

Response to questions on Japanese experience

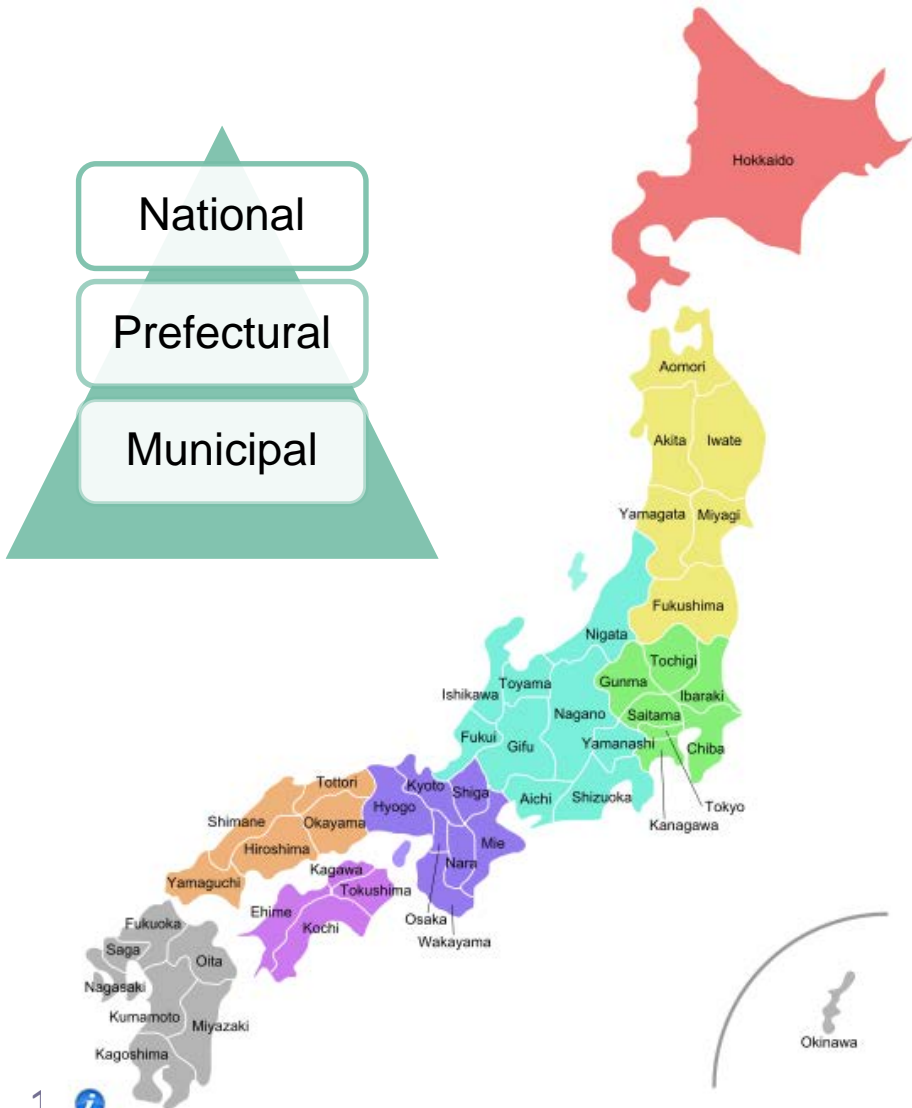
- Inter-jurisdictional role-sharing for urban service delivery
- Upstream versus downstream – sharing responsibilities
- Land development control for integrated water management
- Plan continuity and political influence

Contact Point

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Administrative Hierarchy in Japan



- 8 regions and 47 prefectures (includes cities, towns, villages)
- The nation is currently undergoing administrative reorganization, merging cities, towns and villages to cut administrative costs in the face of an aging society.
- There is no administrative body at the “regional” level; national direction and spontaneous collaboration of entities is critical.



Government
of Japan

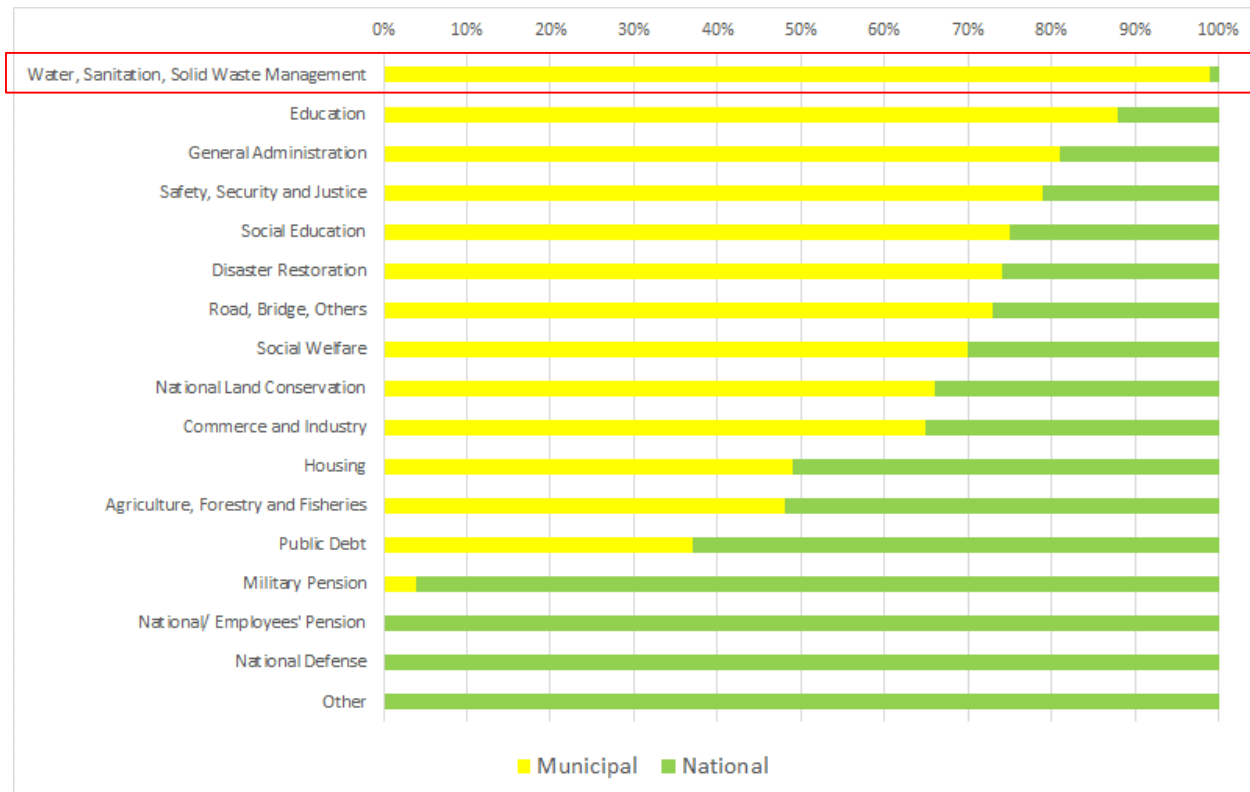


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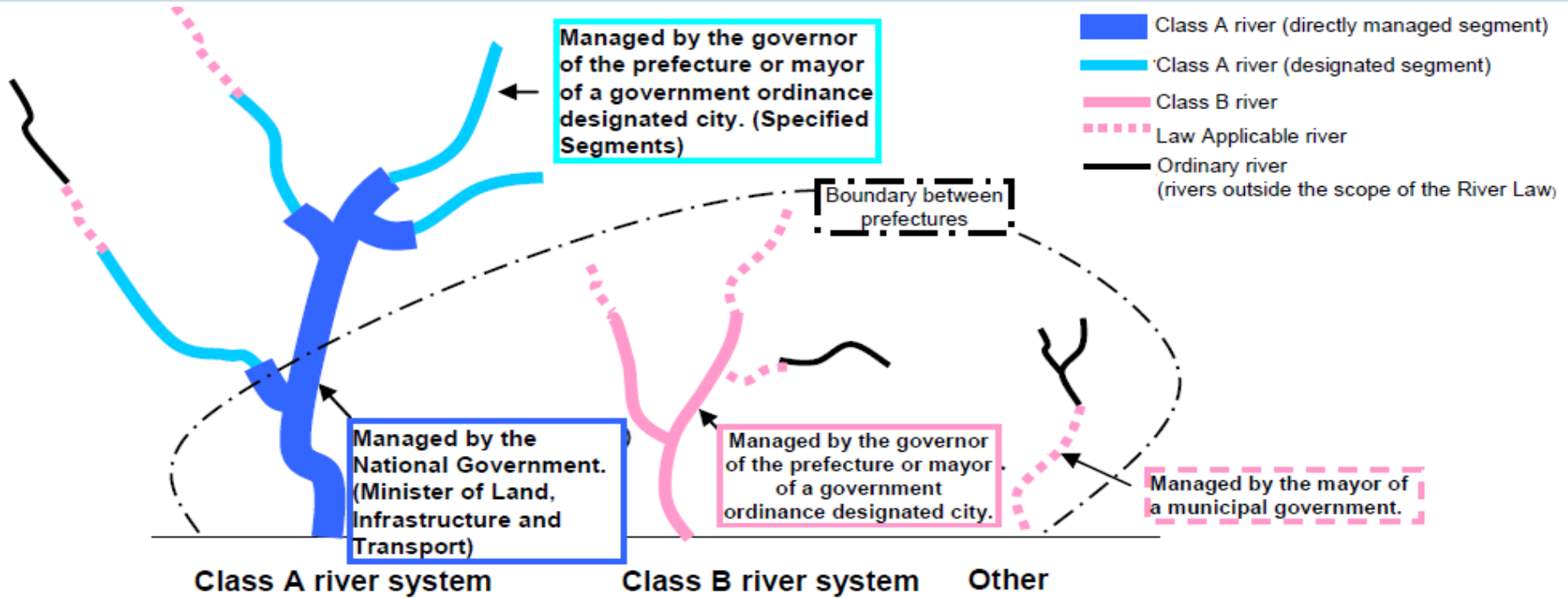
Role Sharing for Urban Service Delivery

Water supply and drainage, solid waste management are primarily managed and financed by municipalities.

Share of National and Municipal Finance for Urban Service Delivery



Role Sharing for River Management: Basin level



Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Class A Rivers: Mainly managed at the national level.

Class B Rivers: Managed by prefectural level.

Exceptions: Designated segments of Class A Rivers (upstream sections relatively easier to manage or have lower population density in surrounding areas) can be managed at prefectural/ municipal level.

National intervention: Finance and Personnel

National influence on municipalities through finance (transfers from national government) and secondees from national government.

- **Capacity building** for municipal officials - *May be useful in context of decentralization*
- **Influence** towards municipalities - *To introduce new legislations/ regulations, from CG's perspective*
- **Networking** is critical to secure support - *To obtain future subsidies and support, from LG's perspective*



Reliance on Grant Tax from National Government – All Sectors (%)

Population	No. of Cities	Average
1,000,000 <	11	4.8
500,000 <	17	7.6
250,000 <	63	9.9
100,000 <	176	13.5
50,000 <	270	20.0
10,000 <	252	32.8



Upstream versus Downstream Municipalities: Retarding Basins

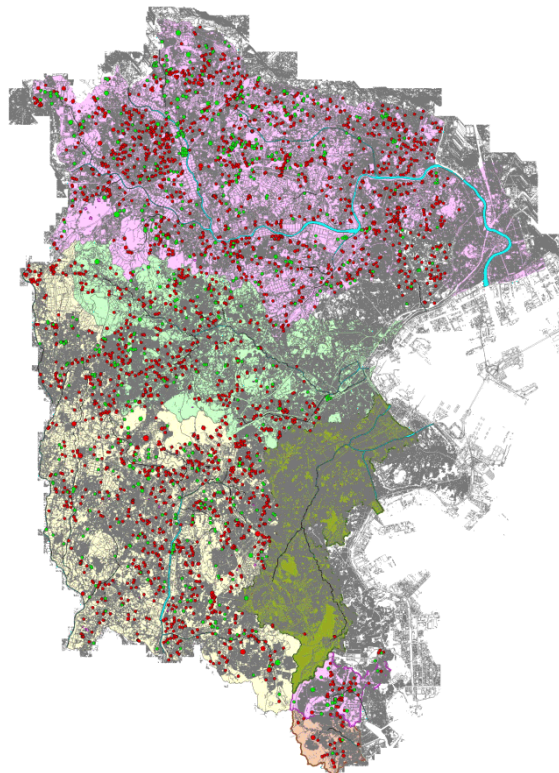
Source: Yokohama City for all data

- Prefecture-level ordinances **require developers to construct retention basins** for flood control to mitigate the increased flood risk of new large-scale development. (part of planning permission)
- These ordinances are **mandatory, and infractions are subject to fines.**

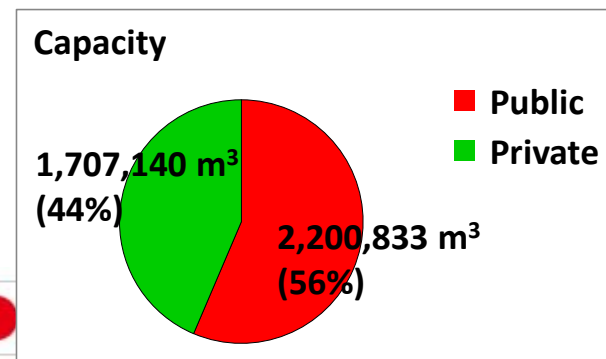
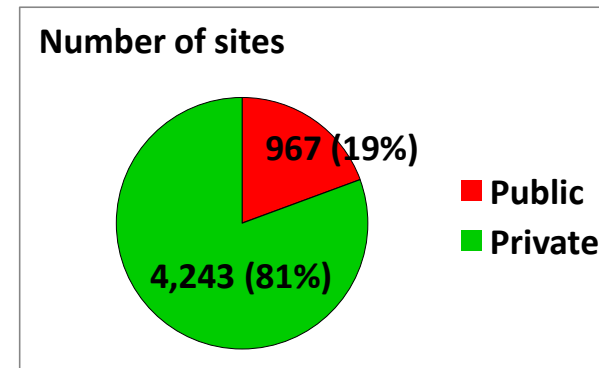
Number and Capacity of Retarding Basins in Yokohama City

	No.	Capacity (m ³)
Public	967	2,200,833
Private	4,243	1,707,140
Total	5,210	3,907,973

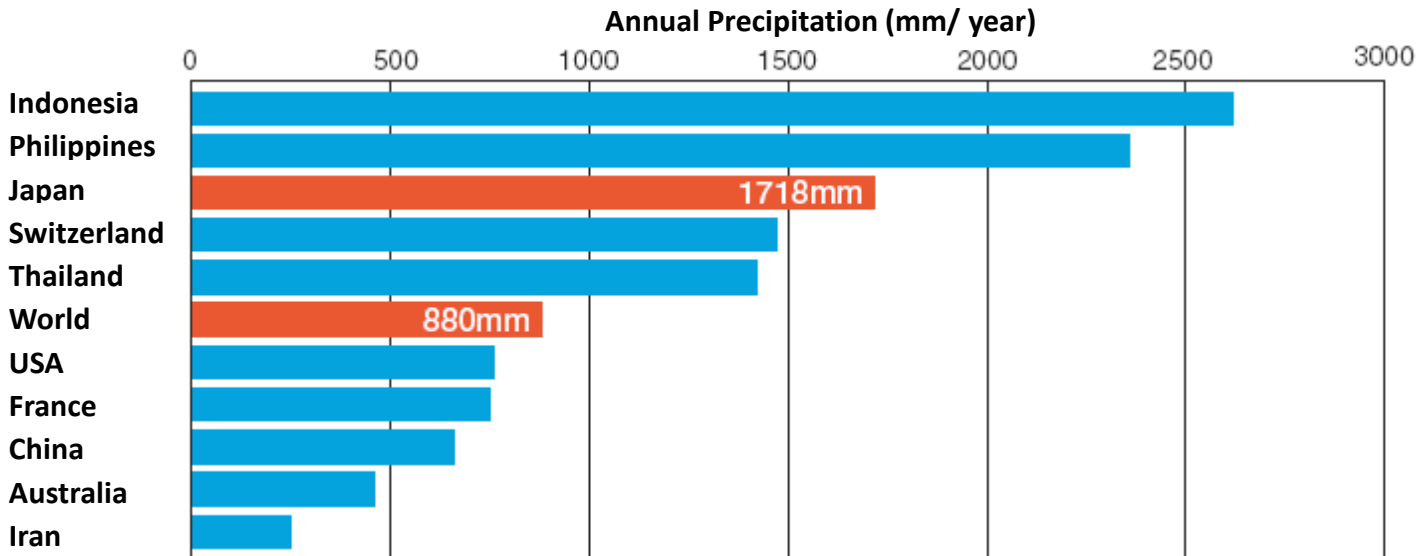
Source: Yokohama City



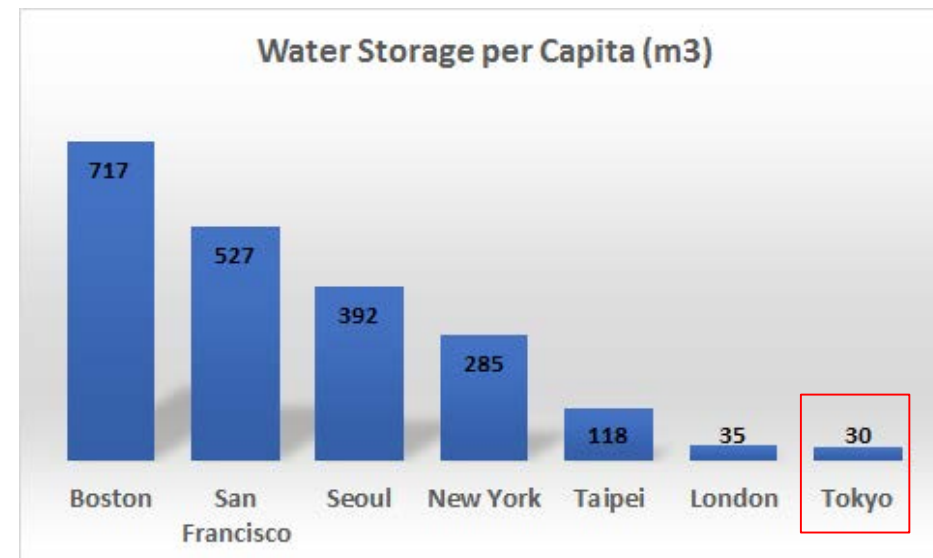
● Public
● Private



Upstream versus Downstream Municipalities: Dams (Japan's water storage is relatively low)

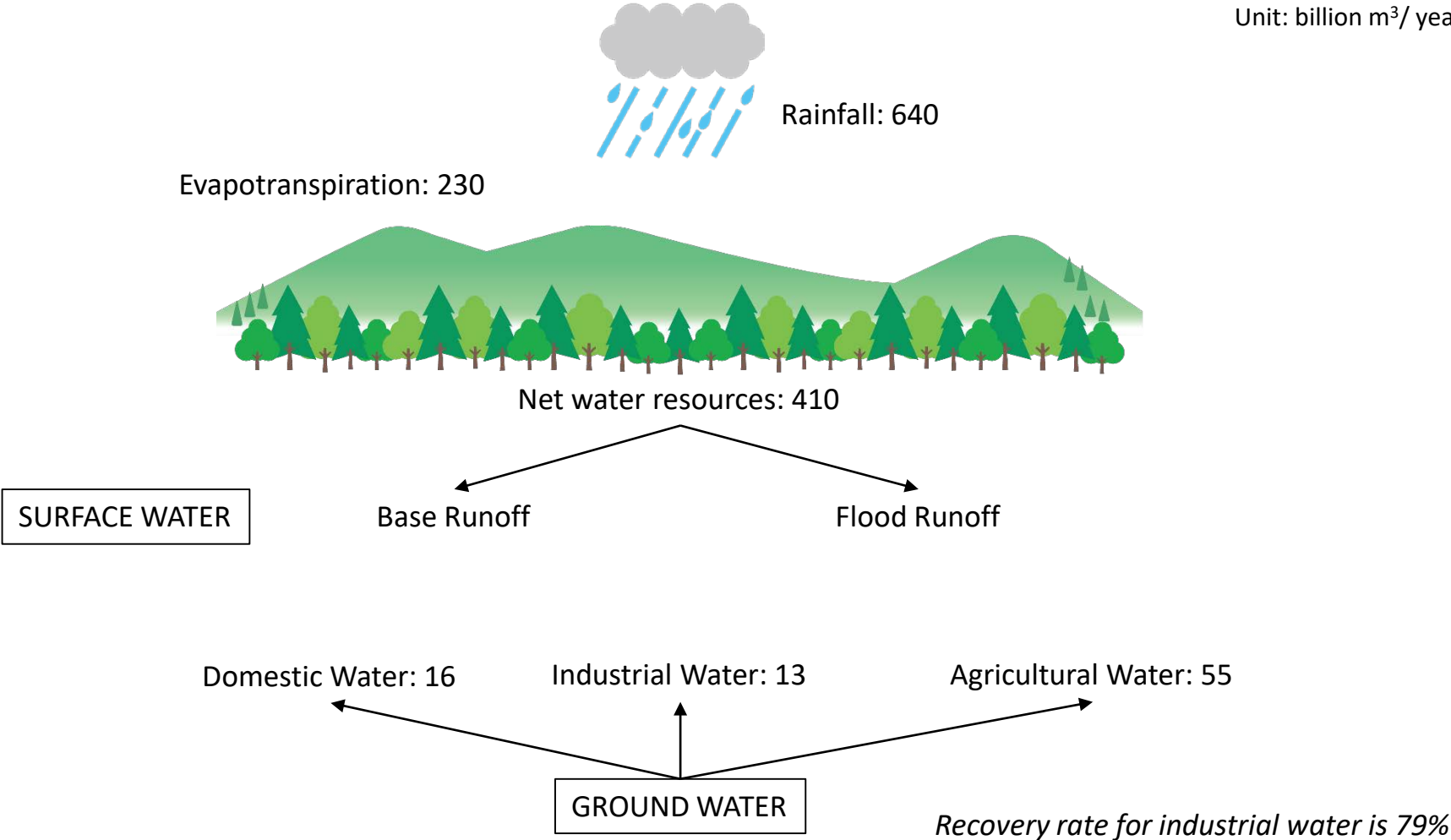


- Location is determined at national level in cooperation with river basin unit coordination committee
- Frequent rain throughout the year (more than double of world average) – less need to store water constantly



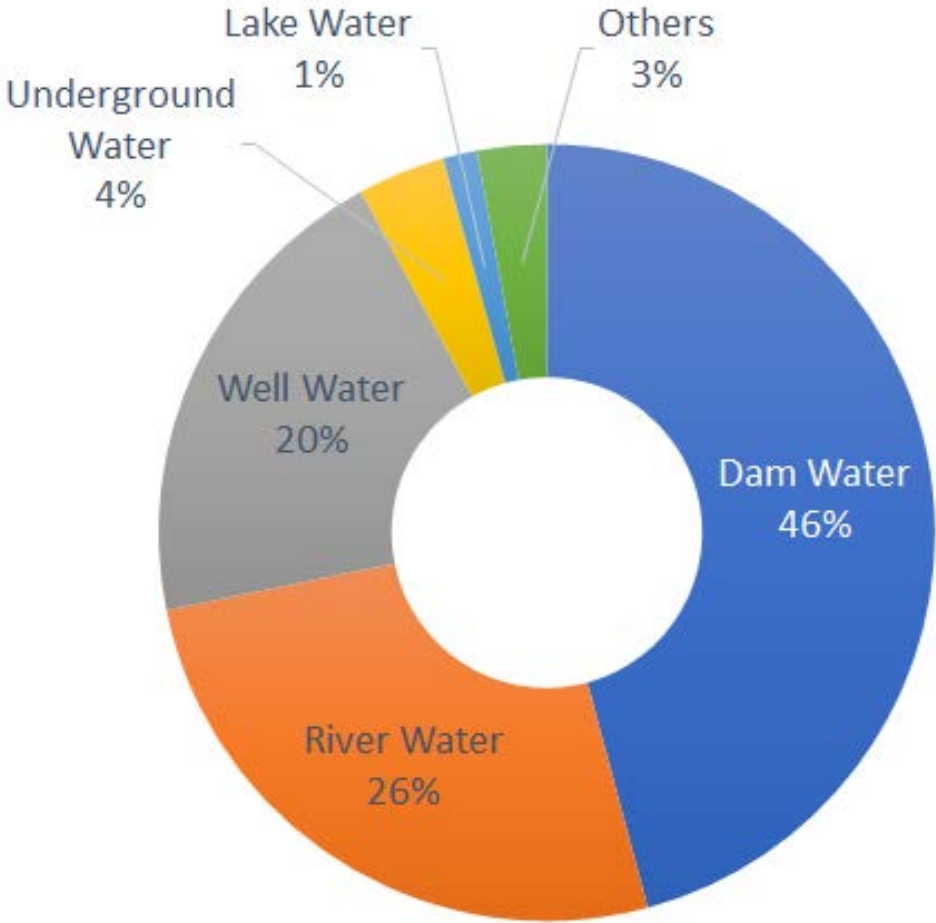
Supplemental Information: Water Resources and Water Usage in Japan

Unit: billion m³/ year



Source: Adapted from White Paper on Water Resources

Supplemental Information: Water Resources and Water Usage in Japan



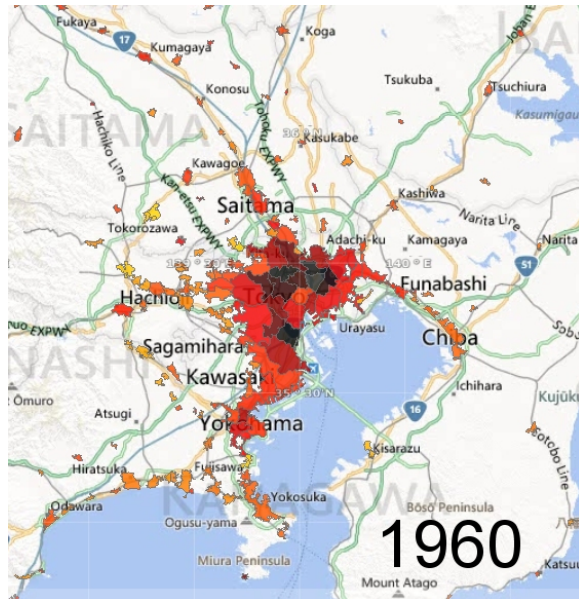
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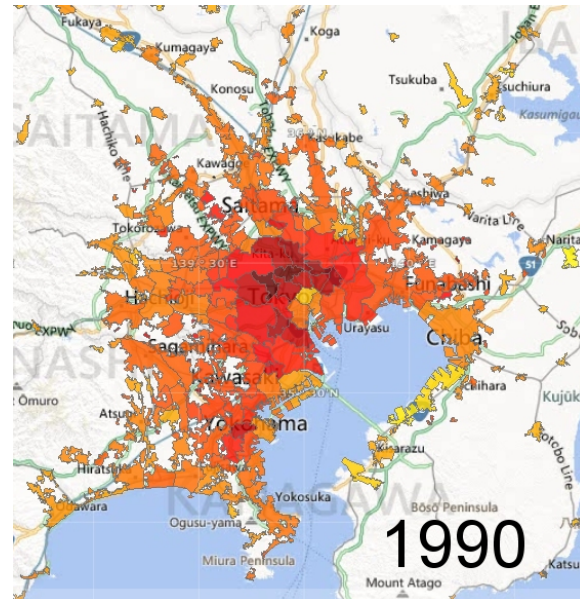
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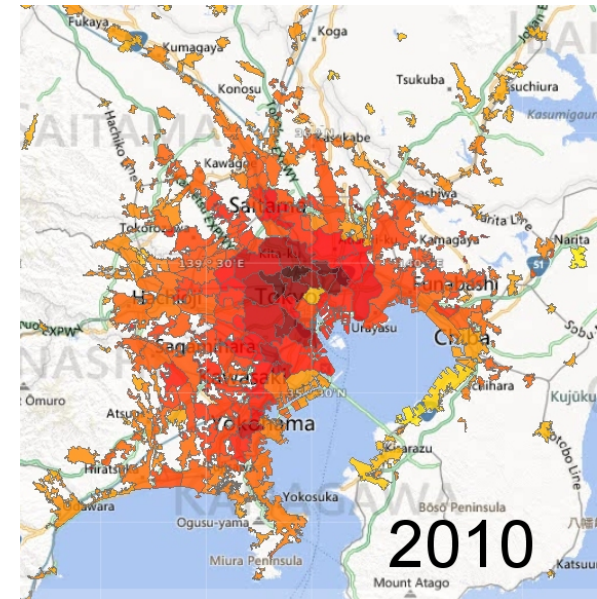
How has Japan managed urban growth?



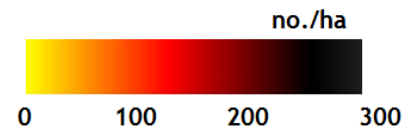
Highly concentrated
Taito Ward exceeding 320/ha
Rural areas at the periphery
Less extensive Tokyo Harbor



Largest urban area by 1970
"Fingers" of development along rail
Tokyo proper losing population to suburbs

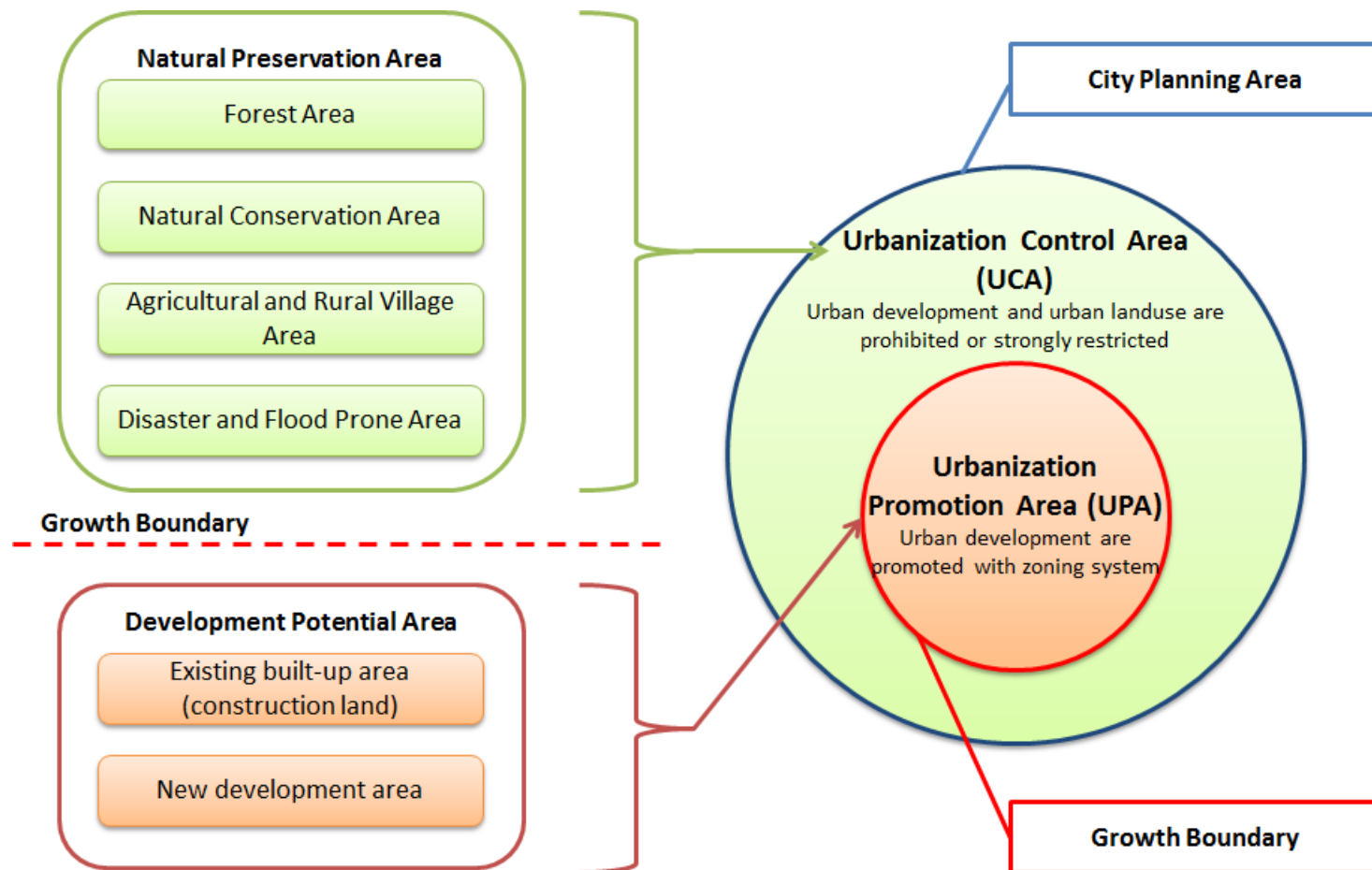


Redensification of the Tokyo proper
Greater Tokyo population reaching 30 million excluding rural areas



Source: <https://perihelie.wordpress.com/2014/04/18/mapping-japanese-city-spaces-greater-tokyo/>

Land is preserved (for infrastructure) and protected (from floods) through robust Development Control



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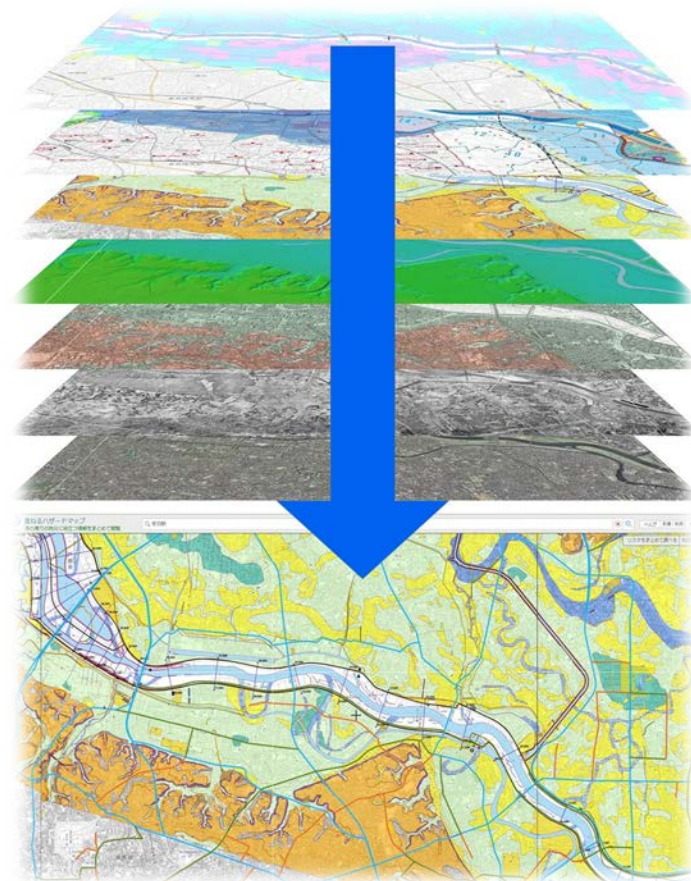
Environment zoning: Assessing land development suitability and providing primary environmental consideration **before planning for development.**

- Reduce downstream infrastructure development costs
- Reduces resettlement/ land acquisition

Land suitable for development excludes:

- Ecological protection areas
- Forests
- Prime agricultural areas
- Flood prone areas
- ...

The remaining area is land suitable for development.



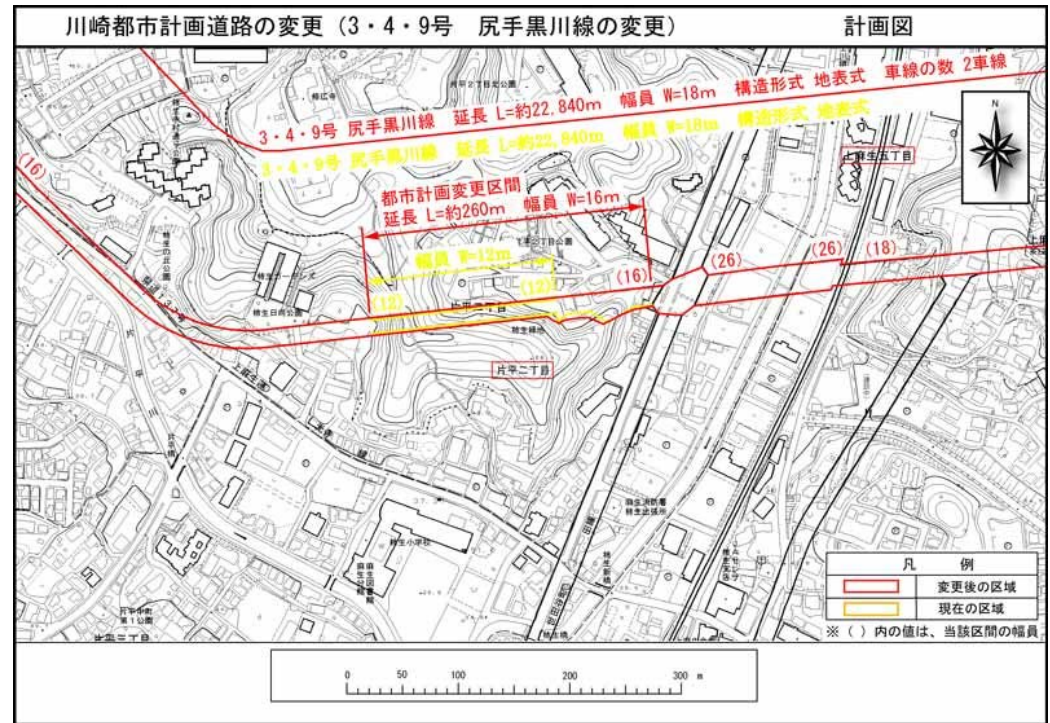
Land is preserved (for infrastructure) and protected (from floods) through robust Development Control

- **Land use zones:** Regulate structures according to agreed upon standards.
- **Secure land:** Regulate development on land which infrastructure is planned (not at construction stage) and reduce land acquisition costs downstream.
- **Special zones:** Establish special zones which development is encouraged.

Land use classifications

用途地域区分	用途制限	建築制限	高さ制限	容積制限	その他
第一種住居地域 (R1)	第一種住居	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種住居
第二種住居地域 (R2)	第二種住居	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種住居
第三種住居地域 (R3)	第三種住居	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第三種住居
第一種中高層住居地域 (RH)	第一種中高層住居	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種中高層住居
第二種中高層住居地域 (RH)	第二種中高層住居	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種中高層住居
第一種商業地域 (CA)	第一種商業	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種商業
第二種商業地域 (CB)	第二種商業	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種商業
第一種工業地域 (IA)	第一種工業	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種工業
第二種工業地域 (IB)	第二種工業	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種工業
第一種緑地地域 (G1)	第一種緑地	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種緑地
第二種緑地地域 (G2)	第二種緑地	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種緑地
第一種遊園地域 (Y1)	第一種遊園	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種遊園
第二種遊園地域 (Y2)	第二種遊園	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種遊園
第一種公園地域 (K1)	第一種公園	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種公園
第二種公園地域 (K2)	第二種公園	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種公園
第一種河川敷地域 (S1)	第一種河川敷	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種河川敷
第二種河川敷地域 (S2)	第二種河川敷	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種河川敷
第一種臨海地域 (K1)	第一種臨海	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種臨海
第二種臨海地域 (K2)	第二種臨海	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種臨海
第一種特別用途地域 (特1)	第一種特別用途	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種特別用途
第二種特別用途地域 (特2)	第二種特別用途	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種特別用途
第一種駅前地域 (特1)	第一種駅前	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第一種駅前
第二種駅前地域 (特2)	第二種駅前	建築制限あり	高さ制限あり	容積制限あり	第二種駅前
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Structures/ facilities seeking Development permission



Plan Continuity and Political Influence

1. **Bureaucrats** are the professionals in policy formulation and finance allocation.
 - a. Politicians influence specific sectoral policies of their interest: “road clan” “port clan” “pension clan”
 - b. Long Liberal Democrat Party representation at the national + local level, but nothing fundamentally changed when the Democrat Party recently had power for 3 years
 - c. This is also why plans and policies tend to be very rigid in Japan.
2. **Two-tier plan set-up ensures implementation on the ground.**
 - a. **Long term vision and strategies** defined in the 10-20 year time frame.
(e.g. Growth boundaries for UPAs and UCAs defined for next 10 years.)
 - b. **Specific plans** backed by financing for every 5 years.
3. **Plans are a shared democratic ground, a shared consensus of how a city should be developed by the people** – agreement by public consultation cannot be overridden even by politicians.
 - a. Not a compromise of all interests, but an agreement of what is important in the urban development direction

