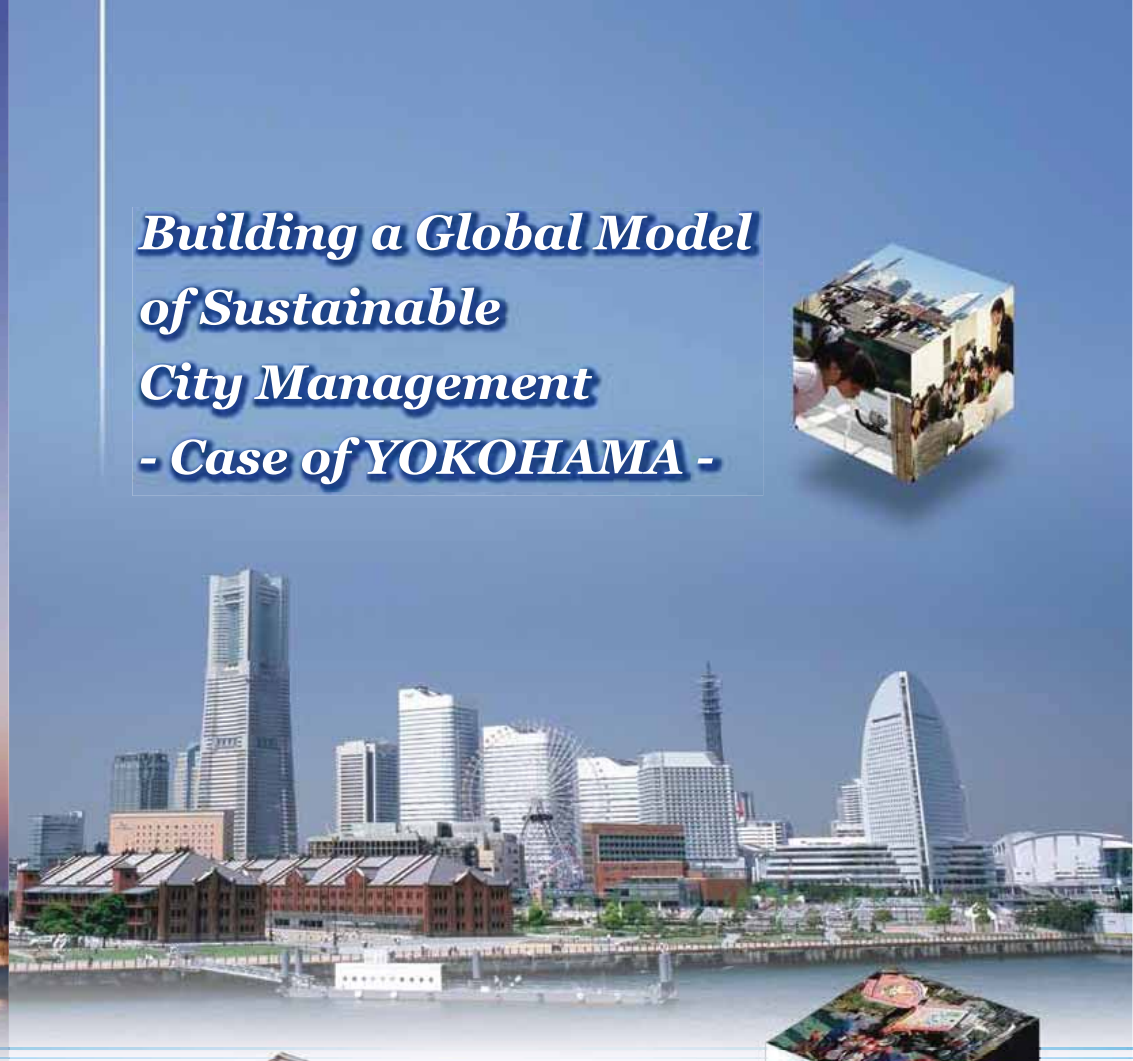


Building a Global Model of Sustainable City Management - Case of YOKOHAMA -



Japan International Cooperation Agency
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>



International Technical Cooperation Division, Policy Bureau, City of Yokohama
<http://www.city.yokohama.lg.jp/seisaku/kyoso/yport-e/>

Published October 2013



Messages

Urban population in developing countries in 2010 quadrupled from the figures in 1970, indicating that around two thirds of the world's population growth happened in cities located in developing countries during the past 40 years. Furthermore, cities have become an important place for socio-economic activities, leading a country's economic growth, and looking at Asia, approximately 80% of the region's overall goods and services were produced in cities, as of 2008.

Nevertheless, the results of developing countries' economic activities and concentration of population in the urban area have their negative aspects. We can see in the rapidly growing issues of lack in urban infrastructure, deterioration of the urban environment and the growing number of urban poor. The importance of sustainable urban development is increasing more than ever.

Many of the current issues faced by cities in developing countries are the same as what Japanese local governments were confronted with and overcame through the continuous efforts and measures of the people involved during the period of high economic growth. A wide range of extremely useful experience and knowledge have been accumulated in Japan and can be applied to the urban development of developing countries.

The City of Yokohama has proactively engaged in international cooperation projects for providing solutions to developing countries' urban issues. It applies its knowhow gained through the City of Yokohama's "Urban Development", consisting of the 6 strategic projects that characterize Yokohama. In 2011, it signed the Comprehensive Partnership Agreement with JICA, becoming the first Japanese local government to execute such an agreement.

To realize our Vision of "Inclusive and Dynamic Development", one of the 4 Strategies is "Promoting development partnerships". JICA aims to promote its development assistance in a global community through partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, including Japanese local governments. As part of this initiative, we have recently analyzed and summarized the City of Yokohama's knowledge and experience and produced this brochure to serve as a reference tool in international cooperation.

I sincerely hope that this brochure will contribute to the sustainable growth of cities in developing countries, promote cooperation among local governments and cities, and at the same time, lead to Japan's growth in future.

October 2013

Akihiko Tanaka
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency



Yokohama City has faced various environmental issues resulting from rapid industrialization and growth of population upon its growth to become a mega city with a population of 3.7 million. The city has managed to overcome such urban issues, and together with its citizens, the city has always aimed to realize a safe and comfortable city, accumulating sophisticated industrial functions, pursuing strategic urban management, and providing high-standard infrastructure and urban services.

Grounding on such experiences, Yokohama City has promoted international cooperation through sister cities/ partner cities, CITYNET, etc. with cities in other countries. To further pursue international cooperation, Y-PORT (Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies under Public-Private Partnership) was launched in 2011, and in October in the same year, Yokohama City also became the first city to conclude a partnership agreement with JICA.

It is deemed that readers of this brochure, likewise Yokohama City, are facing various urban issues today. However, there is no universal solution to such issues, and the reality is that each issue must be solved in the context of each city, utilizing the technology of the private sector. Hence Yokohama City's approach may not be directly applicable to the cities of each reader, but nevertheless, it is believed that sharing our experiences and know-how will lead to overcoming various urban issues of each city.

Yokohama City will continue to serve for the further development of various cities and the improvement of civic lives through Y-PORT.

October 2013

Fumiko Hayashi
Mayor

City of Yokohama



Overview

Towards a sustainable city management...

Today, we are in the “Age of Cities”. City is the key driver of economic, cultural and societal growth of a country. Yet, it is also within city where we face numerous urban issues taking place everyday. City is in a position to think and work proactively to bring about urban solutions, listening carefully to the citizens urgent and long-term needs.”

Challenges in today's cities

Urban Issues of Emerging Cities P.6-7

Emerging cities in today's world faces numerous urban issues. Rapid economic and population growth have led to congestions, pollutions, and scarcity of social and economic infrastructure, degrading quality of people's life and accelerating vulnerability to natural disasters. How can cities enforce an appropriate urban management to cope with these challenges?

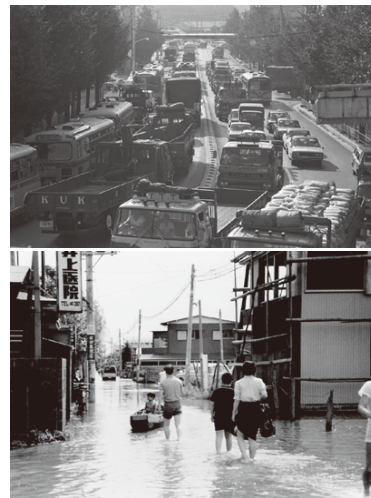


Source: JICA Study Team

Yokohama City faced the urban challenges, yet has transformed itself to address these issues together with its citizens

Yokohama City in Brief P. 8-9

Yokohama also experienced the significant urban issues in the past when a strong economic growth took place and population increased dramatically in the city. In order to cope with the issues, Yokohama introduced various development projects and regulative measures, each of which were designed to ensure integration with other measures and consistent and long-term implementation, as well as active participation of citizens and private sectors. As a result Yokohama has transformed itself from a degrading suburban residential town into an eco-friendly, livable city with a strong economic base.



Source: Yokohama City Historical Reference Room

Yokohama's experience, or the “7 approaches” to achieve the sustainable growth, can bring a new perspective for city governors and urban planners around the world

The “7 Approaches” for Sustainable City Management P.12-27

Similar to what emerging cities in the world face nowadays, Yokohama also experienced significant urban issues from the 1960s through the 1980s, when strong economic growth took place and the population dramatically increased in the city. The experiences of challenges to urban issues can be shared with other cities around the world for sustainable development. Yokohama's experience, or the 7 approaches we took to achieve the sustainable growth, can bring a new perspective for city leaders and urban practitioners and planners around the world.



Source: Urban Development Bureau, City of Yokohama Source: Environmental Planning Bureau, City of Yokohama

To be a partner with your city

International Cooperation of Yokohama City P. 28-31

The City of Yokohama is actively promoting international cooperation among cities in urban development. Through its new international cooperation program, Y-PORT (Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies), the City aims at bringing out not only the City's own expertise but also those of private sector firms. Yokohama will continue to work together with cities in emerging economies to achieve sustainable urban development of the world.



Source: Policy Bureau, City of Yokohama



Source: Waterworks Bureau, City of Yokohama



Source: Yokohama Convention and Visitors Bureau, City of Yokohama

Uncontrolled Expansion of Urban Areas



The density of urban areas has been increasing and urban areas have been spreading as people seek employment, education and urban services in cities.

How can cities promote and control urbanization with environmental preservation, infrastructure development and land use management?

Traffic Congestion



Because of a lack of transport infrastructure, public transportation and traffic management, increasing traffic volume has caused large economic externalities, air pollution, social destabilization, worsening mobility and accessibility. How can cities develop transport networks integrated with land use and provide better transportation services?

Threat to Economic Competitiveness



Inefficient socioeconomic activities cause low productivity, lack of employment and investment opportunities and a drop in tourism. While private investment has been promoted under economic development and globalization, how can cities promote competitive economic activities in a sustainable manner?

Widening Infrastructure Gap



Development and provision of infrastructure cannot meet the demand of an increasing population because of a lack of facilities, management capacities and low technologies. While resources and capacities are limited, how can cities expand infrastructure development and provide effective services?

Urban Issues of Emerging Cities and City Regions

Emerging cities have faced complex issues that affect each other, such as traffic congestion, worsened living environments, increasing disasters, lack of urban infrastructure and services, pollution, erosion of nature, etc.

While effective measures and solutions are delayed, the centralization of population and motorization have accelerated, and these urban issues have become more serious.

Yokohama City has experienced and addressed these issues.

“Urbanization will continue, accelerate, and is irreversible.”

The role of cities is becoming more and more important as an engine of economic growth, center of quality services, information, knowledge, cultural interchange, etc. Competition among cities is becoming fiercer not only at the international/regional level but also within a country.

Vulnerability to Hazards and Risks



Both urban and rural areas are vulnerable to flooding, landslides, and the need for disaster management of earthquakes, tsunamis, rising sea levels, etc. At present, land-use management, disaster measures and raising awareness of citizens are still lacking.

How can cities strengthen present disaster measures, and preparedness for possible future risks?

Degrading Living Environment

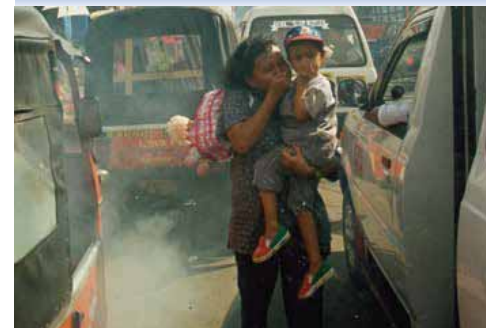


The living condition of urban areas has worsened in terms of safety, sanitation, convenience and amenities.

The lack of urban infrastructure, land use management, housing policies for low-income groups cause these problems.

How can cities provide appropriate policies and measures for housing, improve living environments of built-up areas and develop new towns?

Pollutions



Worsening pollution such as air, water, soil and noise, vibration, etc. have affected living environments and health.

These are caused because of lack of effective measures, inappropriate land use, location of industries, and traffic management, etc.

How can cities take measures against pollution?

Difficulties in Urban Management



Urban problems have become more acute and sustainable development has been threatened because of the lack of capacities of urban planning and management, inappropriate institutional frameworks, lack of finances, corruption and red tape.

How can cities manage and guide urban development with public participation and consensus?