



KAGAWA TAKAMATSU
Sustainable Urban Development
Ministers' Meeting

Best Practices for Sustainable Urban Development

SUDO7 meeting

2024.1

Preface

- Following the first G7 Sustainable Urban Development Ministers' Meeting in Potsdam, Germany in 2022, the Ministers' Meeting was held in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, from July 7 (Fri.) to 9 (Sun.), 2023, with Japan as the chairing country.
- The meeting held three sessions and a special session on Ukraine under the theme of "Achieving Sustainable Urban Development Together".
 - Session 1, "Net Zero, Resilience," discussed the impact of climate change on cities, their role, and financing the cost of transition.
 - Session 2, "Inclusive," discussed how to achieve cities that leave no one behind, how to deal with demographic change, and other issues.
 - Session 3 "Digital" discussed digitalization for human-centered urban development.
 - In the special session, the participants confirmed the continuation of joint efforts to support the repair, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of critical infrastructure related to Ukraine.
- Based on the discussions in each session, a common direction for the G7 was confirmed, and the outcome of the meeting was compiled into a communiqué. The communiqué was also summarized as the "Kagawa-Takamatsu Principles on Collaboration for Sustainable Urban Development," named after the host city, and it outlines how to work together with diverse actors to realize the communiqué.
- The Senior Urban Development Officials Meeting(SUDO) was held to gather best practices on the three themes discussed in each session, and the results were made public for the development of sustainable urban policies not only in the G7 countries, but also in developing countries.
- I am proud that in 2023, the second year of the G7 Sustainable Urban Development Ministers' Meeting, Japan was able to play a role in passing the baton from Germany, which hosted the first meeting, to Italy, which will host the next meeting. I hope that G7 Sustainable Urban Development Ministers' Meeting and other countries will make use of these achievements to promote cooperation in urban policies.

AMAKAWA Hirofumi
Director-General, City Bureau,
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan

G7 Sustainable Urban Development Ministers' Meeting in Takamatsu, Kagawa



Opening



Joint press conference



KAGAWA TAKAMATSU
Sustainable Urban Development
Ministers' Meeting



Venue Welcome reception hosted by Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture



Short excursion (Ritsurin Park)



Virtual Photo Session

Carbon Neutral and Resilient Cities



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Green Municipal Fund (GMF)

The GMF is a \$2.1 billion CAD revolving endowment fund from the Government of Canada that has been in place since 2000 and is administered at arm's length by a third-party - the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). The FCM represents a network of over 2,000 communities.

- GMF is designed to leverage a ready-made network of municipal experts to support municipal environmental projects that reduce emissions and support climate resilience in Canadian communities.
- It offers a mix of funding, knowledge services, and capacity building supports for communities of all sizes (focusing on lower capacity communities) to test innovative ideas/technologies, validate them, and scale solutions.
- GMF funding is permanent and self-sustaining; it bridges federal and municipal governments to advance innovative best practices in sustainability, while ensuring flexibility to meet the evolving needs of Canadians in the face of climate change.

Shared mobility projects help to reduce transportation emissions in Gaspésie and the Magdalen Islands.



- “TCiTé” is a shared mobility project that has expanded sustainable transportation options for several communities, particularly for youth, seniors, and lower-income residents.
- This is an example of regional solution where municipalities purchased 10 electric vehicles (EVs) and related infrastructure for a car-sharing program. The EV fleets were a revenue-generating opportunity for the municipalities, while also supporting awareness and connection to sustainable transportation options, including transit and active transportation, while also giving residents the chance to test drive an EV.
- TCiTé implemented EV charging stations to create an EV travel route at strategic tourists stops to both bolster tourism economy and connect communities.

Le projet de transport collectif intelligent et de transport électrifié (TCiTé)

<https://greenmunicipalfund.ca/case-studies/case-study-shift-sustainable-transport-atlantic-Quebec>

EU Mission for Climate Neutral and Smart cities by 2030

EU Missions are a novelty of the Horizon Europe research and innovation programme for the years 2021-2027. They represent a new way to bring concrete solutions to some of our greatest challenges. They have ambitious goals and will deliver tangible results by 2030. The Mission on Climate Neutral and Smart cities by 2030 is one of the five missions put in place.



- The Cities Mission will involve local authorities, citizens, businesses, investors as well as regional and national authorities to :
 - Deliver 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030
 - Ensure that these cities act as experimentation and innovation hubs to enable all European cities to follow suit by 2050
- This programme was established from year 2021 to 2027. In total, Horizon Europe will invest around €360 million in research and innovation actions linked to the Mission (e.g. in mobility, energy, urban planning) in the period 2021-2023.
- The 100 selected cities develop Climate City Contracts, which include an overall plan for climate neutrality across all sectors such as energy, buildings, waste management and transport, together with related investment plans. This process will involve citizens, research organisations and the private sector. The commitments made by the cities will enable them to engage with the EU, national and regional authorities – and with their own citizens to deliver on their objective. The Mission Platform will provide the necessary technical, regulatory and financial assistance to cities.

Case Study

10 cities have successfully finalised their contracts and obtained the Mission label (Sønderborg (Denmark), Mannheim (Germany), Madrid, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Zaragoza (Spain), Klagenfurt (Austria), Cluj-Napoca (Romania) and Stockholm (Sweden).

https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/climate-neutral-and-smart-cities_en

Authority in charge: European Commission – Directorate General for Research and Innovation – Mission Manager Deputy Director
General of the Directorate General for Environment

Eco- quartier (Eco-Neighborhood)

The éco-quartier program is a support and certification program for local authorities, based on a reference system including the climate dimension in an overall framework that encompasses the process, the living environment and uses, the territorial development and all local ecological concerns.



- Today structured around four dimensions - approach and pr, this approach is evolving and reinventing itself in order to : - respond to the government's new roadmap for sustainable cities,- respond to institutional changes and the new organization of decentralized government services,- better integrate the approach into the landscape of other regional support initiatives - better equip local authorities to implement the transition.
- To meet the needs of French local authorities as effectively as possible, and to be widely distributed throughout the country. EcoQs benefit from state-funded engineering (support from CEREMA(Le Centre d'études et d'expel'environnement, la mobilité et l'aménagement), FVD(France Villes et territoires Durables), MTECT(Ministère de la Transition Écologique et de la Cohésion des Territoires)) and financial assistance rtise sur les risques, (preferential access to green funds, subsidies and grants from the Banque des territoires).
- ÉcoQuartier approach supports local players in designing, building and managing towns and territories that meet the principles of sustainable development. An ÉcoQuartier integrates all the challenges of sustainable development and offers its residents the possibility of a lifestyle that meets the major challenges of climate change. To guide project developers, the Ministry has drawn up a set of guidelines ocess, living environment and uses, territorial development, environment and climate. The approach brings together the EcoQuartier club, which networks local authorities and professionals committed to the transition to sustainable cities.

The 2020 Environmental Regulations

By signing the Paris Agreement in 2015, France made a commitment to drastically reduce its carbon emissions by 2050. The 2020 Environmental Regulations (RE2020) are part of this context, as are all draft regulations concerning the building sector, which accounts for around 20% of national greenhouse gas emissions and nearly half of final energy consumption. Its aim is to continue improving the energy performance and comfort of buildings, while reducing their carbon footprint.

- The RE2020 will be applied in several stages: In the first phase, it applies to: single-family homes and multi-family housing, secondly, offices and primary and secondary education buildings, thirdly, specific tertiary buildings: hotels, shops, gymnasiums, etc. Projects for the construction of single-family homes and collective housing for which a building permit application or prior declaration has been submitted on or after January 1, 2022, and projects for the construction of offices and primary and secondary education buildings for which a building permit application or prior declaration has been submitted on or after July 1, 2022, are subject to the RE2020. implementation increases the cost of construction by 10 to 20%, not only does it considerably improve the quality of life and health in housing, but the savings made over the life of the building (energy for heating or cooling, water, etc.) help to recoup the initial investment.
- It focuses on three main areas: - continuing to improve the energy performance and lower the consumption of new buildings, with particular emphasis on insulation performance, whatever the heating system installed.- Reduce the impact of new buildings on the climate by taking into account all building emissions over their lifecycle, from construction to end of life. - enable occupants to live and work in a place that is adapted to future climatic conditions, while maintaining the objective of summer comfort.

<https://rt-re-batiment.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

Authority
in charge

Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion. Housing, Urban Planning and Landscape Department

“Adaptation of Urban Areas to Climate Change” programme

“Adaptation of Urban Areas to Climate Change” programme promotes the upgrading of parks and green spaces, unsealing, the greening of open spaces and traffic areas and measures to strengthen biodiversity.

- Funding is available for ambitious conservation and development projects, including
 - the networking of existing green and open spaces (rainwater retention, cold and fresh air supply, biotope network, path connections),
 - large-scale (culturally and historically) significant parks,
 - the targeted addition of open spaces close to residential areas in climatically deficient urban areas (climate oases),
 - large-scale projects that transform grey infrastructure into green-blue infrastructure (traffic areas, city squares, brownfield sites, neighbourhoods),
 - the implementation of sponge city concepts to increase rainwater retention, evaporation capacity, groundwater recharge and water availability, also using grey water.



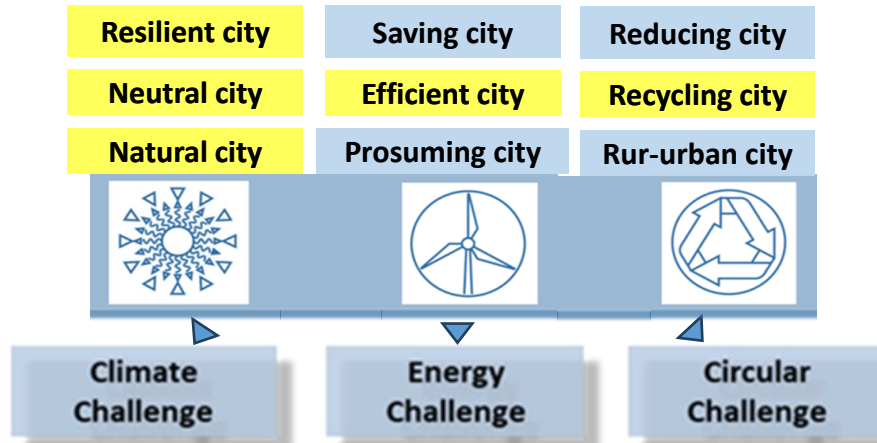
Established 2020. Overall budget 300m EUR.

Authority
in charge

Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building

NP METRO – National Metropolitan Cities Programme

- Objectives: **urban renewal, “green” mobility, environmental and circular economy, sustainable use of land and NBS**
Years and budget: **2021-2027; 3,002 BN € (1,405 BN for Ecological Transition)**
- NP Metro PLUS for 14 Italian metropolitan cities based on multilevel governance method**



A Green Promenade for the Waterfront (CAGLIARI, 58,5 M€)



Civic library “A. Geisser” (TURIN, 1,8 M€)



Revamping Scarpino (GENOA, 11,3 M€)

Authority in charge

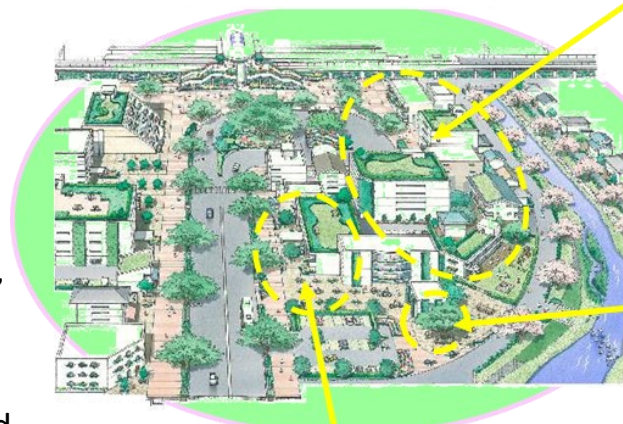
Agency for Territorial Cohesion

Green Infrastructure City Development Support Programme

Realization of net-zero and the disaster-mitigation of cities by initiatives to develop green infrastructure, which create urban spaces through the strategic use of greenery and water, based on public-private-sector partnerships.

- By area-by-area initiatives, a number of local governments and private-sector companies bring together networks of water and greenery.
- The MLIT support initiatives which set out multiple quantitative numerical objectives, from the perspective of resolving local challenges.
- In addition to support the initiatives centering on “hard” aspects such as developing greenery, “soft” measures, including the formulation of area-wide plans for equipping areas with green infrastructure, are supported.
- These initiatives have been underway since 2020 as projects funded by MLIT budgetary funds.

Visual depiction of target area



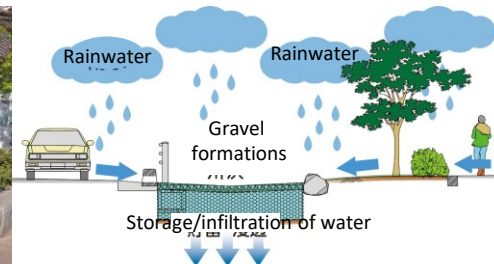
Greenification of private-sector buildings

Development of rain gardens for rainwater storage

Development of parks and green spaces that serve as rainwater storage facilities

Case Study

- In Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture, greenery areas with high rainwater-storage and rainwater-infiltration functions are developed.
- At the same time “rain gardens” (gardens whose structure allows temporary storage of rainwater and gradual release into the soil, while also harnessing Kyoto’s traditional gardening culture) are developed, and efforts are being made to equip individual areas with these rain gardens as their “green infrastructure.”



Development of rain gardens

URL : <https://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/kensetu/page/0000291580.html>

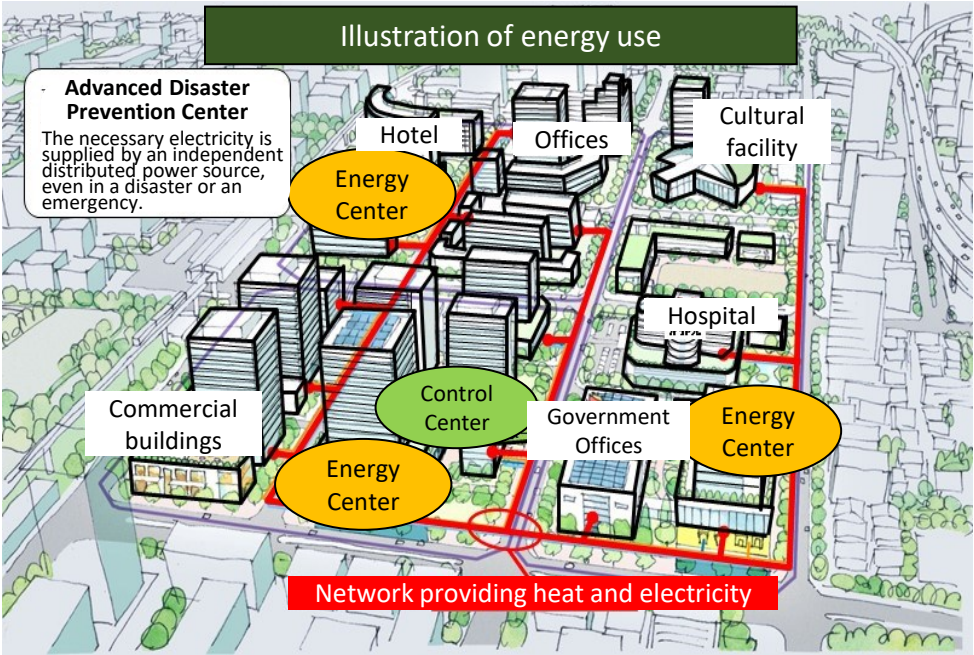
Authority in charge

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(MLIT)

The Area Energy Network

Connecting multiple buildings within the same area or neighborhood via a network of energy supply lines, the area energy network ensure flexible adaptability and efficiency for energy (heat/electricity).

- By enabling flexible adaptability for energy on an area-by-area basis, district energy networks can help to reduce CO2 emissions and build decarbonized communities.
- District energy networks can also help to build safe and secure communities, by removing the dependency on wide-area electric power grids and ensures a stable supply of electricity and heat even at times of earthquakes and natural disasters.
- These initiatives have been underway since 2012 as a project funded by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)'s budgetary funds.



Sapporo City, Hokkaido

- District energy networks are operated in Sapporo City to ensure efficient utilization of heat energy in the region's cold winters.
- During the power outages which occurred after the 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake, district energy networks were able to ensure electric power generation and served as evacuation zones for people in the surrounding areas.

Case Study

Authority in charge: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(MLIT)



SAPPORO SOSEI SQUARE: The Square at the time of the power outages which followed the 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake

Environmental Improvement Plan & Local Nature Recovery Strategies

The ***Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) 2023*** for England builds on the 25 Year Environment Plan vision with a new plan setting out how we will work with landowners, communities and businesses to deliver each of our goals for improving the environment, matched with interim targets to measure progress.

- Taking these actions will help us restore nature, reduce environmental pollution, and increase the prosperity of our country.

Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) are a new mandatory system of spatial strategies for nature established by the Environment Act 2021.

- They are designed as tools to encourage more coordinated, practical and focused action and investment in nature. There are expected to be around 50 county-based LNRS which will cover the whole of England.
- Each local nature recovery strategy will agree priorities for nature recovery and propose actions in the locations where it would make a particular contribution to achieving those priorities.
- Each local nature recovery strategy will be specific and tailored to its area. The responsible authorities and people involved in preparing a strategy can choose how they want it to look, but every strategy must contain:
 - A local habitat map.
 - A written statement of biodiversity priorities.
- We expect Local Nature Recovery Strategies to propose actions such as the:
 - Creation of wetlands
 - restoration of peatlands
 - planting of trees and hedgerows
 - more sustainable management of existing woodlands and other habitats like grasslands

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-nature-recovery-strategies/local-nature-recovery-strategies>

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

*Net gain is an approach to development, and/or land management, that aims to leave the natural environment in a **measurably better state than beforehand**.*

- A pre-commencement condition requiring a BNG Plan securing a **minimum 10% net gain**. This must be submitted to the local planning authority and approved prior to the commencement of development. Significant on-site and off-site habitat enhancements secured by condition, obligation or covenant and maintained for 30 years.
- Net gain can be delivered on-site, off-site or via statutory biodiversity credits using the hierarchy summarised below:
 - Aim to avoid or reduce biodiversity impacts through site selection and layout;
 - Enhance and restore biodiversity on site;
 - Create or enhance off-site habitats, either on land within ownership or by purchasing biodiversity units on the market;
 - As a last resort to prevent undue delays, purchase statutory biodiversity credits from government.
- The biodiversity gains and losses of a development will be measured in 'biodiversity units' using Natural England's Biodiversity metric.
- BNG will apply to major developments in England from January 2024 onwards and small sites from April 2024. By the end of November, draft guidance and regulations are due to be published to help the sector prepare ahead of mandatory BNG.

[https://www.local.gov.uk/pas/topics/environment/biodiversity-net-gain-local-authorities#:~:text=Biodiversity%20net%20gain%20\(BNG\)%20is,state%20than%20it%20was%20beforehand](https://www.local.gov.uk/pas/topics/environment/biodiversity-net-gain-local-authorities#:~:text=Biodiversity%20net%20gain%20(BNG)%20is,state%20than%20it%20was%20beforehand)

Authority
in charge

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) & Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)

Designing for Natural Hazards Series

The objective of Natural Hazards Series was to develop a set of practical, actionable guidelines to assist builders and developers in designing and constructing residential buildings, neighborhoods, and accessory structures in a manner that could improve residential resilience to natural hazards and integrate resiliency throughout the community.

- The resilience guides provide technical content in a straightforward way that is easy for a layperson to understand, while also providing references through which design professionals, builders, developers, and public officials can obtain full details. Each volume focuses on a major category of hazard that may pertain to a given project: wind, water, fire, earth (seismic, earthslides, sinkholes), and auxiliary (other hazards such as volcanoes, hail, and temperature extremes).
- These resilience guides are not intended to substitute for engineering or architectural project design work; rather, the technical guidance identifies components that can be enhanced or improved to achieve above-code performance to make residential buildings and other community assets more resilient.
- The guidelines were published May 2023, [Designing for Natural Hazards: Resilience Guides for Builders and Developers \(huduser.gov\)](https://www.huduser.gov/publications/designing-for-natural-hazards-resilience-guides-for-builders-and-developers/)



Community Resilience Planning for Disaster Recovery

HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) and CDBG Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) programs provide a framework for communities around the country to reduce the effects of natural hazard events. HUD's goal is to demonstrate approaches for improving community resilience and disaster recovery through comprehensive planning and other long-range plans. The National Institute Standards and Technology's (NIST) Community Resilience Program provides science-based tools to help communities make effective decisions to improve the resilience of communities and built environment.

- This project will demonstrate approaches for improving communities' comprehensive planning towards community resilience and disaster recovery and through characterization of how specific projects improve or advance resilience.

POP Start, POP End, Total budget: 9/30/2021, 9/29/2023, \$249,858.00

- The research will develop case studies based on the application of the NIST guidance and associated tools that will be shared with community planners, community stakeholders, HUD grant managers, and researchers as guidance on who to create comprehensive resilience plans.

Case Study

On November 13th, we were invited by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians for an in-person site visit. During this visit, we toured the area, met key tribal council members, and specifically focused on meeting the Chief. This visit was vital for us to provide extensive guidance and tools to smoothly integrate community resilience into their planning. Understanding each community's unique challenges and priorities significantly improved our ability to help them implement effective resilience measures in their planning, <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/Community-Resilience-Planning-Assistance.html>

Authority in charge

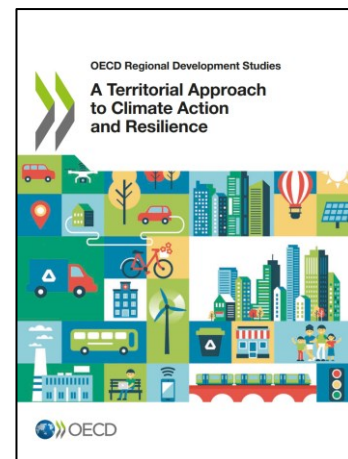
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research

A Territorial Approach to Climate Action and Resilience (TACAR) (2020 -)

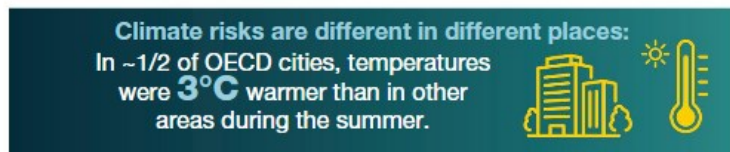
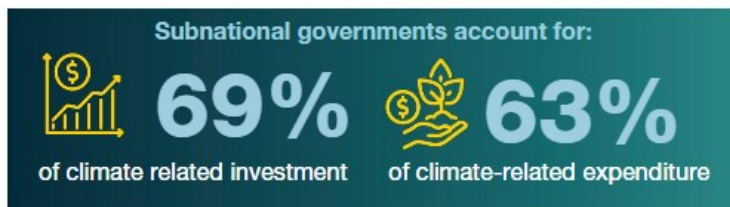
Applying a “territorial approach” can help governments accelerate a more inclusive net-zero transition and build systemic climate resilience.

- Tools offered (see the synthesis report for details) launched at COP28):
 - 40+ indicators for 1200 cities and 2850 regions across the OECD
 - Policy checklist with 9 recommended actions in 3 pillars
 - 36 leading practices from cities, regions and countries
- How TACAR programme supports G7 cities/regions/countries:
 - Enhance localised reporting and monitoring
 - Provide policy assessment and place-based recommendations
 - Facilitate dialogue and knowledge sharing

- Download the [report](#) (launched at COP28 December 2023)
- Check the [TACAR website](#)



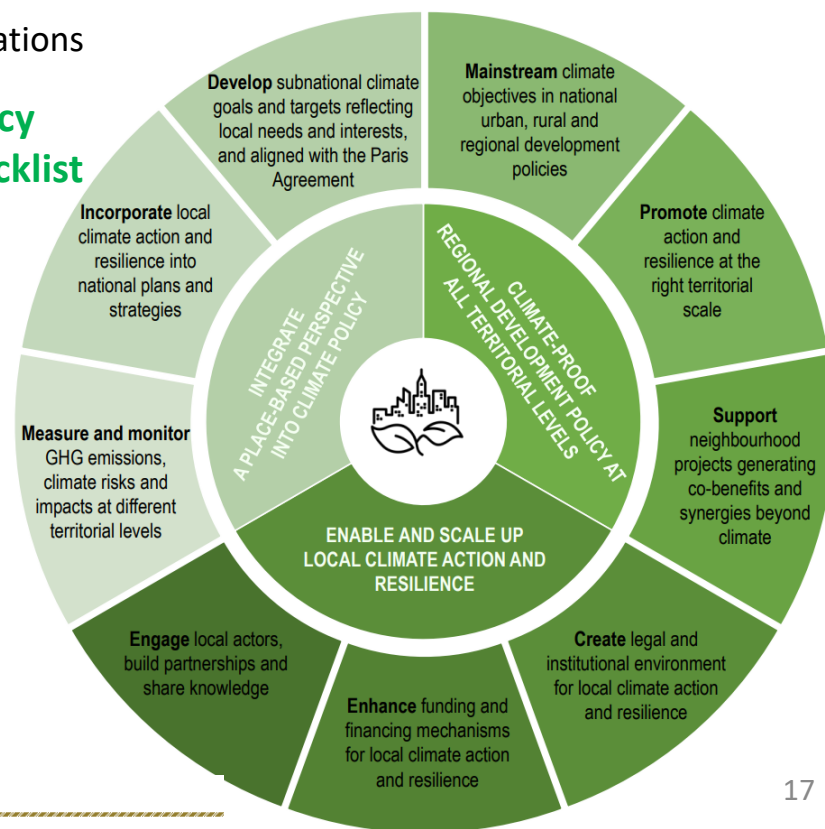
Why a Territorial Approach?



Authority in charge

OECD, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Region and Cities

Policy checklist



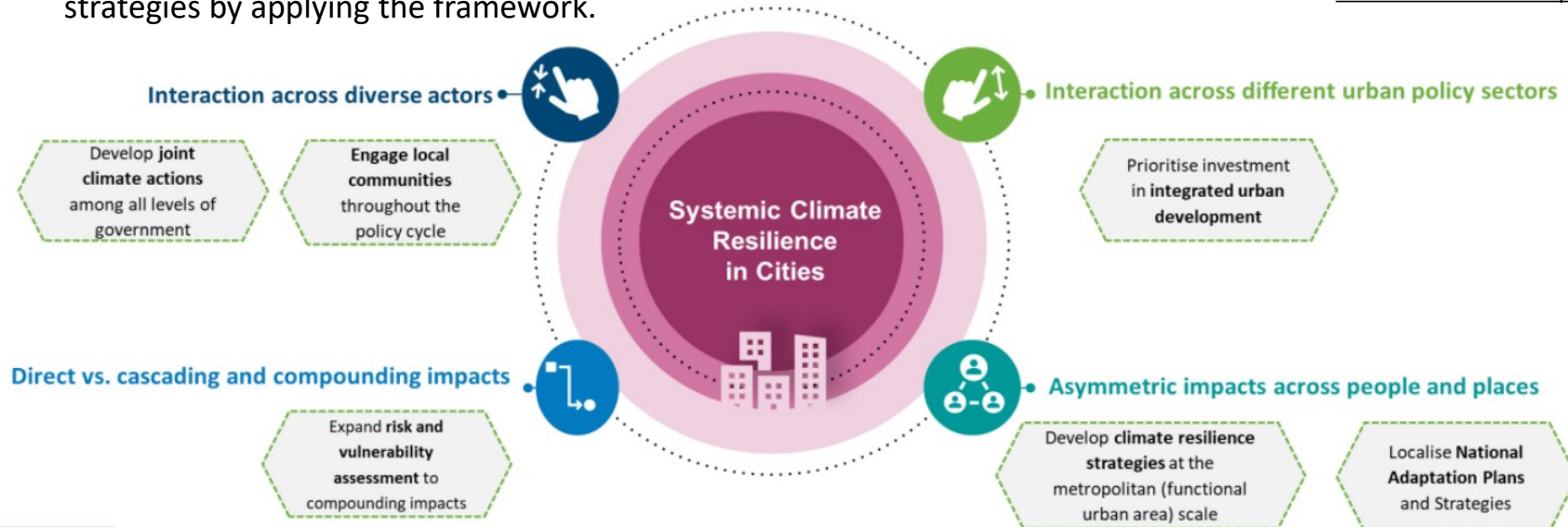
Building systemic climate resilience in cities (2023)

Climate shocks have complex and far-reaching consequences across urban sectors and systems. Applying a systems approach to climate change helps policymakers understand linkages between issues that are treated separately and propose cross-sectoral, multi-disciplinary solutions in cities.

- This paper proposes a four-pronged framework to understand:
 - Interactions across different urban policy sectors
 - Interaction across diverse actors
 - Direct vs. cascading and compounding impacts
 - Asymmetric impact across people and places
- The OECD is ready to help cities develop urban resilience policies and strategies by applying the framework.



- [Download the paper](#) (October 2023)
- Watch the [International workshop](#) (July 2022)



Authority in charge

OECD, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Region and Cities

OECD Project on building 'nature-positive' cities (2024 -)

*The proposed OECD project aims to help cities **bring nature to the heart of urban policy** to enhance people's well-being and simultaneously address climate and biodiversity crises through evidence-based policy assessment and recommendations as well as international dialogues / knowledge sharing.*

■ A systems approach to enhance 'nature-positive' cities:

Pursuing multi-faceted benefits across policy sectors, e.g. attracting talents/jobs in cities, enhancing well-being, affecting mental health

Tackling a wide range of impacts of climate change and biodiversity losses in cities e.g. food security, urban heat island effect

Sharing urban nature with no urban residents left behind regardless of their socio-economic conditions and their living locations

Engaging urban communities and citizens and enhance the sense of ownership to urban green space

■ Emerging practices in G7 countries

- National Urban Parks Policy, creating a network of national urban parks (Canada)
- Target to halve newly artificially covered area within 10 years (France)
- Urban forestation programme, regeneration of urban parks and historic gardens (Italy)
- Planning permissions with delivering biodiversity net gain (UK)

■ Cities and regions are invited to participate in the project.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
(15th Biodiversity COP, December 2022)

Target 12. *Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.*

Inclusive Cities



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Green and Inclusive Community Buildings Program

Launched in 2021 with a budget of \$1.5 billion CAD over five years, the Program supports the development of green and accessible community buildings in high-needs, underserved communities across Canada. This is achieved through retrofits, repairs or upgrades of existing buildings, or construction of new, net-zero carbon or high efficiency buildings.

- Designed to level the playing field between communities, the Program uses a standardized national dataset, the Canadian Index of Multiple Deprivation (CIMD) - produced by Statistics Canada, as part of its overall assessment process. The metric considers the following dimensions of deprivation at the local level: residential instability, economic dependency, ethno-Cultural composition, and situational vulnerability.
- Using CIMD provides insight into applicants' communities and allows us to factor equity considerations into project selection which the department will continue to explore for future programs.

Journey in the Heart of the Homeland (Manitoba Métis Federation, Winnipeg, Manitoba, \$23M)



- Retrofit of a historic Bank of Montreal building, located on historical Métis lands, in Winnipeg, MB into a Métis Nation Heritage Centre for cooperation, collaboration and community focal point.
- The project will facilitate a large reduction in GHG emissions, deliver significant energy savings, and include extensive accessibility components that will exceed current standards.
- The building will provide a healthy space to gather for Métis, including craftspeople and artisans, permitting collaboration, and the sharing of knowledge and expertise.
- The centre will breathe Métis life back into the broader community, and benefit Métis Citizens and those still searching for their identity/heritage. It will showcase the history, language, culture, methods of governance, and the legacy of the Métis Nation, before, during, and after Confederation.

Case Study

Authority in charge

Infrastructure Canada - Green and Inclusive Community Buildings Program

Housing Accelerator Fund

Launched in spring 2023, the Housing Accelerator Fund (HAF) is a \$4 billion CAD initiative to provide incentive funding to local governments to encourage initiatives that remove barriers to housing supply and accelerate the growth of supply. The Fund will run until 2026-27 and is expected to result in permits being issued for 100,000 more housing units across Canada.

- The top 30 cities in Canada with the greatest growth potential were consulted, along with other thought leaders, to develop the fund's parameters. In this way, the Fund is designed to connect federal housing priorities to local decision-making and to support a process that can have challenging local issues such as NIMBYism, in terms of resistance to denser and more affordable housing development.
- Via the HAF application and negotiation process, the federal Minister of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities now has an opportunity to incentivize municipal commitments to undertake positive local policy changes.
- The Fund is well-placed to help: 1) end exclusionary zoning; 2) encourage high density housing within proximity to urban cores and transit corridors; 3) make municipally-owned lands available for housing; 4) increase process efficiencies through new technology; and 5) prioritize development approval for rental and affordable housing.

HAF Agreement with London, Ontario

Case Study



- On September 13, 2023, the government reached a HAF agreement with the City of London, Ontario, to fast-track the creation of over 2,000 additional housing units over the next three years.
- The agreement will provide \$74 million to increase the housing supply in London and allow for high-density development without the need for re-zoning.
- The plan means more homes close to public transit, more rental units for students, and more housing, ranging from duplexes and triplexes to small apartment buildings.

Authority in charge

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

European Urban Initiative

The European Urban Initiative is a tool to support cities of all sizes, to build capacity and knowledge, to support innovation and develop transferable and scalable innovative solutions to urban challenges of EU relevance. It is part of the EU Cohesion policy which aims at reducing disparities in terms of economic, social and territorial development between regions of the European Union.

- The European Urban Initiative aims to create and offer opportunities and an environment for implementing bold urban strategies. These projects test new solutions, techniques and planning models, building capacities and sharing knowledge in sustainable urban development. It finances innovative solutions and actions developed by cities, and offer a menu of capacity building support activities as well as capitalisation ones. A dedicated platform to share and build knowledge has also been put in place specifically targeted at urban actors and gathering a range of thematic and operational resources.
- Programming period 2021-2027, with a budget of 450 million euros.
- The initiative provides you with different levels of assistance:
 - Supporting urban authorities with up to 80% direct co-financing and up to €5M ERDF, allowing EU cities to experiment as testbeds for their innovative idea and transferring it to other cities
 - Strengthening capacities of cities in the design of sustainable urban development strategies, policies and practices in an integrated and participative way
 - Providing a knowledge environment for cities to ensure easier access to horizontal and thematic knowledge and share the know-how on sustainable

<https://www.urban-initiative.eu/>

EUROPEAN URBAN INITIATIVE

Case Study

Information about projects financed by the initiative and outcomes of activities are available on the Portico Platform. It comprises a dedicated thematic area on Just and inclusive cities :

<https://portico.urban-initiative.eu/>

Authority in charge

European Commission – Directorate General for Regional and Urban policy

La Politique de la Ville (Deprived Neighborhood Policy)

This policy (La Politique de la Ville), set up to offset social and urban inequalities, has two key aims: to reduce the development gap between disadvantaged neighborhoods and their urban units, and to improve living conditions for their residents, in particular by combating all forms of discrimination.

- Over 80% of France is urbanized. However, urban situations vary widely. Within urban areas, there are neighborhoods with critical social and economic indicators. For several years now, these neighborhoods have been identified on the basis of objective criteria, and are the focus of this specific policy. Today, 5.5 million people live in one of the priority neighbourhoods of the Politique de la Ville (QPV), which have been identified according to a single criterion: per capita income.
- Inclusive, comprehensive, interministerial and partnership-based, the Politique de la Ville (deprived neighborhood policy) acts on all aspects of common law policies by deploying local social and urban development projects. Complementary actions are implemented in the fields of urban renewal and improvement of the living environment, employment, economic development, mobility, access to culture, sport and health, and safety. The implementation of urban policy therefore calls on both national and local structures. The New Urban Renewal Program supported by ANRU is part of this whole.

<https://agence-cohesion-territoires.gouv.fr/politique-de-la-ville-97>

Authority
in charge

ANCT (National Agency for territorial cohesion)

National Urban Renewal Program (PNRU) / New PNRU (NPNRU 2014-2024)

As part of its urban policy, France has set up a National Urban Renewal Program (PNRU), followed by a New one (NPNRU 2014-2024), which proposes a new approach to urban development: moving from massive neighborhood redevelopment operations, notably through demolition/reconstruction, to the mobilization of all tools to develop all the economic and social functions of neighborhoods, with a central role for residents.

- **Objectives:** Increase housing diversity / Adapt neighborhood density to its environment and to the urban functions targeted / Promote a functional mix and consolidate economic development potential / Enhance neighborhood openness and mobility / Promote energy efficiency and contribute to the neighborhood's ecological transition / Create high-quality urban development and real estate programs that take into account usage, management and safety issues, and anticipate future changes and mutations. These objectives are intended to be prioritized and adapted to the local context by project developers.
- The NPNRU budget has been increased from 10 to 12 billion euros at the start of 2021. The NPNRU concerns 216 neighborhoods of national interest and 264 neighborhoods of regional interest (among the 1514 QPV identified), covering two million inhabitants in metropolitan France and overseas.
- Whereas the PNRU was focused on massive neighborhood redevelopment operations, notably through the deconstruction and destruction of run-down buildings and the reconstruction of new housing, the NPNRU mobilizes all the tools needed to develop all the economic and social functions of the neighborhoods, while giving a central place to the residents. The challenge of the NPNRU is to initiate this ongoing transformation in tandem with other initiatives designed by the government within the framework of “city contracts”.

<https://www.anru.fr/le-nouveau-programme-national-de-renouvellement-urbain-npnru>

Authority
in charge

ANRU (National Agency for the Urban Renewal) and ANCT

"Social cohesion - shaping neighbourhoods together" programme

"Social cohesion - shaping neighbourhoods together" programme increase the quality of life and of housing in neighbourhood, to deliver a greater diversity of use, to bring all population groups closer together, and to strengthen cohesion in the neighbourhood.

Re-established 2020. Annual federal budget 200m EUR.



- The programme thus goes beyond purely investment-oriented measures and focuses on neighbourhood management and on mobilising participation and volunteerism. It is part of a wider funding mechanism established already in 1971. Under the umbrella of the National Urban Development Policy, the Urban Development Support programme has since 2007 been one of the key instruments for delivering on the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities.
- The specification of a funding district and an integrated development plan have proven to be effective means of developing sustainable urban structures. They are thus prerequisites to municipalities receiving Urban Development Support funding.

URL: https://www.staedtebaufoerderung.info/EN/home/home_node.html

Authority
in charge

Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building

Building communities which “feel good to be in, and promote strolling around the area”

Transition from car-centered to people-centered spaces by promoting the creation of “walkable spaces”: places in the community where all kinds of people can gather and socialize with atmosphere of “feeling good to be in and stroll”

- Since 2020, MLIT has used a package of legal, budgetary, and tax measures to support initiatives for atmosphere of “feeling good to be in and stroll” carried out jointly by the public and private sectors based on the urban regeneration plans.
- Budgetary funds and tax measures are used to support the creation of pedestrian-friendly spaces, such as turning streets into community plazas.
- Location of cafes and shops in parks by private-sector entrepreneurs has been promoted through the provision of legal exemptions.



Creating a bustling atmosphere through a public-private partnership (Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture)

Case Study

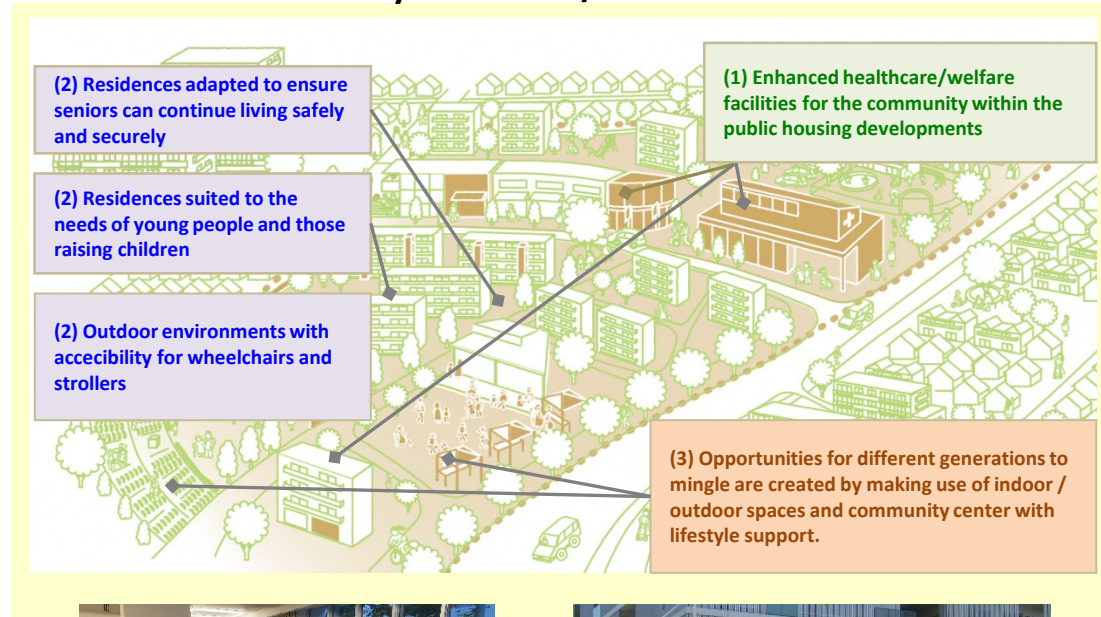
- In Himeji City, Hyogo Pref., the station-front area of Himeji Station and part of the Otemae-dori road, which used to be devoted mainly to vehicles, have been made into a transit mall.
- In Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Pref., a restaurant built and operated by a business operator in Central Park; some of the profits earned are reinvested into the park and for planting trees and adding facilities.

Creation of community healthcare/welfare hubs

Creating neighborhoods/communities (incl. public housing developments) where all generations can live together continuously with vibrancy and energy in the development of housing, facilities, and services

- At rental public housing complex provided by Urban Renaissance (UR), enhanced healthcare/welfare facilities for the community, alongside reorganization of these complex.
- Promotion of living environments suitable to all generations including seniors and community-building including younger people and those raising children.
- The initiative has been underway since 2014 by UR, with financial support by MLIT and collaboration with local authorities.

How community healthcare/welfare hubs are created



Case Study

Nouvelle Akabanedai Housing Complex (Kita Ward, Tokyo) has been developed into a community with healthcare/welfare hub, assisted by the local government, universities, and lifestyle support advisors.

Authority in charge

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(MLIT)



Drawing event for childrearing households in the community center



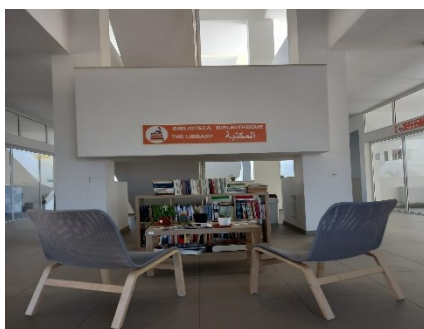
Community plaza within the public housing development

NP METRO – National Metropolitan Cities Programme

1. SERVICES FOR INCLUSION & SOCIAL INNOVATION 842 M€ (+ 247 M€ ESF for 39 medium-sized cities)

- active inclusion
- access to housing & housing
- social integration

2. INFRASTRUCTURES FOR INCLUSION 88 M€ ERDF for 39 medium-sized cities in the South of Italy



*“Così sarà!
 La città che
 vogliamo” -
 Fight
 against
 educational
 poverty
 (BOLOGNA,
 1 M€)*

House of Cultures - Participation of citizens (BARI, 1,3 M€)

*Social housing Agency -
 One Stop Shop (NAPLES, 4,6 M€)*



Altobello Project (MESTRE, 470 M€ + 10 M€ other sources)

Bissuola Park (MESTRE, 1,5 M€)

Design Policy Context & National Model Design Code

The National Model Design Code is a toolkit for local councils to develop their own design codes, to shape and deliver beautiful, sustainable and inclusive places for communities.

- For example, local authorities can set policies for higher energy efficiency standards, include guidance on sustainable construction and the use of Modern methods of construction(MMC), or encourage policies that support housing for an ageing population or active transport.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code>
<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/communities-empowered-to-shape-design-of-neigh>



Authority in charge: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)

Design Code Path Finders

When it comes to levelling up places and neighbourhoods across the country, the evidence is clear that good design helps communities to flourish. Design Codes are an essential tool for driving up the standards of design – by setting clear visual and numerical standards, based on community preference, local councils can both facilitate new development and ensure it helps make places more healthy, popular and beautiful.

- **Phase 1: The National Model Design Code (NMDC) Pilot Testing Programme (2021)** was designed to test aspects of the process and content of the NMDC in a range of contexts working with 14 local authorities.
- We learned that producing a design code takes time, skills and resources, particularly when engagement is required; some places are more challenging and complex than others and require different approaches; understanding viability at the start of the process is critical; and community knowledge is a valuable resource.
- **Phase 2: The Design Code Pathfinder Programme (2022)** aimed to empower communities to have their say on the development of new homes, buildings and amenities, such as shops and workspace, in their area and help restore people's pride in the places they live.
- It includes working with 25 areas in England, providing funding and support to produce their own design codes, in line with the NMDC.
- **Phase 3:** In the next phase of **Design Code Pathfinder Programme (2023)** we will continue to provide direct support to a smaller group of pathfinders to focus on implementation of design codes, improving usability for different groups, and producing digital products (aligning with the work of the Digital Planning Programme)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/communities-empowered-to-shape-design-of-neighbourhoods>

Housing Choice Voucher Program

*Community Choice Demonstration (CCD) is a largescale, multi-site randomized controlled trial (RCT) to test and **evaluate the effectiveness of providing voucher assistance and mobility-related services to Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) families with children to help them move to and stay in opportunity areas, which will promote more diverse and inclusive communities.***

- **Background:** Moving to Opportunity neighborhoods has been shown to improve children’s employment, earnings, and well-being 30 years after the Moving to Opportunity experiment conducted by HUD.
- **Objective: POP Start, POP End, Total budget:** 2019 and 2020, 2031, \$50 million for the program, approximately \$15 million for evaluation and ancillary studies
- **Contents:** The CCD has two phases. Phase 1 will test comprehensive mobility-related services (CMRS), and Phase 2 will test selected mobility-related services (SMRS) and compare them with CMRS. The cost study will document the costs of these services and their components, and identify the most cost-effective model
- CCD Phase 1 Pilot Enrollment started August 2021.



[Community Choice Demonstration | HUD.gov / U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](#)
[Evaluation of the Community Choice Demonstration | HUD USER](#)

Authority
in charge

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research

Yes In My Backyard Study

Series of four papers following up on a previous effort from 1991. The impact of regulatory barriers is explored related to these topics: resident opposition to affordable housing, or the Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) sentiment; zoning and land use; housing construction; and the financing of affordable housing.

- HUD and its partners continue to work toward increasing access to neighborhoods of opportunity for lower-income households and raise awareness of and educating the public on affordable housing concerns and the need for collective action to dismantle regulatory barriers and counter the NIMBY mentality.
- **POP Start, POP End, Total budget:** \$600k, To be published on HUDuser.gov in early 2024.
- In 2022 Congress created a "Yes In My Backyard" competitive grant program at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.



"Yes In My Backyard" (YIMBY):

Removing Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing in the 21st Century



Case Study

The Greater Minnesota Housing Fund (GMHF). This revolving loan fund provides low-interest loans to affordable housing developments, including rehabilitation of existing properties. Private and charitable foundations can make program-related investments or mission-related investments to build the fund.

Authority in charge

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research

■ Cities for All ages: Policy Innovations that support growing up, growing old, and living well (2023-)

Managing demographic changes is critical for inclusive urban development. This study analyses demographic trends and challenges in cities, identifies policy innovations for cities to navigate changing demographic populations, and promotes inclusive growth.

■ Background:

A city's demographics can change, either due to long-term structural trends (e.g. ageing, decreasing fertility rates) or due to specific exogenous events that elicit population movements (e.g. inflows of migrants and refugees or a change in people's locational preferences). Not accounting for demographic shifts adequately risks deepening inequality, stifling economic growth, and weakening the sense of belonging for residents, growing feelings of social isolation and loneliness, and lower levels of well-being.

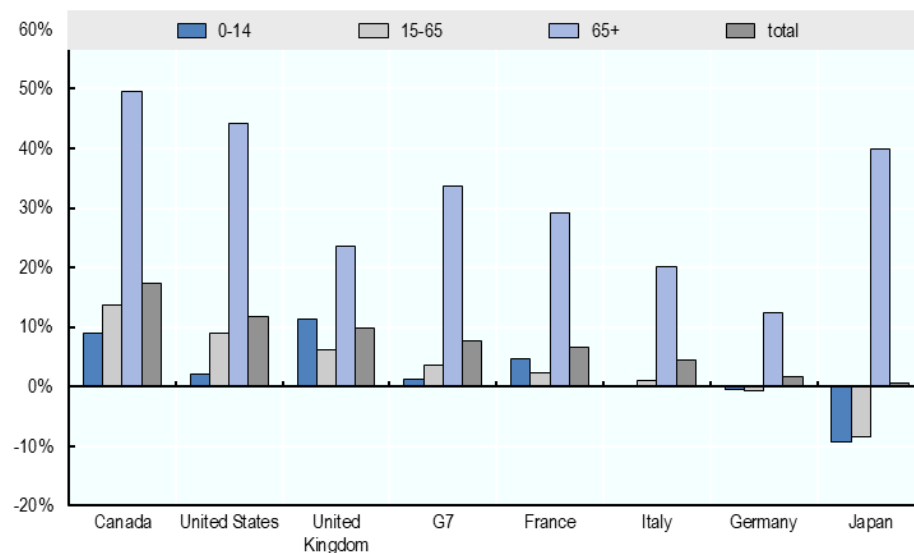
■ Objectives:

- 1) Analyse demographic trends and challenges in cities
- 2) Identify and analyse policy innovations cities can put in place to anticipate, prepare for and respond to changing demographics and support inclusive growth

■ Outputs:

- 1) An overview of demographic changes in cities (a policy paper prepared for the G7 Ministerial meeting in 2023)
- 2) An expert workshop in Feb/Mar 2024
- 3) A report on demographic trends in cities, their impacts on inequality, and policy recommendations to build cities for all ages

Change of population in G7 metropolitan areas (2006-2018), % growth rate by age group



Source: OECD (forthcoming), Demographic Change in Cities: Trend, Challenges and Policy Implications for G7 and OECD Countries.

Digitalisation in Cities



KAGAWA TAKAMATSU
Sustainable Urban Development
Ministers' Meeting

Smart Cities Challenge

Launched in 2017, the Smart Cities Challenge is a competition in which local governments and their residents identify problems and propose scalable and replicable solutions to urgent community problems using connected technologies and data. Prizes of \$50M, \$10M, \$5M were made available to winning communities.

- Objectives: To create the conditions for innovation and demonstration at the local level to incorporate data and connected technologies into the delivery of services to city residents – all while ensuring that resident benefit remains the sole and overriding approach.
- The approach emphasized inclusion, transparency, engagement and innovation at all levels. For example, all applications – even those that did not receive funding – were made public to encourage sharing and learning. A Community Support Program was established to complement the Challenge providing advisory and capacity-building services directly to communities, helping with common issues such as privacy protection and technology procurement.
- The open-ended nature of the Challenge – it was communities that determined which priorities to tackle in their bid – resulted in enthusiasm and wide-spread participation from communities of all sizes in every region of Canada.

Case Study



[Energize Bridgewater](#)

Energize Bridgewater (Town of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, \$5M prize winner)

- Project: an energy poverty reduction program to reduce the rate of energy poverty among residents by 20% by 2026, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Objective is to use data and connected technology to assist homeowners with planning, costing and monitoring of home improvements. The energy affordability and security of homes will be improved through home upgrades, including retrofits for insulation, electrical panel upgrades, heat pumps, and draft-proofing.
- The project has also developed a coordinated access system that connects individuals and families to social service programs related to housing, homelessness, and energy.

Living-In.EU movement -The European way of digital transformation in cities and communities

Digital solutions are broad and include approaches to smart urban mobility, energy efficiency, sustainable housing, digital public services, and civic-led governance. Large-scale uptake and upscale of these solutions are crucial to help our cities and communities meet their climate targets and reduce their environmental footprint, while fostering citizen participation and bringing prosperity to all types of business, including SMEs and start-ups.

- Objectives of this programme: Through co-creation with citizens, this movement aims to bring the economic and social benefits of this transformation to all local communities and implement an inclusive digital Europe, with powerful digital services, technologies, infrastructures and skills.
- Members of the movement (representing different levels of governance) participate in various communities cooperation on specific subjects and commitments (such as capacity building and education, monitoring and measuring). Members also collaborate on mission driven projects on topics such as Citizen-centric smart culture, AI procurement, or a Digital Neighbourhood Instrument.
- 161 signatories & 150 supporters of the movement such as Mayors, Regional and national Ministers have joined since January 2020.

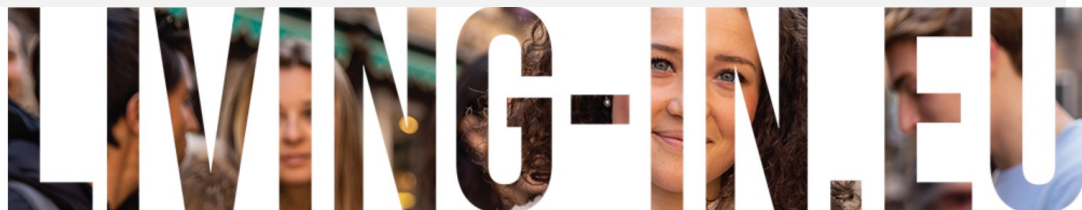
Case Study

Work is underway by cities supported by the European Commission to develop EU standard contractual clauses for the procurement of ethical AI based on the good practices of the City of Amsterdam. Amsterdam developed a set of contractual clauses for the procurement of Artificial Intelligence, to create a framework for the information that suppliers need to provide on algorithms used in order to ensure citizen trust in these services and so that the city could provide transparent information on how AI is used.

Authority in charge

European Commission – Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology

- <https://living-in.eu/>



The European way of digital transformation in cities and communities

Sustainable digital mission

The “sustainable digital mission” in the ANCT aims to give methodological tools to cities and villages to decrease the environmental footprint of the digital tools they use. Moreover, it finances the collectivities to define strategies for this. At last, the mission is doing a study to quantify all the environmental impacts of 12 digital solutions used to decrease the environmental impacts of local public policies (intelligent lighting, intelligent building management, etc.) to verify that those kind of solutions have effectively a positive global footprint.

- The world is being more and more digitalized. However, whereas digital tools continue to multiply, we all need to decrease the environmental footprint of human activities. And digitalization can be a key element for cities and rural territories to make policies with less environmental impacts. For instance, digital tools can be used to decrease the consumption of resources (water, electricity, minerals, etc) and the subsequent impacts. In the same time, the use of digital solutions represents 4% of the world’s environmental footprint and a comprehensive project needs to use those solutions, but in the same time, decrease their impacts.
- The programme aims to help cities and gathering of small rural villages to deploy digital solutions in a goal of reduction of the consumption of resources and to decrease the environmental impact of local public policies. In the same time, the programme help those collectivities to define and deploy strategies to decrease the environmental impact of digital use.
- The programme began in 2023 and aims to massify projects of sustainable and connected territories in 2027.

 Authority
in charge

ANCT (National Agency for territorial cohesion)

Model Projects Smart Cities (MPSC)

The Smart Cities model projects use digitalisation to develop solutions for dealing with climate change or to improve municipal processes and services. The 73 model projects funded include large cities, medium-sized cities, but also small towns and rural communities.

Despite different regional conditions, municipalities often face similar challenges: Digital tools for dealing with climate change or the upgrading of city centres through new digital offerings are in demand. At the same time, it is about the necessary technical infrastructure for the smart city - for example, the development of urban data platforms.

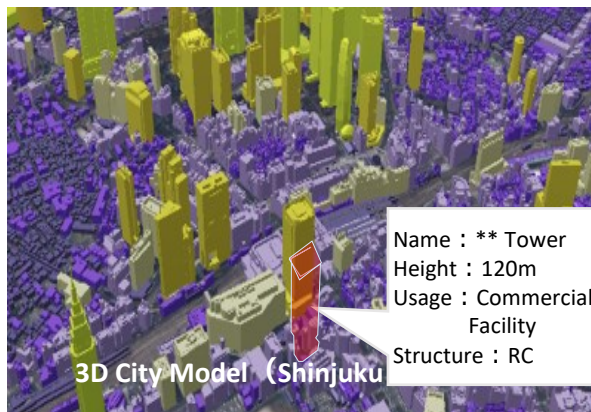
- The Connected Urban Twins (CUT) project focuses on the joint further development of urban digital twins and urban data platforms in the three partner cities of Hamburg, Leipzig and Munich. With their experiences from the cross-city knowledge transfer, the three CUT cities also show other cities and municipalities new ways in digital urban development. Whether creating housing and transport routes or measures to cope with climate change - Urban Digital Twins combine new, innovative models and extensive data to create a realistic image of the city. They enable what-if scenarios for liveable and sustainable cities. This creates a sound basis for faster and better reflected decisions in integrated urban development.
- URL: www.smart-city-dialog.de



© Angela Pfeiffer für Connected Urban Twins

Project PLATEAU

Launched in 2020 as a project of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to promote the development, utilization, and open data of 3D urban models that will serve as the infrastructure for the digital transformation of urban development, including smart cities.



Meeting's Open data (legacy of Ministerial meeting)



- PLATEAU is based on the urban basic survey data and guarantee positional accuracy as "maps", and are also endowed with attribute information such as use, height, age, etc.
- Creating solutions in the fields of urban planning, disaster management, regional revitalization, and environmental measures by facilitating various simulations and application development with open data.
- Sharing information on complex urban development plans in a more intuitive manner, so that non-specialists can easily get involved in urban planning.

Authority in charge Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(MLIT)

Urban Planning and Civic Participation

Evacuation planning around a large station

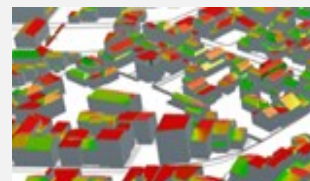
Case Study



Exchange opinions through the image shown using AR/XR technology



Simulation of solar power generation on residential roofs and areas thermal environment analysis using a 3D city model



SMART CITY

Smart city services are proposed in many cities for realizing the increase of wellbeing of residents by new technologies and various types of data from the public and private sectors. MLIT provides support funding for advance the smart city management and utilization of new technology.

Case Study

- In Kashiwanoha Smart City, the public, private, and academic sectors are working together to realize a safe and secure smart city in order to address the challenges of a low-carbon society, a super-aging society, through initiatives such as a demonstration experiment using autonomous driving buses.
- In Kakogawa City, Hyogo, city government collects information and providing information by “administrative dashboard” to residents in order to promote safe and smooth evacuation behavior by citizens.

Authority in charge Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism(MLIT)



Proposed Smart City Yokkaichi City, Mie Pref.



Digital Signage / Smart Dashboard



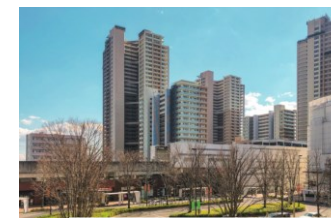
Maas / Autonomous Driving



Use of 3D City Model (City Planning)



Autonomous driving bus (experimental vehicle)



Kashiwanoha Smart City, Chiba Pref.



Inundation Sensor



Kakogawa City, Hyogo Pref. Administrative Dashboard

NP METRO + DIGITAL NATIONAL PROGRAMMES (Next Generation EU - PNRR)

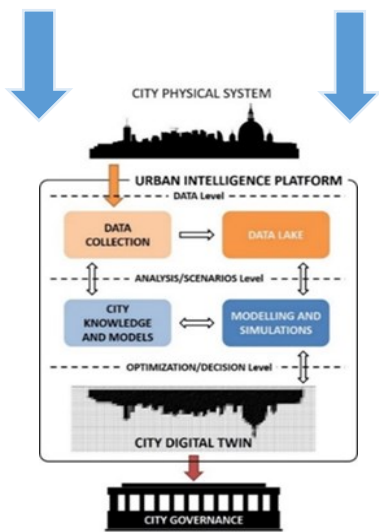
METRO National Programme

- Objectives: to implement **local interventions based on local needs**. Cities work with end-users and citizen on thematic/specific aspects/projects
- Budget: **337 M €**
- Contents/Case study of implementing of the programme

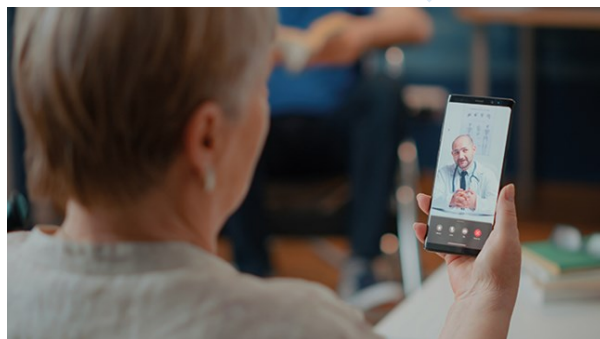


DIGITAL NATIONAL PROGRAMMES (Next Generation EU - PNRR)

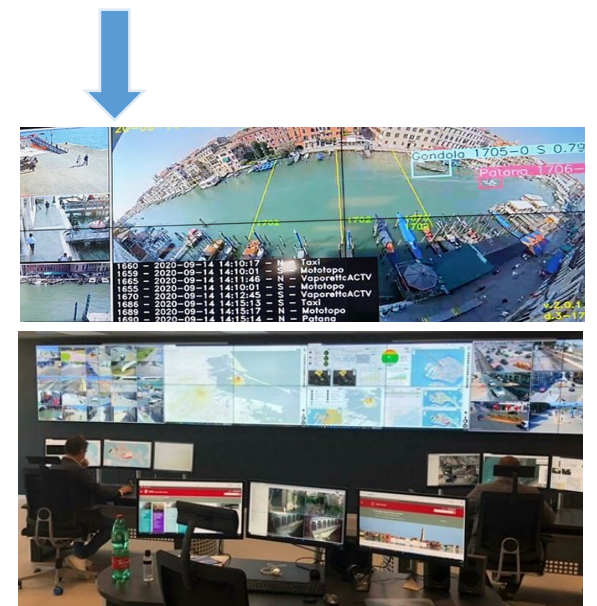
- Objectives: to offer **national support to administrations to create common national infrastructures, applications and platforms**
- Agencies responsible: Department for Digital Transformation
- Background information: device for resilience after the covid-19 pandemic
- Years and budget: **2021-2026; 49,8 BN € for Digital Transformation**



Digital twin - Helping cities to manage themselves and helping citizen to make decisions (CATANIA, 4 M€)



Health National Platform of Tele-medicine - Data Driven Health: colmare il divario tra le disparità territoriali e una maggiore integrazione tra i servizi sanitari regionali e le piattaforme nazionali (1 BN€)



Smart Control Room (VENICE, 5,8 M€)

DULHC Digital Planning Programme – Community Engagement

One part of the DLUHC Digital Planning Programme is working to transform how local authorities and the development industry use digital tools to enable more inclusive and diverse placemaking. This work is helping to tackle fundamental problems in the current planning system, such as low levels of public engagement, complexity of planning information and the inefficiencies of working in a system where data cannot be easily accessed, analysed or shared.

- Since launching in August 2021, DLUHC's **PropTech Innovation Fund** has invested over £8m in local authorities who are adopting a blend of digital and traditional tools to undertake more inclusive and efficient consultations in planning. The fund is the largest UK Government PropTech programme and has been globally recognised as a best practice case study in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) report on Global Trends on Government Innovation 2023
- Key outcomes will include:
 - Increased quantity of community participation in planning.
 - Increased quality (diversity) of community voices engaged in planning.
 - Increased awareness about the benefits and trade-offs for new development to help enable faster housing and infrastructure development.
 - Increased transparency between LPAs and their communities which can support a positive relationship and greater trust. Reduced planning officer time and resources to undertake consultations.
- As part of our approach to advocating for greater adoption, we have worked with the sector to publish case studies which bring these projects and their outcomes to life.
- *Other Examples: Urban Connectivity Tool*, DfT – working on nationally mapping which can inform sustainable choices for development and other policy interventions

Measurement of Broadband Access in HUD-Assisted Buildings

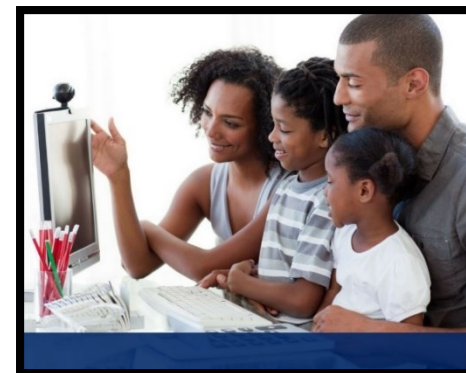
The study will first assess the degree of connectivity by determining upload and download speeds among assisted households in the Section 8 Program and those assisted by Public Housing Agencies (PHAs). It will provide connection speeds and estimated pricing to achieve speeds of 25/3mb per household and 10/2mb per person.

- HUD and its partners continue to acknowledge and address the digital divide and develop tools to bridge this gap reflected in both educational, economic, social, and health outcomes (among others). For those in federally assisted households that qualify due to income, these deficiencies can be disproportionately detrimental.
- **POP Start, POP End, Total budget** : Phase one is funded at \$1.5M USD with subsequent phases schedules expected in late 2024. To be published on *HUDuser.gov* in 2025.
- On October 13th of 2023 HUD's ConnectHomeUSA initiative announced its first expansion since 2020. ConnectHomeUSA has been recognized by digital inclusion practitioners as an effective approach to addressing the digital divide in HUD-assisted communities. The initiative was originally launched in 2015 to close the homework gap in twenty-eight pilot communities. Since that time, 100 communities have participated in the initiative.

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/connecthomeusa

Authority
in charge

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development,
Office of Policy Development and Research



Smart City Data Governance : Challenges and the way forward

Smart cities rely on technology for real-time data in public services, but face challenges in efficient data governance. This report analyzes key challenges and offers practical recommendations to enhance trust and functionality in smart city projects, emphasizing the crucial role of effective data governance.

■ Contents :

The report highlights the crucial role of data governance in smart cities, encompassing its significance, national initiatives, and key challenges. It offers an international perspective on effective data utilization strategies, trust-building, standards establishment, and coordination for data sharing. The report delivers practical recommendations for both national and local governments to improve data governance practices to enhance trust in and improve the functioning of smart city projects.

Source: OECD (2023), Smart City Data Governance: challenges and the way forward

■ Policy recommendations:

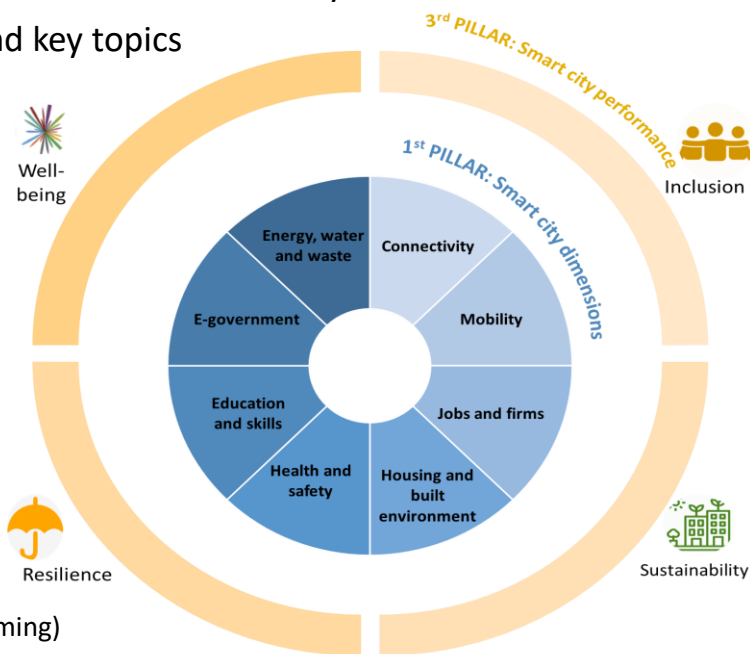
1	Define goals, strategies and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government: Develop a holistic vision and policy framework to guide smart city development. • Cities: Develop a smart city strategy tailored to its needs and link it to the urban development strategy.
2	Improve data management practices and developing digital literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government: Promote open data at local level and the use of data standards to facilitate interoperability. • Cities: Develop a data strategy and a methodology for data collection, and provide evidence to citizens on the use of data.
3	Ensure data protection and privacy and transparency in data use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government: Promote consistent data privacy policies, and define and communicate data sharing obligations of subnational governments. • Cities: Adopt a multi-domain approach to address data privacy and security concerns, and openly communicate to citizens what kind of data is being collected.
4	Enable interoperability through co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government: Develop policies, guidelines and standards conducive to interoperability and data sharing. • Cities: Issue clear rules for interfaces and responsibilities to facilitate interconnectedness of infrastructure, data and services.
5	Strengthen co-creation and stakeholders' participation and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government: Promote partnerships between cities and private sector, and develop programmes to support SMEs' involvement in smart city projects. • Cities: Adopt a citizens' oriented approach when develop smart city projects and data strategies seeking dialogue with the private sector and citizens.

OECD Roundtables on Smart City and Inclusive Growth

The OECD Roundtables on Smart City and Inclusive Growth unite stakeholders to share experiences, address challenges, and promote smart cities and inclusive growth. During the 3rd roundtable in July 2023, participants engaged in discussions focused on the theme "How can smart cities contribute to the net-zero transition?"

- The OECD Roundtables on Smart City and Inclusive Growth gather **key stakeholders** from cities, national governments, the private sector, civil society, academia and international organisations to:
 - **share** relevant experiences
 - **understand** the key challenges and solutions and
 - **advance** the agenda on smart cities and inclusive growth, around key topics

【OECD Smart City Measurement Framework】



■ Discussions during the previous roundtable:

1st Roundtable (9 July 2019)
How to bridge efficiency and equity objectives?

2nd Roundtable (3 December 2020)
Measuring smart cities' performance: do smart cities benefit everyone?

3rd Roundtable (3 July 2023)
How can smart cities boost the net-zero transition?

Source: Proceedings of the 3rd OECD Roundtable on Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth (forthcoming)

Relevant Policies by UN Habitat

The Spatial Planning Platform (SPP)

- **Ministries/Agencies Responsible:** Japan (MLIT), UN-Habitat (Regional office for Asia Pacific)
- **Background:** In response to the emergent challenges of unplanned development and rapid urbanization in Asia, the SPP serves as a collaborative network dedicated to the advancement of effective spatial planning at national, sub-national and regional levels.
- **Relevance:** With developing countries, particularly in Asia, grappling with urban growth, there is a pronounced need for structured spatial planning. The SPP addresses this demand by providing a platform for international knowledge and experience sharing, cooperation, and support.
- **Objectives:** The SPP aims to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences from Japan and diverse stakeholders to foster the development of sustainable, resilient, and inclusive urban environments through spatial planning.
- **Established Year:** 2018. **Target Year:** Annual Event. **Budget:** US\$60,000.
- **Contents:** The SPP encompasses a series of conferences that bring together policymakers, experts, and practitioners to explore governance challenges, climate resilience, and urbanization strategies.
- **Recent Conferences:** 5th SPP Conference in Kathmandu, Nepal (February 2023)
 6th SPP Conference in Balikpapan, Indonesia (November 2023)

20 countries
participated



- [The Spatial Planning Platform \(SPP\) \(spp-pr.com\)](https://spp-pr.com)