



Asian-Pacific City Summit Newsletter

No. 43 October 2018 Edition

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I. The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit was co-organized by Fukuoka City and UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) on August 1–3, 2018. Representatives of 32 cities from 16 countries, international organizations including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, and companies with desirable technology attended the 12th Summit, which was held under the theme of “Sustainable Cities and Communities”. This theme is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were adopted at the UN General Assembly in 2015.



The 12th Summit was successfully concluded with the adoption of the Fukuoka Declaration, which states that the 13th Summit will be held in Fukuoka City in 2020, the year of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The details of the 12th Summit will be included in the report that will be posted on our website. This edition will introduce the outline of the 12th Summit and the Fukuoka Declaration, which was adopted on August 2. UN-Habitat ROAP will introduce the two events held in Fukuoka City prior to the 12th Summit—the Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning (GS-UTP) and the First Meeting of the Spatial Planning Platform (SPP), and also give details on the UN-Habitat Session held on the second day of the 12th Summit.

Outline of the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit

1. Theme: Sustainable Cities and Communities
2. Period: Wednesday, August 1–Friday, August 3, 2018 (City Tours on August 3)
3. Venue: Hilton Fukuoka Sea Hawk and Fukuoka City Museum
4. Cities Participated: 32 cities from 16 countries
5. Participants: Approximately 400 people from cities, international organizations and private companies



Program

[Day 1: Wednesday, August 1]

- Opening Ceremony
- Video Message: Ms. Amina J. MOHAMMED, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations
- Keynote Speech I: Ms. Maimunah Mohd SHARIF, Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- Company Speech I: Hitachi, Ltd.
- Keynote Speech II: Mr. ARIMA Toshio, Chairman of the Board, Global Compact Network Japan
- Company Speech II: Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
- Welcome Reception

[Day 2: Thursday, August 2]

- UN-Habitat Session
 - Presentation by the UN-Habitat ROAP
 - Presentations on excellent cases covered in the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
- Company Speech III: JFE Engineering Corporation
- Speeches by International Organizations
 - Mr. MIYAZAKI Masato, Special Representative, Japan/ World Bank
 - Dr. Bambang SUSANTONO, Vice-President, Asian Development Bank
 - Mr. KATO Hiroshi, Senior Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Company Speech IV: KUBOTA Corporation
- Company Speech V: Urban Renaissance Agency (UR)
- Parallel Sessions
- Plenary Session
- Closing Ceremony
- Farewell Party at Fukuoka City Museum

Video Message from the United Nations

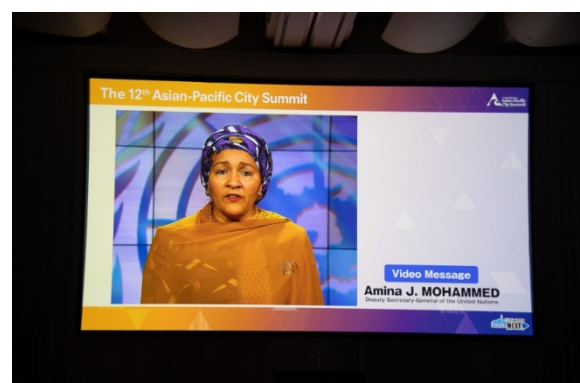
Ms. Amina J. MOHAMMED

Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

(Summary of the message)

Cities and communities in the Asia-Pacific region are facing wide-ranging social, economic, and environmental pressures, and compelling opportunities. 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.





The success of our journey to 2030 will depend greatly on success in ensuring that our cities are inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. As you meet this week, I encourage you to focus on solutions. Work together to promote safe, healthy, and sustainable models of urban growth.



Keynote Speech I

“Sustainable Cities and Communities”

Ms. Maimunah Mohd SHARIF

Executive Director, UN-Habitat

(Summary of the speech)

It is estimated that two thirds of the world’s population will live in urban areas by 2050. More strikingly, by 2030, 706 cities will have populations of over 1 million people, out of which 391 will be in Asia. Urbanization has a substantial impact on environment as cities consume a lot of energy and emit large

quantities of carbon dioxide. It also brings about a change in industrial structures and can widen economic disparities.

At the same time, however, cities generate around 70% of global GDP and sustainable urbanization can be a key contributor to poverty reduction and can be turned into opportunities that will promote the 2030 Agenda in a way that leaves no one behind. Urbanization, if planned and implemented right, can be a truly transformative force for society.

The United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the related seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, and the New Urban Agenda in the following year. These two global agendas position urbanization at the forefront of international development policy. As a focal point on sustainable urbanization, one of UN-Habitat’s key roles is to support member states to localize and implement the urban dimensions of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. For SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, UN-Habitat works with various partners in collecting and analyzing data to track the implementation progress of countries and cities. We are currently supporting 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region with the development or revision of their national urban policies to align with the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

It marks 21 years since UN-Habitat established its regional office in Fukuoka City to cover 28 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. We will continue to share our experience and expertise, and collaborate with various partners to draw out the positive transformative power of urbanization.

Keynote Speech II

“Sustainable Management and SDGs”

Mr. ARIMA Toshio

Chairman of the Board, Global Compact Network Japan

(Summary of the speech)

The SDGs address common challenges we face and become our goal for the world and the global society to be remain sound and sustainable, so that we can hand them over to the next generation.





I believe the SDGs are inextricably linked to businesses. Here are three reasons:

1. Resources needed for implementing and eventually achieving the SDGs, including technology, funds and human resources in the world are mainly accumulated in the business world. The business world has the ability to solve issues to achieve the SDGs.
2. Corporate activities are the main cause of the issues that undermine efforts to achieve the SDGs. Companies are the main source of CO2 emissions and violators of human rights. In other words, companies are the ones creating the problems.
3. Society and the global environment are necessary infrastructures and preconditions for companies to do business. For business management to be sustainable in the long term, companies should tackle the challenges to achieve the SDGs.

Companies are therefore the cause of the problems preventing the attainment of SDGs, the provider of solutions to these problems, and yet also the beneficiary of the solutions. SDGs are something all companies have to deal with.

One of the reasons for companies to exist is to provide solutions for society and the market. I believe that companies will be able to find promising opportunities and sustainable business models by predicting future challenges in achieving the SDGs in 2030, and using a backcasting approach to create their solutions.

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit: Fukuoka Declaration

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit was held in Fukuoka City during the period of August 1–2, 2018, co-organized by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific. The Summit was attended by representatives of 32 cities from 16 countries.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit was established in 1994 under the advocacy of Fukuoka City, 11 Mayors Conferences and 10 Working-level Conferences have been held so far. The Asian-Pacific City Summit has seen successful results by sharing challenges faced by cities and initiatives to address them, stimulating mutual cooperation, and promoting economic exchanges. By utilizing the network, cities in the Asia-Pacific region have strived to achieve balance and sustainable development by promoting mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation around the world.

At present, around 55% of the world's 7.6 billion people live in urban areas. This ratio is predicted to reach approximately 70% by the middle of this century. The Asia-Pacific region has especially been experiencing urbanization at an unprecedented scale and pace.

Cities have a number of responsibilities including: managing the urban environment, facilitating adequate transport and the provision of water. Furthermore, cities should implement measures that directly impact the day to day lives of their citizens, such as measures for women, health, education, and disaster prevention. Cities are therefore essential partners for national governments in implementing and achieving all 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, and their roles and responsibilities are significant.

Within this context, cities need to develop new policies to: accommodate aging populations, protect citizens from increasing disaster risks caused by climate change, and address the increased stresses on the environment and transportation caused by rapid urbanization. Cities should strive to work with the private sector to find new ways to use innovative technologies such as ICT, IoT and AI to address these challenges.



With recognition of the SDGs at the forefront, participants from cities, the United Nations, international organizations, and innovative tech focused companies shared best practices and engaged in discussions on developing “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, the theme of the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit. Participant cities deepened mutual friendships, developed new networks with international organizations, and gained insights into utilizing advanced technologies and practices to facilitate sustainable urban development.

During this two-day program, participants acknowledged that actions taken on the city level in urban environments contribute to global issues such as climate change and disaster/risk management, and thus solutions on the city level are key for a sustainable Earth and better future for the Asian Pacific Region.

Participants also acknowledged that leadership by the mayors of each city is essential for the resolution of ever-increasing and more complicated urban issues. This mission and responsibility is not only for the cities but for a better future for planet Earth they are working towards as city leaders.

At the closing of the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit, we hereby adopt the following “Fukuoka Declaration”, in the hope of contributing to solutions to address global issues and urban challenges. We aim to promote the further sustainable development of Asian-Pacific cities and will utilize international inter-city networks to do so.

We further declare that:

1. Asian-Pacific cities shall continue to respect each other, promote exchanges and cooperation for the sound development of cities and the advancement of urban policies in the spirit of mutual assistance, and enhance inter-city networks, which serve as a platform of urban development and policies.
2. Asian-Pacific cities shall make use of the lessons learned from each other through inter-city networks and international conferences to continue to improve their cities’ urban environments and not duplicate mistakes. This offers useful insight into not only other cities’ initiatives, but also global trends, and their partnerships with the United Nations and other international organizations. Asian-Pacific cities shall work to advance sustainable urban development and social progress by utilizing their cumulative knowledge and experience, and actively adopting cutting-edge technologies.
3. Asian-Pacific cities shall aim for sustainable and harmonious urban development in cooperation with each other, and in recognition of the SDGs, while continuing to encourage further economic growth. Asian-Pacific cities shall continue to develop their cities to strike a balance among people, the environment, and urban vitality, and contribute to solving global issues where they can, and shape a better world for future generations, by preserving and protecting the environment, reducing poverty and inequality, facilitating quality service of education, medical care and social welfare, and achieving meaningful social inclusion.
4. The Asian-Pacific City Summit shall, through its activities, showcase the efforts of Asian-Pacific cities in implementing and realizing the SDGs and demonstrate the significance and substantive outcomes of global inter-city partnerships to the world.
5. The 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit shall be held in Fukuoka City, Japan in 2020.



August 2, 2018
Fukuoka City, Japan



II. News from UN-Habitat ROAP (The eighteenth installment)

UN-Habitat's Recent Activities

Prior to the opening of the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit, UN-Habitat held two international conferences at the Seinan Gakuin University in Sawara Ward, Fukuoka City. 97 people from 36 countries attended these conferences and engaged in discussions on future urban development and mutual cooperation.

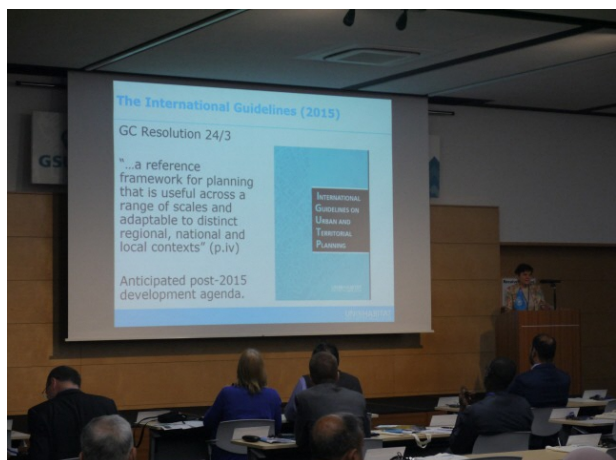
1. Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning (GS-UTP): From July 30—the morning of July 31, 2018

UN-Habitat established the *International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning; IG-UTP* in 2015 at the same venue in which the GS-UTP took place. More than half of the world's population is currently living in urban areas. The concentration of population brings huge economic opportunities, however it also leads to issues such as noise and air pollution, and traffic congestion, and the losses caused by these. The IG-UTP was formulated as a reference framework that can be applied to any city, country, and region regardless of their scale in order for them to address these challenges.

This symposium was held at Seinan Gakuin University, the same venue where the IG-UTP was drawn up. Officers from UN-Habitat Headquarters in Nairobi and researchers in the field of urban development made presentations on sustainable urban development. This was followed by the sharing of lessons learnt and knowledge of each city in three separate groups by regions, namely: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.



Opening remarks by Mr. KORESAWA,
Director of UN-Habitat ROAP



A speaker explains the significance of IG-UTP

2. The 1st Meeting of the Spatial Planning Platform (SPP): the afternoon of July 31—the afternoon of August 1, 2018

Following the GS-UTP, the First Meeting of the Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) was co-organized by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and UN-Habitat at Seinan Gakuin University. Asia has recently been experiencing remarkable economic growth, and the need to develop national and regional plans and systems is recognized by many countries in this region. Japan has received requests from many countries for support regarding their spatial plans.

In order to meet these needs, Japan suggested creating a framework of international assistance for designing and implementing spatial plans at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in October 2016. The suggestion drew a great deal of international attention.



The first meeting to establish the SPP was held under such circumstances. The objectives of the SPP are:

1) Networking national spatial planners; 2) Sharing experience and knowledge on designing and implementing national spatial plans; 3) Peer to peer learning on major planning issues; and 4) Assistance in formulating national spatial plans. With these objectives, the SPP will contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda for inclusive and sustainable development.

The meeting started with presentations on national spatial plans by representatives from each country, followed by presentations by diverse entities including national and local governments, and international organizations. Participants were able to share information on the challenges they face and how they are addressing them.

The meeting concluded with remarks from Ms. Maimunah Mohd SHARIF, Executive Director of UN-Habitat, with which she once again stressed the need for partnerships with diverse entities to achieve sustainable development.



Remarks by Ms. Maimunah Mohd SHARIF,
Executive Director of UN-Habitat



Group Photo

3. UN-Habitat Session during the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit

The 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit was co-hosted by Fukuoka City and UN-Habitat ROAP. Cities covered in the IG-UTP as model cases and UN-Habitat Programme Managers made presentations on their cities and best practices.

UN-Habitat ROAP shared how the Fukuoka Method, a solid waste landfill technology, has been introduced to countries in Africa. Diverse entities have to continue to seek what they can for sustainable cities and communities and to address rapid population growth and environmental degradation.

The UN-Habitat Session served as a great opportunity to showcase its activities.



MC: UN Human Settlement Officer



Activity report by a UN-Habitat Programme Manager



★To all persons of contact for our member cities: We hope to hear from you.

Please feel free to send us articles or information on hot topics and new projects from your city, and your efforts to address urban issues that might be helpful to other cities.

(Newsletters are posted on the Asian-Pacific City Summit website and sent to member cities and other addresses via e-mail.)

Future Asian-Pacific City Summit Conferences

Date	Name of Conference	Host City
2020	13th Asian-Pacific City Summit	Fukuoka City, Japan

The Asian-Pacific City Summit has been building cooperative relations and networks among cities through mayoral and working-level conferences, and other activities that work toward solutions for urban problems in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asian-Pacific City Summit Member Cities 30 Cities from 13 Countries

Auckland (New Zealand)	Kagoshima (Japan)
Bangkok (Kingdom of Thailand)	Kitakyushu (Japan)
Brisbane (Commonwealth of Australia)	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)	Kumamoto (Japan)
Changsha (People's Republic of China)	Manila (Republic of the Philippines)
Dalian (People's Republic of China)	Miyazaki (Japan)
Fukuoka (Japan)	Nagasaki (Japan)
Guangzhou (People's Republic of China)	Naha (Japan)
Gwangyang (Republic of Korea)	Oita (Japan)
Ho Chi Minh City (Socialist Republic of Vietnam)	Pohang (Republic of Korea)
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (People's Republic of China)	Saga (Japan)
Honolulu (United States of America)	Shanghai (People's Republic of China)
Ipoh (Malaysia)	Republic of Singapore
Jakarta Capital City Government (Republic of Indonesia)	Urumqi (People's Republic of China)
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Republic of Korea)	Vladivostok (Russian Federation)

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