

Chongqing: A city of mountains and rivers

Vision: To become a Global City by 2035



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Cultural Heritage & Sustainable Tourism TDD

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<http://v.ifeng.com/dyn/m/video/14965826/index.shtml>



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CHINA: CHONGQING

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tourism city is in China

Maggie Hiufu Wong, CNN • Updated 9th November 2017



Key Takeaways from TDD

- Long term vision and planning, strong implementation capacity
- Multiple party participation; early private sector involvement
- Benefits by all involved parties (government, community, individuals, and private sector developers)
- **Reflection on China regeneration** – Massive redevelopment through large scale of “demolishment and reconstruction”



Reasons for Chinese style of Regeneration:

- Pursuing short term impact and achievement (within 3 to 5 years)
- Driven by the government policy on rapid poverty reduction
- A top down approach largely driven by a single entity – government

What needs to be done:

Need to change mind set of the policy makers and change policy framework



Actions to be Taken

Short-term:

Redeveloping public space with the objective to regenerate neighborhood, lively street and recover Chongqing's unique culture and image

- Chongqing's famous mountainous walk pathway (a portion of which is being supported by the World Bank Loan – to build and connect more than 130km walkable pathway)

Medium-term:

Move toward infill development; developing a policy framework that incentivize public, community and private sector participation; move from large scale to “small and quality” regeneration

Long-term:

Chongqing to become a global city: a place that attracts global talents, and a place to live, work and innovate, and a place with its unique culture and identity



Barriers for Implementation

Policy and governance

- Current Chongqing's regulatory framework does not support a regeneration scheme that involves multiple parties (i.e legally government is the only entity that can undertake redevelopment and regeneration)
- The current technical standards do not support regeneration (e..g building code are designed for new buildings)
- Lack of efficient coordination mechanism across different agencies

Financing

- The government funding is not oriented toward supporting old town/neighborhood regeneration
- No financial incentives (or subsidies) to encourage individual household regeneration
- High resettlement cost

Lending and TA Active or Needed

Technical Assistance Work Planned:

- Urgently need upstream policy dialogue and engagement with the city leadership by the World Bank to influence policy direction
- Technical assistance is a critical part of supporting policy and regulation on urban regeneration, and changing mind set of policy makers
- Technical support to introduce good practice to the public, project management and operators (e.g. Chongqing Urban Regeneration Platform)

Investment Work Planned:

- World Bank lending to pilot and support demonstration of new modality of regeneration, including testing new financial incentive mechanism

(current World Bank project of supporting Chongqing new urbanization – \$100m loan is a good example of the WB lending)



Support Needed

- **World Bank:**
 - TA and lending (see the previous slide)
- **TDLC Program (Japan)**
 - Request Japanese experts/WB/UNESCO to provide advice on a selected community in Yuzhong, Chongqing (concept, regulatory framework, implementation modality, cultural integration)
- **Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)**
 - Comparison study between Chongqing's approach to regeneration to the one in Kyoto to analyze differences, pros/cons and provide recommendations

