

SDG11 Sustainable cities and communities
Think locally, Act regionally, Leverage globally
Time: Overall (90min)

Listening Session (5min)

Listen to the following youtube and fill in the blanks. You can listen to youtube twice.
<https://youtu.be/VrBrpSTwPK8>

Everyone deserves to live in a world where our (A.) and communities are designed to be inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. We all have a role to play in helping the UN achieve this goal by the year 2030. But the idea of a sustainable city (B.)(B.). Ancient civilizations like the Greeks designed cities for the benefits of all citizens. They made it easy to travel by planning streets in straight lines. They (C.) everyone fed and watered by setting up markets and building aqueducts, and even pioneered public parks where citizens could relax in nature. Today, our definition of livability has (D.) to reflect the needs of people living in a modern world. We want people to feel safe to travel through their communities, to have access to (E.) housing, and connect with their neighbors in shared spaces and at public events because communities (F.) when people develop a sense of ownership and belonging. It's easy to feel (G.) from the community. It happens in big cities where buildings are not designed to give disabled people access; it happens in small towns, will (H.) public transport links make it impossible for the elderly to participate in society. But lots of good things are being done to help people feel connected to their communities. The Kilis refugee camp in Turkey, for example, is a (I.) community that was designed to last. Managed by the Turkish government, residents live in concrete shelters rather than makeshift tents, giving them a (J.) of (J.) In Scotland, Rekz Afzal set up a community fridge where people could access food donated by local businesses. And in New York, the (K) railway bed was transformed into the High Line, an eye-catching public space where citizens can (L) or relax. Ideas like this can help create a safer, more inclusive future for everyone.

Writing Session

Choose one topic that you think you need to improve the most from the textbox and write the reason you chose the topic and what you can do about the problem. Write more than 150 words. (30 min)

Textbox

1. Provide safe houses at cheap prices
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2. Provide sustainable transportation cheaply and safely
3. Conduct a town planning in which everyone could participate
4. Protect cultural heritage and natural heritage
5. Reduce the number of victims of natural disasters.
6. Take care of air quality and garbage disposal
7. Build green spaces and public spaces that everyone can use safely.

Reading Session

Read the following two texts and answer the questions.

Part 1 (15 min)

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 is about making “cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.” It is one of the 17 SDGs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a plan to promote peace and sustainable growth worldwide. One of the goals within the plan is SDG 11, which addresses urban development. The goal says cities should ensure access to safe and affordable housing, public transportation, and public green spaces. It states that cities should be resilient to natural disasters and protect those in vulnerable situations while also minimizing economic loss.

One sustainability target that is often overlooked is social sustainability and civic engagement. This includes actions individuals can take, like voting for measures that increase sustainability in their own city or for politicians who support these measures. People can also attend their city’s public forums to give feedback on sustainability initiatives. Taken as a whole, SDG 11 is a comprehensive and complex goal: creating sustainable cities that can withstand both climate change and unprecedented growth.

The Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the goals contained within it, are important because nations are facing new challenges as their cities grow in size and in population. The 2019 progress review of SDG 11 stated: “Globally, urban areas are expanding at a faster rate than their populations. Between 2000 and 2014, areas occupied by cities grew 1.28 times faster than their populations.” This means that cities are *sprawling and becoming less dense. This leaves some urban residents without access to necessary infrastructure, like public transportation.

Environmental concerns are heightened in areas of urban growth as well. Air quality is worse in urban areas, and cities account for 70 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. Cities are also extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as a high number of

urban areas lie along coastlines, which are prone to climate change–related natural disasters.

Many cities have already implemented sustainability efforts to meet SDG 11. Cities such as London, England, and New York City, New York, have passed legislation for congestion pricing to reduce air pollution. Congestion pricing is used to discourage people from driving by charging drivers higher tolls if they travel during rush hour or in certain high-traffic areas. Drivers of electric cars are sometimes allowed to travel for free in order to encourage environmentally conscious travel. Individuals can participate in this effort by choosing an electric car as their next vehicle or opting to walk or bike more frequently.

Though SDG 11 is primarily focused on government action, the initiatives need community buy-in from individual citizens as well as community leaders. For example, individuals can take actions such as fixing up their local parks, creating rooftop gardens, or participating in community composting programs to improve the quality of greenspaces and create additional ones in new spots. People can make small steps in their own neighborhoods to support sustainable cities on a worldwide level.

*sprawling- a city is covered with buildings **across a large area**, often **ones** that have been **added gradually over a period of time**

Questions

1. Local government holding votes on sustainability-enhancing measures is often overlooked as a sustainability target in SDG11. (True / False)
2. Rapid urban growth leads to the phenomenon of uncontrolled urban development.
(True / False)
3. Urban areas are very weak to the effects of climate change. (True / False)
4. In London and New York, there are legislations for congestion pricing, which are annoying only to those who drive electric cars. (True / False)
5. Why are the Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its goals important?
6. What can be allowed if you drive electric cars?

Part 2 (15 min)

Read the following articles about cooperation between Chile and Japan for disaster preparedness.

Both countries have committed to implementing a specialized training program for approximately 2000 professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean within a five year

period, highlighting the resilience of Chile and Japan in the prevention and response to earthquakes, tsunamis and floods.

Santiago, July 31th, 2014. – Within the context of the official visit of the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan to Chile, representatives of the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to implement a specialized training program in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean, underlining the extensive experience and resilience of both countries in the face of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods.

After decades of joint collaboration, which began in 1958, the governments of Chile and Japan, represented by Toshiyuki Kuroyanagi, Vice President of JICA, and Ricardo Herrera, Executive Director of AGCI, signed the Agreement, which focuses on four important areas: specialized training for professionals, strengthening the capacity of implementing agencies, creating an information sharing network for participating countries, and promoting Japanese technology and knowledge.

The Training Program will also promote the active participation of Latin American and Caribbean Universities to conduct research and develop new technologies in this area, further enriching the region's professionals.

In addition, over 2000 professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean, including Chileans, will expect to be trained during a 5 year period.

Mr. Toshiyuki Kuroyanagi, Vice President of JICA, emphasized, "We hope that AGCI will lead the creation of a national coordination mechanism and a regional network of specialists in disaster risk reduction. Our partnership will strengthen training in Chile of specialists in order to support institutions and communities in Latin America, and will recognize Chile as a regional training center in disaster risk reduction."

Meanwhile, Mr. Ricardo Herrera, Executive Director of AGCI, highlighted that, "This new agreement confirms the commitment of Chile and Japan to collaborate in social and institutional strengthening for managing effective prevention and timely responses to natural disasters, using not only our previous experiences, but also the expertise and introduction of technologies to measure earthquake magnitudes and provide early warnings".

The highest authorities of AGCI and JICA participated in the signing ceremony of the Memorandum of Cooperation as well as other important national sectors such as the National Emergency Office of the Ministry of Interior (ONEMI in Spanish) and the Ministry of Public Works, Chile (MOP in Spanish). After the ceremony, both representatives will exchange the respective Memoranda in the presence of Prime Minister Shinzō Abe of Japan and President Michelle Bachelet in the Presidential Palace with the purpose of highlighting the commitment of both Governments for cooperation in the Region.

Questions

1. Japan and Chile decided to cooperate through the training program, taking advantage of their common experience of disasters. (True / False)

2. The Vice president of JICA said that they will use the expertise and introduction of technologies to measure earthquake magnitudes and provide secure evacuation places. (True / False)

3. What are the expectations for stronger training in disasters?

4. From this article, what do you think cooperation between nations leads to? (Your opinions)

5. What is required for cooperation between nations? (Your opinions)

6. Do you agree or disagree that a better understanding of your country or region will lead to cooperation among other countries in achieving the SDGs? (Your opinions)

7. Arrange the following three options in chronological order.

1. Representatives of the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to implement a specialized training program in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. Joint collaboration in disaster risk reduction between Japan and Chile started.

3. SDGs were adopted by the United Nations.

Discussion Session (25min)

Watch the following video and list **two** things that **your hometown** can do to make a sustainable town.

 **Creating Sustainable Cities** Watch from 1:43~

Answer sheets

Listening Session

Everyone deserves to live in a world where our (A.cities) and communities are designed to be inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. We all have a role to play in helping the UN achieve this goal by the year 2030. But the idea of a sustainable city(B. isn't) (new). Ancient civilizations like the Greeks designed cities for the benefits of all citizens. They made it easy to travel by planning streets in straight lines. They (C.kept) everyone fed and watered by setting up markets and building aqueducts, and even pioneered public parks where citizens could relax in nature. Today, our definition of livability has (D.evolved) to reflect the needs of people living in a modern world. We want people to feel safe to travel through their communities, to have access to (E.affordable) housing, and connect with their neighbors in shared spaces and at public events because communities (F.thrive) when people develop a sense of ownership and belonging. It's easy to feel(G. isolated) from the community. It happens in big cities where buildings are not designed to give disabled people access; it happens in small towns, will (H.reduced) public transport links make it impossible for the elderly to participate in society. But lots of good things are being done to help people feel connected to their communities. The Kilis refugee camp in Turkey, for example, is a (Itemporary) community that was designed to last. Managed by the Turkish government, residents live in concrete shelters rather than makeshift tents, giving them a (J.sense) of (J.stability). In Scotland, Rekz Afzal set up a community fridge where people could access food donated by local businesses. And in New York, the(K. disused) railway bed was transformed into the High Line, an eye-catching public space where citizens can (L.mingle) or relax. Ideas like this can help create a safer, more inclusive future for everyone.

Writing Session

•Tips- Showing opinions with logical writing.

< Points >

- 1 Basic service such as welfare
- 2 Aging population / for environment
- 3 No one should be left behind
- 4 environment/tourism / great value
- 5 To save lives /countermeasure
- 6 environment activity

7 government policy/environment

Reading Session

< Part 1 >

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. Nations face new challenges as their cities grow in size and population.
6. sometimes allowed to travel for free (in order to encourage environmentally conscious travel).

< Part 2 >

1. True
2. False
3. Partnership between Japan and Chile.
4. (Your opinion)
5. (Your opinion)
6. (Your opinion)
7. 2→1→3

References

Listening Session

<https://youtu.be/VrBrpSTwPK8>

Reading Session

Part1

[Sustainable Development Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities | National Geographic Society](#)

Part2

<https://www.agci.cl/sala-de-prensa/1250-chile-and-japan-sign-a-memorandum-of-cooperation-in-disaster-risk-reduction>

Discussion Session

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ViJIJh-BNq8&feature=youtu.be>