

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

FUKUOKA CITY, JAPAN

| REPORT

ENGLISH



The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

1-3 August 2018 Fukuoka, Japan



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



The 12th Asian-Pacific

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

1-3 August 2018
Fukuoka, Japan



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The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

2018.8.1- 8.3
FUKUOKA CITY, JAPAN

| **REPORT** |

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| General Information | 5 |
| Program | 6 |
| Opening Ceremony | 8 |
| Keynote Speeches | 14 |
| Company Speeches | 18 |
| UN-Habitat Session | 24 |
| Speeches by International Organizations | 28 |
| Parallel Sessions | 34 |
| Plenary Session | 48 |
| Closing Ceremony | 52 |
| Exhibition Booths | 55 |
| Bilateral Meetings | 58 |
| Welcome Reception | 62 |
| Ohuri Park Fireworks Display | 64 |
| Farewell Party | 66 |
| City Tour | 68 |
| Representatives of Participating Cities | 70 |
| Pre-events | 74 |
| Reference | 77 |

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General Information

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Conference Name | The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit |
| Period | Wednesday, August 1 to Friday, August 3, 2018 * Day 3 is for a city tour. |
| Hosts | Fukuoka City and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) |
| Supporters | Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Ministry of the Environment Japan United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Global Compact Network Japan (GCNJ) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) |
| Theme | Sustainable Cities and Communities |
| Participants | Approximately 400 people, consisting of representatives of Asian-Pacific cities (32 cities from 16 countries), international organizations, companies, and guests |
| Venue | Hilton Fukuoka Sea Hawk |
| Languages | Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean |



Program

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

[Day 1] **Wednesday, August 1, 2018**

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 14:00-14:40 | Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address by the Host: TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor of Fukuoka City• Presenting the Participating Cities• Address by the Representative of the Participating Cities: WEN Guohui, Mayor of Guangzhou City• Video Message: Amina J. MOHAMMED, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations• Presenting the Guests• Guest Addresses: SON Jong-sik, Consul General, Consulate-General of the Republic of Korea in Fukuoka Joy Michiko SAKURAI, Principal Officer, United States Consulate in Fukuoka• Welcome Address by the Host City: ISHIDA Masaaki, Vice Chairperson of Fukuoka City Council |
| 14:55-15:30 | Keynote Speech I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maimunah Mohd SHARIF, Executive Director, UN-Habitat |
| 15:30-15:50 | Company Speech I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NAKAKITA Kojin, Chairman of Hitachi Asia Ltd. and Chairman of Hitachi India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 15:50-16:10 | Coffee Break & Bilateral Meetings |
| 16:10-16:50 | Keynote Speech II <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ARIMA Toshio, Chairman of the Board, Global Compact Network Japan |
| 16:50-17:05 | Company Speech II <ul style="list-style-type: none">• TAKAHASHI Tomoyuki, Public-use Systems Department 1, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation |
| 17:05-17:15 | Photo Session |
| 17:15-18:15 | Coffee Break & Bilateral Meetings |
| 18:15-19:40 | Welcome Reception <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening Address: TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor of Fukuoka City• Guest Addresses: HE Zhenliang, Consul General, Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China in Fukuoka TRAN Anh Tuan, Vice Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam• Welcome Address by the Host City: KAWAKAMI Shinpei, Chairperson of Fukuoka City Council• Toastmaster: Phil GOFF, Mayor of Auckland Council• Closing Address: KORESAWA Atsushi, Director of UN-Habitat ROAP |
| 20:00-21:30 | Ohuri Park Fireworks Display |

[Day 2] Thursday, August 2, 2018

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 08:30-10:15 | UN-Habitat Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by the UN-Habitat ROAP • Report on the “Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning” • Presentations by the cities introduced in the “International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning” • Presentations by Country Programme Managers of UN-Habitat |
| 10:15-10:30 | Company Speech III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABE Yoshiro, Managing Director, JFE Engineering Corporation |
| 10:30-10:50 | Coffee Break & Bilateral Meetings |
| 10:50-11:35 | Speeches by International Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIYAZAKI Masato, Special Representative, Japan/World Bank • Bambang SUSANTONO, Vice-President, Asian Development Bank • KATO Hiroshi, Senior Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) |
| 11:35-11:55 | Company Speech IV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHINABE Kazuhiro, Ph. D, Executive Officer, General Manager, Environmental Solution Division, Environmental Engineering Business Unit, KUBOTA Corporation |
| 11:55-12:05 | Company Speech V <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YOSHIMURA Hiroyuki, Executive Director, Overseas Development Promoting Division, Urban Renaissance Agency (UR) |
| 12:05-13:15 | Lunch & Bilateral Meetings |
| 13:15-16:30 | Parallel Session I / Parallel Session II / Parallel Session III |
| 16:30-17:30 | Coffee Break & Bilateral Meetings |
| 17:30-17:55 | Plenary Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on Parallel Sessions • Approval of the Agenda • Joint Declaration |
| 17:55-18:05 | Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing Address: TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor of Fukuoka City |
| 18:05-19:30 | Transfer to and collection viewing at the Fukuoka City Museum |
| 19:30-21:00 | Farewell Party at Fukuoka City Museum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Address: TAKASHIMA Soichiro, Mayor of Fukuoka City • Toastmaster: Zulqarnain bin Mohamad, Director of Town Planning Department, Ipoh City Council • Closing Address: Maung Maung Soe, Mayor of Yangon City |

[Day 3] Friday, August 3, 2018

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--|
| City Tour | • Course 1 (9:00-12:00) | Water Distribution Control Center, HAKATA OLD TOWN (Kushida Shrine - Kawabata Shopping Arcade) |
| | • Course 2 (9:00-12:00) | Island City, Sea Water Desalination Plant (MAMIZU PIA) |
| | • Course 3 (9:30-15:30) | Hydrogen Station, Seibu (Nakata) Landfill Site, Imazu Sports Park |
| | • Course 4 (9:00-16:30) | Storm Water Reservoir Sanno, Island City, Munakata Taisha Shrine |

Opening Ceremony

Wednesday, August 1, 2018





SON Jong-sik
Consul General, Consulate-General of
the Republic of Korea in Fukuoka



Joy Michiko SAKURAI
Principal Officer,
United States Consulate in Fukuoka



LIU Jiapeng
Deputy Director, Yinchuan Bureau of
Housing and Urban-Rural Development



PHUNG Thi Hong Ha
Vice Chairwoman of
Ha Noi People's Committee



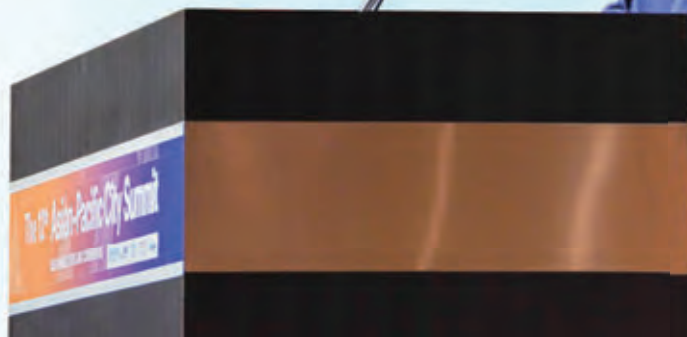
Haji Abd. Rahim bin Md. Ariff
Mayor of Taiping Municipal Council



SATO Kiichiro
Mayor of Oita City



**TAKASHIMA
Soichiro**
Mayor of
Fukuoka City





Address by the Host

TAKASHIMA Soichiro
Mayor of Fukuoka City

I am very pleased to be able to host the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit today here in Fukuoka for the first time in 16 years. With the Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning and the Meeting on Spatial Planning Platform being held concurrently with the Summit, many people from all over the world have come to our city. Welcome to Fukuoka. I warmly welcome you all.

On this occasion, representatives of 31 cities from 16 countries are in attendance, the highest number ever, as well as the United Nations, international organizations and many other guests. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Ms. Maimunah Mohd SHARIF, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Mr. ARIMA Toshio, Chairman of the Board of Global Compact Network Japan, for kindly agreeing to deliver keynote speeches. I would also like to extend my appreciation to the participating companies for giving presentations and to all those who have cooperated in organizing the Summit.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit, which Fukuoka advocated and established in 1994, has been held in various cities as an opportunity to build inter-city networks to discuss various urban problems and to cooperate with each other to solve them.

Meanwhile, rapid urbanization and globalization have progressed on a global scale. These advances have also resulted in many issues, such as with housing, transportation, water infrastructure, poverty, and inequality as well as a growing risk of disasters caused by climate change. We, as cities, need to make full use of technologies, such as ICT, IoT, and AI to tackle these issues.

Therefore, this Summit, which celebrates its 25th year, is jointly hosted with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, with participants including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, JICA and companies with outstanding technologies and products. I am sure that this Summit will give you more concrete ideas to solve urban problems in a stable manner.

I hope that this Summit will create a new set of values for solving global problems through the power of the Asia-Pacific city network, and that it will be an opportunity to deepen the bonds of friendship with other participants who work and develop together to realize a sustainable world.



Address by the Representative of the Participating Cities

WEN Guohui

Mayor of
Guangzhou Municipal People's Government

After 40 years of reform and opening-up, Guangzhou is now one of the most important cities for China. Guangzhou's economy and society have achieved continuous growth, and its economy now exceeds 2 trillion Chinese yuan. The city covers an area of 7,434 square kilometers and has an actual population of over 20 million. As the city develops day by day, urban problems also emerge, such as air pollution, traffic congestion, waste, and floods caused by torrential rain. Therefore, it has become a very arduous task to manage the city. In Guangzhou, we believe that it is important for us to adhere to President XI Jinping's people-centered approach to development when it comes to city governance. We believe that we should begin with addressing the existing issues that people are most concerned by and directly affected by. To increase people's sense of accomplishment, happiness, and security, it is necessary for us to share the people's concerns as we govern the city.

In recent years, Guangzhou has increased its social system and public welfare spending, with more than 70 % of its fiscal spending is now being put into public welfare. Consequently, we can see delightful changes in the environment, such as air and river water quality, as well as improvements in waste sorting and traffic conditions, and an increase in the construction of "Sponge Cities". The image that Guangzhou is a "Livable Flower City" is now rooted in people's minds and is a new iconic feature of the city.

On the other hand, we should adhere to the spirit of innovation and openness. We are accepting many people and absorbing knowledge on city governance from the world's leading cities. Since 62 countries have now established their consulates in Guangzhou, the city plays a role of an international exchange center. We also have 71 sister cities around the world with frequent visits to each other.

The Mayor of Fukuoka, Mr. TAKASHIMA, and the Mayor of Auckland visited us last year. They were also kind enough to attend the Fortune Global Forum hosted in Guangzhou as well as the events we jointly held with Auckland and Los Angeles. These visionary mayors showed us their insightful views on city governance at the meetings. We shared progressive ideas about urban management and studied about innovative cases from one another. These were very meaningful opportunities.

Guangzhou has also hosted the High-Level Policy Forum on Global Governance and has been elected as the co-presidential city of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) for four consecutive years. We now have a higher level of modern urban governance.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit is a key opportunity for international interactions. I think we participants will be able to have active and inspiring discussions under the detailed guidance of UN-Habitat. I also hope that we can gain more wisdom and learn new approaches that we can utilize in our home regions.



Video Message from the United Nations

Amina J. MOHAMMED

Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

Born in 1961. Served as the UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning. She played an essential role in achieving consensus on the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," which includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She served as Environment Minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria between 2015 and 2016. Current position since 2017.

Cities and communities in the Asia-Pacific region are facing wide-ranging social, economic, and environmental pressures, and compelling opportunities. You live in one of the fastest urbanizing regions in the world, and have the potential to harness this new reality into dramatic gains for all.

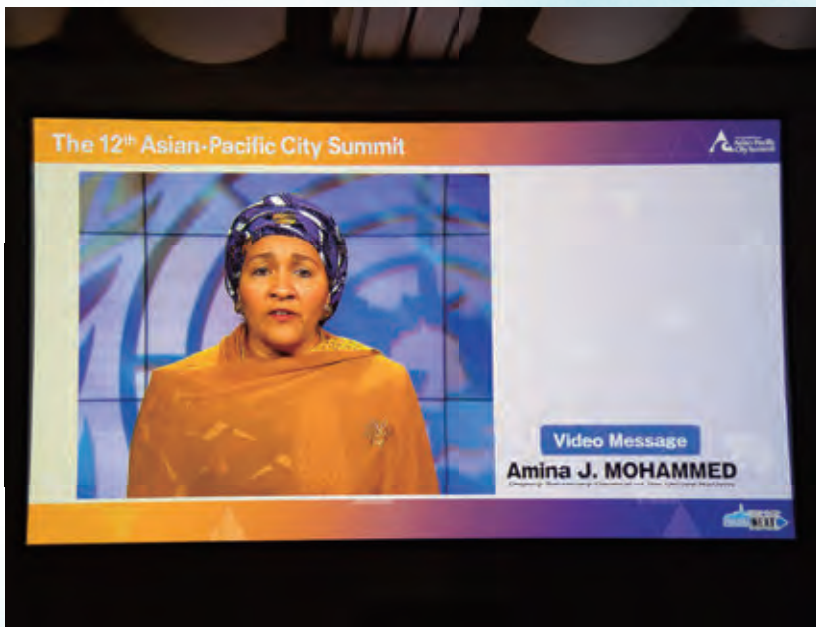
The recent World Urbanization Report revealed striking statistics about urbanization in the Asia-Pacific region. Urban growth in Asia is rising exponentially. Asia is home to more than half of the world's urban population, and cities in the region have some of the world's highest gross domestic products. Such growth can be a powerful engine of progress. But it also comes with considerable risks. Of the 25 cities most vulnerable to climate impacts, 19 are in the Asia-Pacific region. Our challenge is to safeguard against such vulnerabilities while seizing the advantages.

Indeed, we can see great promise in the Asia-Pacific urbanization boom. In East Asia, urbanization has helped lift many people out of poverty by improving access to education, jobs, healthcare, and other services. Electric taxi fleets, traffic lights that reduce fuel consumption, and LED streetlights are among the climate-friendly measures your region's cities have been implementing.

As you meet this week, I encourage you to focus on solutions. Share your best practices; share your experiences, showing that migration and inclusion can spur growth and innovation. Work together to promote safe, healthy, and sustainable models of urban growth. Showcase your efforts to develop infrastructure and policies that protect your inhabitants against sea level rise and coastal flooding. And highlight your work to develop green spaces, advance low-emission transport, and improve the environmental footprint in your cities.

I also encourage you to see informal settlements not only as areas of deprivation but of untapped potential. Projects and initiatives that empower slum-dwellers to collect data on their communities, engage in participatory planning, and collaborate with local governments and external partners will be crucial in addressing the key challenges faced in these areas.

Ladies and gentlemen, Secretary General António Guterres and I are fully committed to supporting city leaders and local communities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN Development System will continue to be your close partner. The success of our journey to 2030 will depend greatly on success in ensuring that our cities are inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. In that spirit of shared purpose, please accept my best wishes for a successful summit.



Keynote Speeches

Wednesday, August 1, 2018



Maimunah Mohd SHARIF
Executive Director, UN-Habitat





ARIMA Toshio
Chairman of the Board,
Global Compact Network Japan





Keynote Speech I

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Maimunah Mohd SHARIF

Executive Director, UN-Habitat

It is expected that two thirds of the world's population will be living in cities by 2050. Of the 706 cities that are expected to have a population of more than 1 million by 2030, 391 cities will be Asian cities. Urbanization has a huge impact on the environment since cities consume a lot of energy and discharge a large amount of carbon dioxide. In addition, urbanization can cause changes in the industrial structure with a risk of causing economic inequality.

However, at the same time, as cities generate 70% of the world's GDP, sustainable growth of cities can be an opportunity to alleviate poverty and promote the 2030 Agenda, which pledges to "leave no one behind." Urbanization can be considered as a tool for solving urban issues, and if it is properly planned and executed, it will truly be a force to bring innovations to society.

The United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda, which includes the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. In 2016, they also adopted the New Urban Agenda (NUA). These two agendas place urbanization at the forefront of international development policy.

Focusing on sustainable urban development, UN-Habitat is helping the UN member states localize and implement the NUA and the urban dimensions of the SDGs. For Goal 11 of the SDGs, "sustainable cities and communities," UN-Habitat collects and analyzes data, in cooperation with various partners, to grasp the progress in achieving each country's and city's goals. In addition, UN-Habitat is currently assisting 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region to develop or revise their national urban policies in line with the SDGs and NUA requirements. We will make efforts to solve, or at least mitigate, the problems caused by urbanization through partnerships with the mayor of each city.

To solve urbanization challenges, we should consider not only national urban policies but also other policies, such as climate change policy and housing policy. UN-Habitat is focusing on solving urbanization problems. In addition, to solve urbanization challenges, we must be able to reflect national-level plans on on-site programs. It is important to adjust the NUA requirements suitable for each local area and to achieve the SDGs at the local level. UN-Habitat cannot do these alone. Partnerships consisting of various entities, such as public institutions, private organizations, and residents, are important. To this end, we are working on putting the SDGs and NUA into programs that are easy to understand for local residents. In addition, we are promoting initiatives for sustainable urban development through People's Process, that is, housing development process by residents themselves (putting residents at the center of a reconstruction project, creating a residents' organization, depositing funds to the organization and making decisions on the use of money within the organization as well as on the planning of the reconstruction of the community and role distributions).

It has been 21 years since UN-Habitat established its regional office in Fukuoka, which oversees operations in 28 countries in Asia and the Pacific. We will continue to utilize UN-Habitat's experience and expertise to bring about positive changes in urbanization in cooperation with various partners.



Keynote Speech II

Sustainable Management and SDGs

ARIMA Toshio

Chairman of the Board,
Global Compact Network Japan

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are universal goals at which we should aim in order to address the global challenges that we face in sustaining the world and global society both for today's generation and for future generations. The resources to achieve the SDGs, such as technology, funds, and talent, are concentrated mainly in the business sector. It is corporate society that can solve the challenges presented in the achievement of the SDGs.

However, the problems that threaten the progress of the SDGs are primarily caused by corporate activities. For example, these activities are a source of CO₂ emissions and can infringe on human rights. Society and the global environment are essential infrastructures for companies to conduct their businesses. Sustainable business management cannot be achieved without solving these challenges and achieving the SDGs. In other words, companies are not only both the cause and the solution of these problems, but they also benefit from the solutions. Consequently, the SDGs are an unavoidable challenge for businesses.

The Global Compact (a compact is a formal agreement or contract) arose from a proposal to give a human face to the global market, with the United Nations and business leaders working together toward achieving the SDGs.

There are two different ideas about a company's *raison d'être*: one is that companies exist to make profits for their shareholders and to distribute those profits among them; the other is that companies exist to provide value to the world and hand it over to future generations. I agree with the second idea: I believe that a company's mission is to provide value to society and the market. If a company can predict sustainable development challenges in 2030, using back casting and developing solutions, it will see promising business opportunities and sustainable business models.

These two ideas are typical reasons for a company's existence; however, I believe that the manner in which the management of a company specifies its reasons for being, and that in which its employees resonate with those reasons is extremely important. Global Compact Network Japan hopes that business leaders who agree with the second idea will increase as they go through such discussions.

Company Speeches

Wednesday, August 1, 2018
Thursday, August 2, 2018

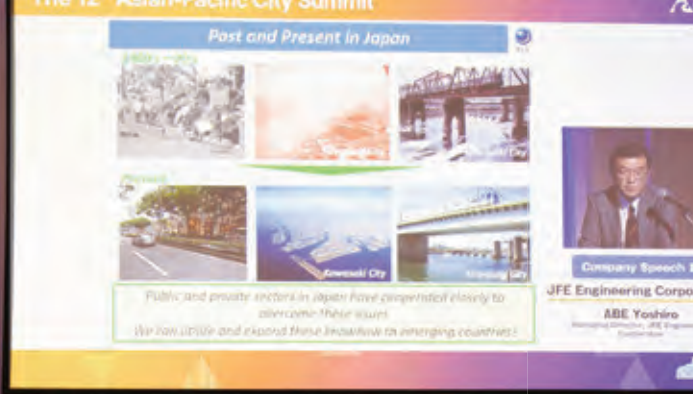


NAKAKITA Kojin
Chairman of Hitachi Asia Ltd. and
Chairman of Hitachi India Pvt. Ltd.



TAKAHASHI Tomoyuki
Public-use Systems Department 1,
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation





ABE Yoshiro
 Managing Director,
 JFE Engineering Corporation



SHINABE Kazuhiro, Ph. D
 Executive Officer,
 General Manager, Environmental Solution
 Division,
 Environmental Engineering Business Unit,
 KUBOTA Corporation



YOSHIMURA Hiroyuki
 Executive Director,
 Overseas Development Promoting
 Division, Urban Renaissance Agency
 (UR)



Company Speech I

Hitachi's Social Innovation Business Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

NAKAKITA Kojin

Chairman of Hitachi Asia Ltd. and Chairman of Hitachi India Pvt. Ltd.



“Since Hitachi’s launch in 1910, we have delivered products and services that answer society’s challenges. In recent years, while globalization and digitalization progress, we are striving to achieve a society where anyone can live safely, securely and in comfort. We approach solving societal issues through Hitachi’s Social Innovation Business, which utilizes digital technology.”

In this presentation NAKAKITA Kojin, Chairman of Hitachi Asia Ltd., spoke about the activities of Hitachi’s Social Innovation Business that contribute to the 2030 Agenda’s Sustainable Development Goals in the Asia Pacific region.

Company Speech II

Mitsubishi Electric's Water Distribution System Contributing to Water Conservation-conscious City

TAKAHASHI Tomoyuki

Public-use Systems Department 1, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation



“Mitsubishi Electric provides various water solutions that contribute to achieving the SDGs. Fukuoka City, which has been working to create a water-conscious city, achieved only 2% water leakage rate by utilizing our water distribution system. Not only has this reduced operating and maintenance costs, it has also reduced the effects on the environment.”

In this presentation TAKAHASHI Tomoyuki from Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, introduced the water-distribution system established in Fukuoka City as well as other products that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Company Speech III

JFE's Technologies to Support Sustainable Cities and Communities

ABE Yoshiro

Managing Director, JFE Engineering Corporation



“In order to realize the “Sustainable Cities and Communities” listed as SDGs Goal 11, it is essential to develop key infrastructures. JFE Engineering possesses a wide range of technologies that contribute to infrastructural development in the fields of waste to energy, water and wastewater treatment, lifelines, transportation and so on. Due to a lack of these infrastructures, issues and problems to be solved are sometimes found in the world. In the past, we also had faced similar problems in Japan, but the public and private sectors cooperated and overcame them.”

In this presentation ABE Yoshiro, Managing Director of JFE Engineering Corporation, introduced how to utilize these experiences and contribute to Goal 11 of the SDGs by showing his company's technologies and examples from its international projects.



Company Speech IV

KUBOTA's Activities for SDGs ~ Past and Future ~

SHINABE Kazuhiro, Ph. D

Executive Officer, General Manager, Environmental Solution Division,
Environmental Engineering Business Unit, KUBOTA Corporation



“Our founder’s success in the manufacturing of cast iron water pipes in 1893 was the beginning of KUBOTA Corporation. This was realized with our founder’s strong intent to save people from cholera. Since then, we have delivered various products that contribute to living and society in the areas of food, water, and the environment, in order to solve the problems related to urban growth, such as water pollution, food shortages and infrastructure development. Recently, we have also been working on new problems caused by urbanization, such as the reduction of the farm population and the efficient management of water environment infrastructure that has been already developed, by using ICT technology. KUBOTA’s history is a history of Sustainable Development Goals.”

In this presentation SHINABE Kazuhiro, Ph.D introduced experiences in which the KUBOTA Corporation have consistently worked for the SDGs, and technology that has contributed to solving various urban problems both in Japan and overseas.

Company Speech V

Overseas Development Promoting Business of the Urban Renaissance Agency (UR)

YOSHIMURA Hiroyuki

Executive Director, Overseas Development Promoting Division, Urban Renaissance Agency (UR)

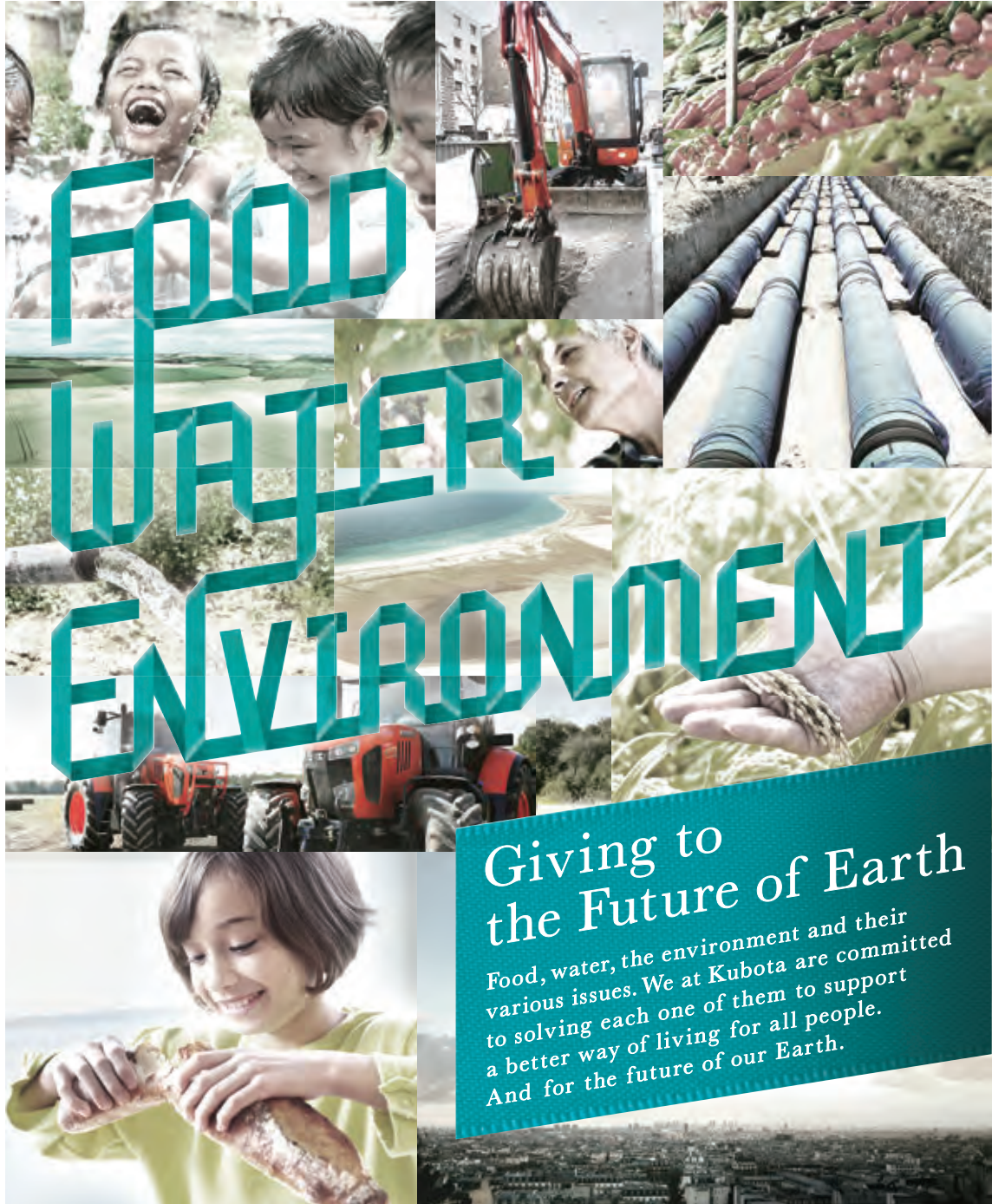


“The Urban Renaissance Agency (UR) was formerly known as “The Japan Housing Corporation (JHC)”, which was established in 1955. Its aims were not only to supply a large amount of houses and housing land to workers and businesspeople, who had been concentrating into the Tokyo metropolitan area and major cities, but also to lead the private sectors in creating mass-production systems for housing. It also worked to develop and standardize room plans and components for collective housing in order to enable mass-supply during a period of high economic growth.

Following that era, the UR has implemented a lot of urban development and redevelopment projects, and provided a supply of houses in keeping with changes in the population’s needs.

Utilizing the extensive knowledge based on these experiences, the UR is now actively promoting Japanese companies’ entry into urban development projects towards a solution for various urban issues in emerging countries in the Asian region.”

For Earth, For Life
Kubota



**Giving to
 the Future of Earth**

Food, water, the environment and their various issues. We at Kubota are committed to solving each one of them to support a better way of living for all people. And for the future of our Earth.



Farm and utility machinery



Engine



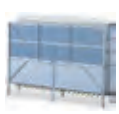
Construction machinery



Precision equipment



Pipe systems



Environmental solutions



Materials

KUBOTA Corporation

UN-Habitat Session

Thursday, August 2, 2018



- **Address by Executive Director of United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**
Maimunah Mohd SHARIF, Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- **Presentation by UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)**
“Activities of UN-Habitat ROAP”
HOSHINO Sachiyo, Special Assistant to the Director, UN-Habitat ROAP
- **Presentations by the cities introduced in the “International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning”**
“‘Fukuoka Method’ Landfills Go Global”
YOSHIMURA Ryuichi, Chief Executive of Fukuoka City Environmental Bureau
“A Global Green City”
Tri RISMAHARINI, Mayor of Surabaya City
“NEC’s Footprint and Outlook in Urban Transportation” (Ahmedabad)
YAMAYA Akemi, Transportation and Logistics Solutions Division, NEC Corporation
- **Presentations by Country Programme Managers of UN-Habitat**
“UN-Habitat’s Activities and Collaboration with Fukuoka”
Padma JOSHI, Habitat Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Nepal
“UN-Habitat’s Actions on Urbanization in Myanmar and Fukuoka Prefecture International Cooperation Leader Training Program”
Bijay KARMACHARYA, Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Myanmar





UN-Habitat Session



Nadine WAHEED
Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat ROAP



Maimunah Mohd SHARIF
Executive Director, UN-Habitat





Tri RISMAHARINI
Mayor of Surabaya City



HOSHINO Sachiyo
Special Assistant to the Director, UN-Habitat ROAP



YOSHIMURA Ryuichi
Chief Executive of Fukuoka City Environmental Bureau



YAMAYA Akemi
Transportation and Logistics Solutions Division,
NEC Corporation



Bijay KARMACHARYA
Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Myanmar



Padma JOSHI
Habitat Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Nepal



Speeches by International Organizations

Thursday, August 2, 2018



Bambang SUSANTONO
Vice-President for
Knowledge Management and Sustainable
Development, Asian Development Bank





MIYAZAKI Masato
Special Representative, Japan/World Bank



KATO Hiroshi
Senior Vice President,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



The World Bank in the Era of Connected Cities

MIYAZAKI Masato
Special Representative, Japan/World Bank

More than 80% of the world's GDP is generated in urban areas making it possible for hundreds of millions of people to rise out of extreme poverty. Urbanization has the potential to create opportunities for better living, make it possible to rise out of poverty, and become the driving force for economic growth when addressed appropriately. Moreover, various ideas and activities that prompt innovation and development coexist in cities. In fact, frequently, cities serve as the basis of activities and infrastructure that are essential for the development of the whole country, including trading, commercial and government activities, and public transportation.

Urbanization, however, has many issues that need to be resolved. Cities are highly vulnerable to natural or artificial impacts and stresses, as people, jobs, and assets concentrate in cities. In order to avoid human and economic damage, it is essential to strengthen investment in security against such impacts and stresses. There is a risk of natural disasters causing extreme poverty to many urban residents. We have seen, especially in the year 2000 and later, that 70% of the major natural disasters that occurred in the world took place in East Asia and the Pacific regions. It is, therefore, necessary to continuously strengthen the preventative measures, both structural and non-structural, with resilience and swift recovery capability.

Urbanization has many issues that need to be resolved, but at the same time, it has many prospects. The national and local governments, international organizations, the civil society, and the private sector can all work together to develop an urban plan and raise funds to effectively contribute to the formation of sustainable long-term urban development.

In this summit, I would like you to consider three themes as follows.

1. What type of city-level cooperation is required for the promotion and maintenance of productive cooperation and information exchange between cities?
2. How can participation and fundraising by the private sector be accelerated in the promotion of a sustainable development initiative?
3. How can we make it possible for every citizen to benefit without being left behind?

I look forward to active discussions among participating city representatives on this occasion of the Asian-Pacific City Summit. I believe that we can adapt, mitigate, and promote these economic, social, and environmental changes through various partnerships.



Making Cities More Livable in Asia and the Pacific

Bambang SUSANTONO

Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank

Urbanization is a major issue in the Asia-Pacific region in terms of its scale and speed. With many people moving to cities every day, urban areas now account for 80% of global energy consumption and 75% of global CO₂ emissions. One of the huge impacts of climate change is worsening global air pollution, which causes more than 4.5 million deaths annually. The Asia-Pacific region, in particular, is trying to become urbanized quicker than Europe, which spent 100 years on its urbanization. Moreover, the region needs to consider the natural environment more when planning urban development than the Western countries did.

Although urbanization comes with various issues, urban areas generate 80% of the GDP in Asia. Furthermore, because of the digitization progresses, cities are being operated and managed using new technologies. Now, we can use our smartphones to plan a trip, the route to get there, and also order goods using QR codes. As digital media has become an essential element of our everyday lives and as cities are at the forefront of the currently available new technologies, it is only the order of the day that we should use these technologies as new tools for city management.

Asia's infrastructure development will require 26 trillion dollars by 2030, or 1.7 trillion dollars annually. Constrained budgets and limited resources make it evident that more sustainable urban development is needed in the future to reduce the environmental impact while promoting the development of livable cities. It is impossible for the public sector to achieve this alone. Investment from both the public sector and the private sector in the form of a public private partnership (PPP) is essential and so is the deep involvement of individuals and local communities in this endeavor. To this end, international development financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), provide support in various ways, including financing, providing solutions that are based on their knowledge and expertise, and sharing knowledge.

Cities need to develop not only infrastructure but also other social aspects, such as the promotion of business and the economy. ADB provides support, such as cloud-based services, to those who cannot have bank accounts and are therefore unable to receive financial services. The bank also offers microfinance loans and finance for small- and medium-sized enterprises. Further, ADB focuses on the promotion of digitization. For instance, in Fiji, it supports the computerization of land registration. In the model of sponge cities, it promotes green spaces, the reuse of water, etc.

Urban planning needs to respond flexibly to each situation and culture. Every city has its cultural background, and citizens who live there are the most crucial factor. Urban planning must include not only tangible infrastructure but also intangible, i.e., urban management, governance, human resource development, and so on.

At ADB, we publish various documents on livable cities. Through these publications, we aim not only to communicate information about specific themes but also to share the experiences of different countries, cities, and regions. We believe that it is of the essence to learn lessons from the failures of other regions, cities, and communities, and to adapt and adjust accordingly.

People-centered urban planning is the key to a prosperous, livable city.



JICA's Commitment to Sustainable Urban Development

KATO Hiroshi

Senior Vice President,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

As urbanization accelerates at an unprecedented scale and speed, urban development will continue to gain in importance. At JICA, we conduct research on and provide support for sustainable urban development projects. We believe that sustainable cities must be eco-friendly, convenient and competitive, creative, fair and equitable, and prepared for disasters to ensure safety.

JICA adopts three approaches to promote sustainable urban development worldwide. The first is a comprehensive approach. This covers the whole process of urban development from planning to execution for both tangible and intangible aspects. This ensures a balance between a city's development and the development of the country overall, as well as good inter-city relationships.

The second approach is exploring the importance of innovation. This approach tries to integrate as many new technologies and ideas as possible to urban development.

Finally, the third is creating new knowledge by sharing knowledge and learning together. As an example, I will introduce a project that JICA is currently working on in Yangon, Myanmar.

As its economy develops, Yangon's urban area rapidly expands. As a result, various urban problems, including traffic congestion, have emerged, forcing the city to take a more holistic approach to urban development. JICA has had many discussions with the Myanmar government and Yangon to develop a master plan for the city's urban development. We have also established a development framework and vision for the future of the city, and are currently working on improving its transportation network. JICA is implementing consistent cooperation projects, helping the national and local governments to select priority projects for the city.

Next, I will explain the importance of innovation. At JICA, we are working together with researchers to explore new ways of solving Bangkok's traffic problems. For example, we believe that integrating cutting-edge information technology into infrastructure will be an effective approach to transportation planning. We will continue to aim for new types of urban development that improve every single person's quality of life, breaking away from the conventional transportation planning that focuses on economic efficiency.

Finally, I will talk about the importance of networking. Previously, JICA was mainly involved in intergovernmental projects. However, it was often difficult to deal with urban development by cooperating with national governments alone. Therefore, partnerships with both local governments and the private sector are becoming increasingly important for JICA. Technologies in the private sector are very useful for solving urban problems, and interaction and cooperation between cities as well as strengthening relationships between a city and the private sector are key to sustainable urban development.

While implementing projects in various countries, JICA has built various networks as a bilateral government development aid agency. These include networks in local and national governments in Japan as well as in the private sector and at universities. These connections have generated various synergetic effects in sustainable urban development. We will continue to strengthen these networks for the future of sustainable urban development.



Parallel Sessions

Thursday, August 2, 2018





KHOO Teng Chye
Executive Director of
Centre for Liveable Cities, Ministry of
National Development, Singapore

ONISHI Kazufumi Mayor of Kumamoto City



HIDESHIMA Toshiyuki
Mayor of Saga City



JEONG Hyun-bok
Mayor of Gwangyang City

Parallel Session I

New Urban Initiatives for a Sustainable Future



Participating cities Changsha, Dalian, Shanghai, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Nagasaki, Ulaanbaatar, Busan, Gwangyang, Vladivostok

| Presenter (in the order of presentation) | Theme |
|--|--|
| Fukuoka | Fukuoka Smart East / Fukuoka 100 |
| Changsha | Building a Resource-economical and Environment-friendly Society to Realize the Urban Sustainable Development |
| Dalian | Aiming for a Sustainable and Advanced Cosmopolitan City with Future Development Visions |
| Kitakyushu | Kitakyushu City's "SDGs Future City" Initiative |
| Nagasaki | Creating a City People Can Continue to Live in: Road Development in Nagasaki, the City of Slopes |
| Ulaanbaatar | Sustainable Cities and Communities |
| Busan | Global Smart City Busan: Smart Busan, Happy Citizens |
| Gwangyang | A Good City to Raise Children, Happy City Gwangyang, Korea |
| Vladivostok | Russia-Japan Cooperation on Implementing New Master Plan of Vladivostok |
| World Bank | |
| JICA | |
| Hitachi, Ltd. | |

[Report on Parallel Session I]

1. Current Situation and New Trends

- In an effort to promote new urban development under the framework of the SDGs, and to address various urban challenges such as in transportation, energy, environment, health, aging population, security, and child care, movements to encourage innovation have been active in cities in the Asia-Pacific region. The development and implementation of various strategies and masterplans are therefore progressing.
- It is a promising approach for cities to achieve maturity and sustainable development, especially by taking advantage of ICT, IoT and AI technologies, which will enable people to connect in a smarter way, to boost economy and culture, and to provide livability in high quality.
- For the purpose of new urban development, some cities have started to provide opportunities for “innovation” and “start-up”, and there are now advanced cases that incubate and nurture success of entrepreneurs.

2. Major Challenges

- In order to promote new urban development that utilizes ICT, IoT and AI technologies, national governments, local governments, large and small private enterprises, academic research institutes, citizens, international organizations and other stakeholders need to operate with flexible ideas and partnerships.
- Through strong initiatives, local governments are expected to play the role of an incubator and provide a platform for various players to trigger innovation and create new values, including new products and services. Also, in regards to the implementation of policies based on scientific evidence, cities can perform the important role of coordinator for data collection and utilization.
- To effectively use new technologies that can encourage innovation and new values, reviewing existing regulations and making new rules are also major challenges.

3. Proposals for Action

- Successful cases of new urban initiatives using ICT, IoT and AI technologies should be shared, and the transfer of knowledge and experiences should be promoted in an effective manner through cooperating with national governments, international organizations, the private sector, and other key stakeholders, aiming at match-making and promoting start-ups.
- As an effective approach for achieving the SDGs, efforts should be accelerated to establish international standards for smart technology that contributes to new urban development.
- In order to proceed with the social application of knowledge gained through proof-of-concept experiments, investigation of new business models together with application of technologies should be promoted.

Moderator
KATO Makoto
 Member, Board of Directors
 Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan
 (OECC)





ARASE Yasuko
Deputy Mayor of Fukuoka City



LUO Dongsheng
Vice Mayor of Dalian Municipal
People's Government



TAUE Tomihisa
Mayor of
Nagasaki City



YOO Jae-soo
Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs, Busan Metropolitan City



LIU Mingli
Vice Mayor of Changsha Municipal People's Government



MA Ren
Vice Director-General,
Shanghai Municipal Commission
of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management



UMEMOTO Kazuhide
Deputy Mayor of Kitakyushu City



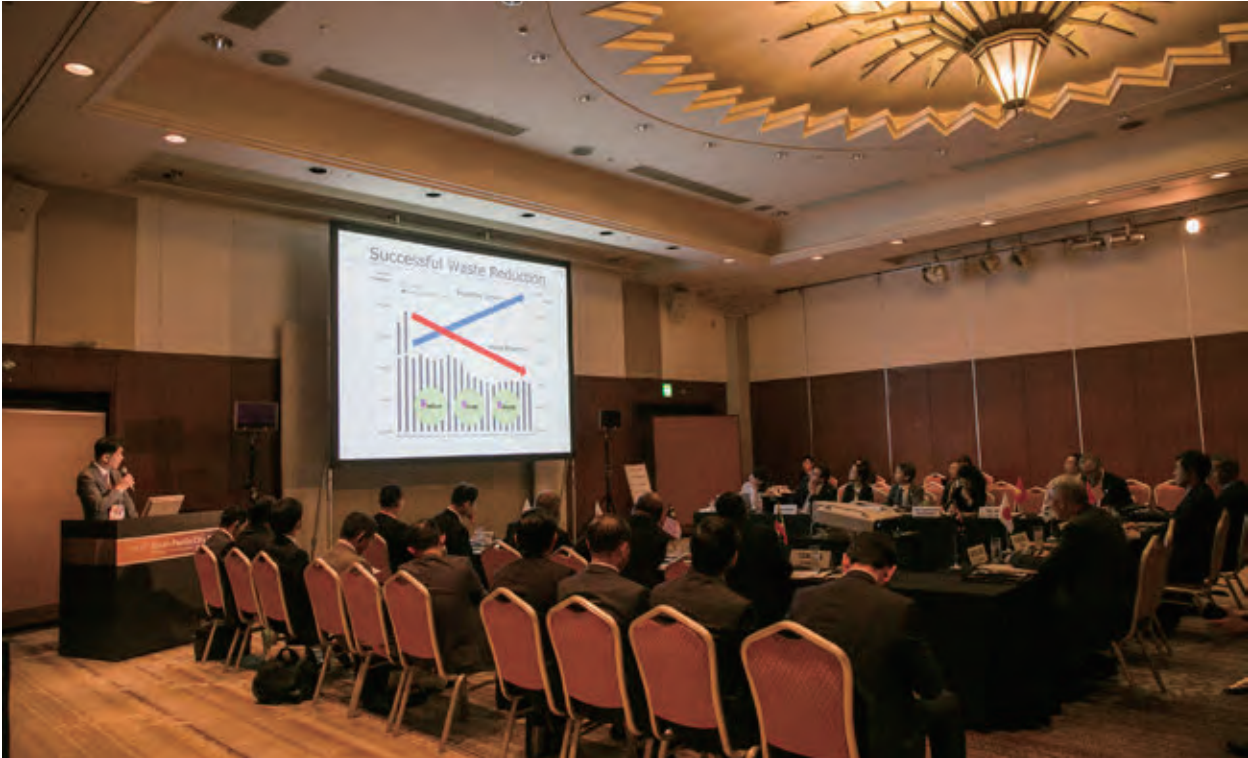
Vitalii VERKEENKO
Mayor of Vladivostok City



Enkhtur DORJKHUU
Deputy Governor of Ulaanbaatar City

Parallel Session II

How Do Cities Address Issues Arising from Accelerated Urbanization?



Participating cities Phnom Penh, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Ipoh, Yangon, Auckland, Pohang, Singapore, Honolulu, Ha Noi

| Presenter (in the order of presentation) | Theme |
|--|---|
| Fukuoka | Sustainable Urban Development / Water-Conscious Urban Development / Waste Management / Converting Sewage into Resources |
| Phnom Penh | Resources & Energy, Infrastructure & Transport Policy, Master Plan |
| Oita | Hydrogen Energy Use in Oita City |
| Saga | Biomass Industry City of Saga: Realizing a Low-carbon Society through Regional Resource Recycling |
| Ipoh | Ipoh Old Town: Heritage Tourism Towards Sustainability |
| Yangon | Issues Arising from the Accelerated Urbanization and the Strategic Plans for the Future Development of Yangon |
| Auckland | How Do Cities Address Issues Arising from Accelerated Urbanization? |
| Pohang | Urban Regeneration Model of Pohang: Making with Citizens |
| Centre for Liveable Cities, Singapore | Sustainable Development in the Face of Rapid Urbanisation: Singapore's Journey |
| Honolulu | Honolulu's Measures for Accelerated Urbanization- Revolutionizing the Energy and Transport Sectors |
| Ha Noi | Air Quality Management of Ha Noi City: Challenges and Opportunities |
| World Bank | |
| JFE Engineering Corporation | |
| KUBOTA Corporation | |

[Report on Parallel Session II]

1. Current Situation and New Trends

- The global urban population has rapidly grown, especially in Asia and the Pacific, where urbanization issues become great challenges for many cities in the region.
- It is imperative to develop sustainable urban systems including safe housing, transportation networks, and energy supplies, as well as waste, sewage, and water management to address the issues associated with rapid urbanization.

2. Major Challenges

- While a number of urbanizing cities have started activities regarding the 3Rs, switching energy sources, and waste management, other cities are facing tremendous challenges with the increase of solid waste, sewerage and by-products from manufacturing processes.
- Urbanization causes significant damage to the environment and increases transportation costs. It also causes air and water pollution that mainly affect people's daily living and complicate solutions.
- Maintaining full employment, innovation, and competitiveness in the city economy are major challenges, but there are also opportunities to create new industries and employment through responding to these new challenges.

3. Proposals for Action

- An innovative spirit and strong leadership are vital components for solving urbanization issues.
- Continued exchanges of human resources with knowledge and skills between cities, with early successes, have been shown to be promising approach.
- Strengthening integrated/co-benefit approaches, such as recycling, reusing, and reducing energy resources and waste, are key to maximizing solutions.
- The strengthening of citizen participation, city-to-city collaboration, and private sector participation are all critical to address urbanization challenges.
- Building up and sharing knowledge of urban solutions, including experiences in policy development for sustainable infrastructures, are all important, in particular when developing master plans and prioritizing initiatives.
- Urban regeneration and transit-oriented-development (TOD) are viable tools to address many challenges such as affordable housing, energy sustainability, and avoiding urban sprawl.

Moderator

Daniel A. LEVINE

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Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) Program





Maung Maung Soe
Mayor of Yangon City



NAKAZONO Masanao
Deputy Mayor of Fukuoka City



NUON Pharat
Vice Governor of Phnom Penh City



Zulqarnain bin Mohamad
Director of Town Planning Department,
Ipoh City Council

Parallel Session III

Disaster-resilient City Development to Respond to Climate Change and Minimize Damages



Participating cities Surabaya, Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Taiping, Kathmandu, Manila, Bangkok, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City

| Presenter (in the order of presentation) | Theme |
|--|--|
| Fukuoka | Disaster-resilient Urban Development |
| Surabaya | Surabaya's Disaster Risk Management |
| Kagoshima | Coexisting with Sakurajima, One of the Most Active Volcanoes in the World: Volcanic Disaster Prevention Model City |
| Kumamoto | Kumamoto Earthquakes: Experiences and Lessons |
| Miyazaki | Measures to Protect Lives in the Event of a Nankai Trough Mega Earthquake in Miyazaki City |
| Kathmandu | An Overview of Disaster Management in Kathmandu Metropolitan City |
| Manila | Effective Communication to Address Geophysical Vulnerability and High Population Density in Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Manila, Philippines |
| Bangkok | Disaster-resilient Cities Development to Respond to Climate Change and Minimize Damages: Bangkok Perspectives |
| Ho Chi Minh City | Ho Chi Minh City: Responding to Natural Disasters for Sustainable Development |
| World Bank | |
| KUBOTA Corporation | |