

Asian-Pacific City Summit

9th Working-level Conference
in KAGOSHIMA

REPORT

English



Kagoshima City (Japan)

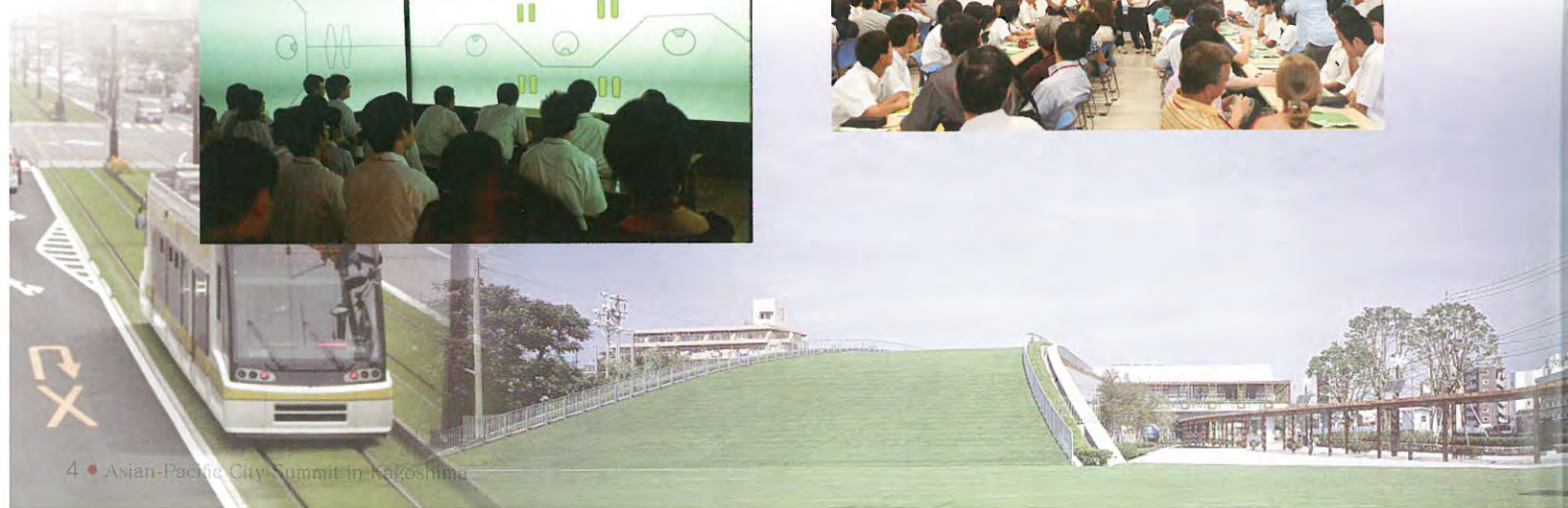
Thursday, August 18 to Saturday, August 20, 2011





Press Conference / Friday, August 19, 2011





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I Outline of the Conference

(1) Name of the Conference

Asian-Pacific City Summit 9th Working-level Conference in KAGOSHIMA

(2) Period of the Conference

Thursday, August 18 to Saturday, August 20, 2011

(3) Theme

Linking together to build earth-friendly cities

(4) Venue

Shiroyama Castle Park Hotel, Kagoshima Museum of the Environment, North Waste Disposal Plant, and others.

(5) Host

Kagoshima City, Japan

(6) Language Used

Four Languages (Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean)

(7) PROGRAM

Thursday, August 18

18:30 ~ 20:30	Welcome Reception
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Friday, August 19

9:30 ~ 10:00	Opening Ceremony Greeting by the Host City Mr. Hiroyuki MORI, Mayor of Kagoshima City Greeting by the Guest Ms. Sachiyo HOSHINO, Special Advisor to the Director, UN-HABITAT FUKUOKA OFFICE (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)
10:00 ~ 10:40	Keynote Speech "Urban Development in the 21st Century" Mr. Takejiro SUEYOSHI, Special Advisor, United Nations Environment Program Financial Initiative (UNEP FI) (Kagoshima City Environmental Advisor)
10:50 ~ 12:10	Presentation by participating cities Kagoshima City (Japan) "Kagoshima City's Waste Disposal Administration" Mr. Yasutake ONIMARU, Chief, Recycling Division, Waste Disposal Department, Environmental Bureau, Kagoshima City Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Thailand) "Environmental Initiatives for Sustainable Development" Ms. Suwanna JUNGRUNGRUENG, Director, Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Department of Environment, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Busan Metropolitan City (Korea) "Policy for Promoting Countermeasures against Climate Change" Mr. YOON Sam-Seok, Deputy Director, Responsibility of Climate Change, Busan Metropolitan City Changsha City (China) "Pursuing an Environment of Sustainable Development – Environmental Protection and Ecological Construction of Changsha" Mr. DENG Feng, Chairman of the Labor Union, Changsha Environment Protection Agency, Changsha Municipal People's Government

	<p>Fukuoka City (Japan) "Effective Use of Wastewater Resources and International Cooperation in Fukuoka City" Mr. Shuichi KUDO, Director, Wastewater Planning Section, Road & Wastewater Bureau, Fukuoka City</p>
12:10 ~ 13:30	Lunch
13:30 ~ 15:10	<p>Presentation by participating cities</p> <p>Gwangyang City (Korea) "Environmental Preservation and Improvement through Cooperation with Local Community" Mr. CHOI In-seok, Air Environment Team, Gwangyang City</p> <p>Ipoh City (Malaysia) "Environmental Health Challenges in Sewerage Management" Mr. M.Raman MARAN, Environmental Health Superintendent, Environmental Health Department, Ipoh City</p> <p>Joint Presentation: Kagoshima University (Japan) and Depok City (Indonesia) "Sustainable Energy Education due to solidarity" Mr. Kozo OBARA, Professor, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Mr. WING Ispurwanto, Vice President, NPO Himpsi Jaya</p> <p>Kitakyushu City (Japan) "City of Kitakyushu's Approach to a Sustainable Society - Green Frontier Plan to Eco Model City -" Mr. Reiji HITSUMOTO, Director, International Environmental Strategies Division, Environment Bureau, Kitakyushu City</p> <p>Kumamoto City (Japan) "Sustainable Groundwater Preservation in Kumamoto" Ms. Chieko IMASAKA, Chief Policy Coordinator, Environmental Conservation Department & Director, Water Conservation Section, Kumamoto City</p> <p>Vladivostok City (Russia) "Vladivostok's Environmental Initiatives" Mr. Vladimir SAPRYKIN, Head, International Relations and Tourism Department, Vladivostok City</p>
15:10 ~ 15:40	Break
15:40 ~ 16:20	<p>Special Presentation (Great East Japan Earthquake Damage Report) Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture (Japan) Mr. Masahiko KUROKAWA, Assistant Chief, Crisis Management Division, Iwaki City</p>
16:20 ~ 16:30	Kagoshima Joint Declaration
16:30 ~ 16:50	<p>Closing Ceremony Greeting by the host city of the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit Mr. CHOI Hyun-Chan, Team-Leader, International Cooperation Team, Pohang City Greeting by the host city of the 11th Asian-Pacific City Summit Mr. Chikara NONAKA, Director, Convention Promotion Office, City Promotion Division, Tourism & Exchange Bureau, Kumamoto City Greeting by the Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat Mr. Norio MATSUMOTO, Deputy Director-General, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center</p>
18:30 ~ 20:00	Farewell Reception

Saturday, August 20

9:00 ~ 12:00	<p>Official Tour North Waste Disposal Plant, Kagoshima Museum of Environment</p>
12:30 ~ 13:30	Lunch
13:30 ~ 16:00	<p>Official Tour Sakurajima International Volcanic Sabo Center</p>

II-1 Opening Ceremony

Greeting by the Host City



Mr. Hiroyuki MORI
Mayor of Kagoshima City

The Asian-Pacific City Summit was launched in 1994 through the initiative of Fukuoka City. Since then, its biennial mayoral conference and working-level conference have been held on alternating basis, serving as an opportunity for us to share various innovative measures against all sorts of problems faced by cities in the Asian Pacific region, exchange opinions and facilitate collaboration among cities.

The theme of the 9th working-level conference in Kagoshima is “Linking together to build earth-friendly cities”. Today is said to be the “age of Asia”, with dramatic economic growth and development having been achieved throughout the region. This, however, has had a serious and destructive impact on nature and living environments. Kagoshima City has opened “Kagoshima Museum of Environment: Planet Earth and its Future”, and has also been implementing other pro-environmental policies and urban development.

Today’s program includes a keynote speech by Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi, Kagoshima City environmental advisor, presentations on green initiatives by working level representatives from 11 cities, as well as a representative in charge of crisis control from Iwaki City, Fukushima prefecture, which was affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. I sincerely hope that today’s conference will provide a great opportunity to learn and think together about what we can all do to assist in the reconstruction efforts.

Greeting by the Guest



Ms. Sachiyo HOSHINO
Special Advisor to the Director
UN-HABITAT FUKUOKA OFFICE
(Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)

UN-HABITAT undertakes reconstruction and restoration of housing and infrastructures in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters. We also promote disaster resistant urban development as a common challenge facing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. As a result of population expansion, another common issue in this region, cities are expanding in an unsustainable way. Thus, we also seek to address the widening disparity between cities and also between residents within cities.

As part of UN-HABITAT’s environmental technology cooperative project, we successfully applied the Natto yeast EcoBio-block developed by a company in Miyama City, Fukuoka Prefecture to the water purification of an effluent treatment reservoir in Mongolia. This technology is currently being piloted in reservoirs in Nepal, with future plans to deploy it in China and other countries as well.

We also provided training on composting household garbage using cardboard boxes distributed by an NPO in Fukuoka City to the staff of 38 municipalities in Nepal suffering from garbage issues. Furthermore, we have been implementing technical training on how to build waterwheels for irrigation for carpenters based near a tributary of the Mekong River, Laos. In addition, a company in Tokyo achieved great results by painting a heat insulation coating material on the rooftops of elementary schools and public facilities in the Philippines.

Municipalities such as Fukuoka City and Kitakyushu City are introducing a number of innovative initiatives relating to water supplies and waste control to help realize a low carbon society. Through collaboration between cities and businesses in the private sector, we hope to disseminate pioneering technologies to cities throughout Asia, including a poultry manure biomass recycling business from Miyazaki and a water purification disc driven by solar panels.

Newly emerging cities and historic cities experience different issues at different scales and levels. An effective way for historic cities to provide support for emerging cities is to look back over their past and assist those emerging ones from their experience. I am convinced that minor cities with no networks should be empowered by refining their policies through rigorous information exchange and knowledge sharing, as well as the introduction of new ideas. We will continue to make untiring efforts to enable sustainable development across the Asia-Pacific region.



Mr. Takejiro SUEYOSHI

Special Advisor, United Nations
Environment Program Financial Initiative
(UNEP FI)
Kagoshima City Environmental Advisor

Urban Development in the 21st Century

The 20th century gave rise to many problems, passing on a negative legacy to the 21st century. There are 3 issues at stake. The first is the escalation of global warming. The rate of greenhouse gas emissions has not decreased at all; in fact, according to an IAEA report, it actually showed significant increases last year, indicating in no uncertain terms that current abnormalities in the global climate are here to stay. The second is the destruction of ecology or ecological systems. We have started to eat up our natural capital. We must rely solely on interest to change our world into one where both global capital and natural capital is available on a permanent basis. The third is the issue of poverty and the widening disparity between the rich and the poor.

The 20th century brought us many forms of convenience and benefit, but I cannot help but wonder why such resourceful human beings failed to contain these issues. I believe that the nature of the economy that gave us prosperity in the 20th century was wrong. Our global community now needs to reevaluate the 20th century notion of growth for the sake of growth at any cost.

A number of global efforts to resolve these issues have begun. This is the dawn of the green growth era. For instance, South Korea commenced 3GI, China launched the 12th 5-year plan, the EU is striving towards 100% renewable energy use, the US has embarked on a drastic shift toward becoming the leader of green energy, and Japan is expected to transform itself into “Green Japan” following its reconstruction.

The total amount of new investment made in these new fields over 5 years up until 2010 exceeded 800 billion dollars. In North Africa, work has begun on a massive solar power generation project worth 1 trillion euros called DESERTEC, which is meant to meet 15% of the total electricity demand in the EU by 2050. In addition, the power generation capacity of renewable energy exceeded that of nuclear power plants in 2010.

On the financial front, we see the start of green finance and responsible finance, with a big social demand for these beginning to emerge. One is a trend in which creditors are unwilling to offer credit for projects that will eventually destroy the environment. This move is well expressed by a comment made by Kofi Annan, the former UN Secretary-General, that “The future of the planet is in our hands”. A new era of responsible investment has come. Under this concept, investing more in businesses that strive to cut greenhouse gases will help undo some of the damage done to our planet. Businesses are required to achieve not only financial results but also fulfill social responsibilities, and contribute not to the problem but to the solution.

We are also going to witness big changes in people’s lifestyles. We need to shift from GDP-centered principles to non GDP-centered principles and to reevaluate our consumption behavior in line with this.

This is also the case with cities. How can we plan sustainable urban development? We must move away from a car-centered conception of cities and to one that is more people-centered, transform a town into a Eco-town, shift from natural disaster resistant systems to resilience-oriented systems, and move away from a stance that is biased in favor of the current generation towards a standpoint that values balanced focus on the next generation.

Japan, which is now at the crossroads, faces risks of the downside (uncertainty to lose) but is also blessed with opportunities and capability to move to the upside (uncertainty with benefit). The Great Eastern Japan Earthquake has stirred and woke up the somewhat virtue of the Japanese people again. I believe we should be able to move forward and build a new Japan: a Japan that is well placed to serve as a model nation of Sustainable Society in our 21st century world.

[Kagoshima City (Japan)]



Mr. Yasutake ONIMARU

Chief, Recycling Division, Waste Disposal Department, Environmental Bureau, Kagoshima City

[Subject]

Kagoshima City's Waste Disposal Administration

Kagoshima City positioned the environment as a priority for its municipal administration, and has been striving to construct a sustainable, environmentally-friendly city, incorporating the three elements of coexisting with nature, recycling society and low-carbon society.

In the field of waste disposal administration, the city formulated the "General Waste Disposal Basic Plan" in March 2010. The basic principle of the plan is the construction of a recycling-oriented society focusing on the control of waste generation through the collaboration of three parties. The 4 objectives are: the promotion of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) activities through the cooperation of citizens, businesses and municipal authorities; the promotion and expansion of waste reduction and recycling; carrying out suitable collection, transportation, sorting and disposal practices of waste; and the strengthening of management against unlawful dumping.

From October this year, the collection of the over-sized garbage has become a paid service, and waste is disposed by incineration, recycling or landfill. There are two waste disposal plants in the north and the south (equipped with power generation plants), with the northern plant geared towards the creation of an eco-friendly recycling-oriented society. Recycling is done in the Recycling Plaza and its income from sales of energy in fiscal year 2009 amounted to approximately 200 million yen. Landfill sites employ the latest technology and facilities to conserve the environment, including the prevention of pollution utilizing a daily earth cover system.

We also conduct various public relations and educational activities, including the provision of subsidies to citizens who purchase/install raw waste disposal appliances and civil groups undertaking recycling.

Through these kinds of initiatives, we are determined to utilize our limited resources carefully and reduce energy consumption, as well as promote the effective use of recyclable resources, focusing on the future development of technology.

[Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (Thailand)]



Ms. Suwanna JUNGRUNGRUENG

Director, Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Department of Environment, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

[Subject]

Environmental Initiatives for Sustainable Development

In order to encourage sustainable development in Bangkok, we must pursue growth that strikes a balance among the three aspects of economic growth, social needs and the preservation of natural environment. This philosophy is bestowed by the King, by staying immune to resistance and change, ensuring the knowledge and integrity conditions, we can be in place to enable balanced sustainable development.

Bangkok's environmental mission has four pillars. The first seeks to expand and conserve green spaces, as well as making improvements to the urban landscape. The second aims to improve efficiency in solid waste, wastewater and air pollution management. The third calls for the pursuance of research for solving, supporting and conserving the quality of the environment. The fourth seeks to promote energy conservation and renewable energy, as well as global warming mitigation and adaptation. This project to mitigate global warming is a major challenge, one that we should also propose based on the environmental problems.

In order for us to achieve environmental goals, we need relevant stakeholders to participate in environmental preservation and energy conservation. We also strive to increase the sustainable efficiency of environmental management, attain the environmental quality standards and upgrade the quality of life for residents. In spite of such efforts, we face a number of problems and pressures.

The environmental initiatives are aimed at managing air quality, solid waste, wastewater, and green areas.

Despite the numerous problems we face in our challenge to sustainable development, we must enhance our ideas and create a new comprehensive and balanced urban construction plan for Bangkok that promotes harmony between the old communities and the demand of dynamic modern societies for coming generations. In order to further enhance our sustainable environmental development, we will endeavor to save energy for production and consumption, promote the effective use of energy and make the least impact on the environment.

【Busan Metropolitan City (Korea)】



Mr. YOON Sam-Seok

Deputy Director, Responsibility of Climate Change
Busan Metropolitan City

[Subject]

Policy for Promoting Countermeasures against Climate Change

The main goals and visions of the environmental policies of Busan Metropolitan City are creation of sustainable eco-friendly green city with cultural and philosophical aspects, in other words, it is intended to realize "Green Busan", where people live in harmony with forests.

We strive to create eco-typic green environment where people live in harmony with nature, and create comfortable zero-waste urban environment. In the future, we will enjoy advancement of environmental quality and stable water quality, eco-friendly sewage management, expansion of infrastructures and creation of urban green spaces.

It is reported recently that, our total emissions of greenhouse gases in 2007 stood at around 20 million tons, accounting for approximately 3.3% of South Korea as a whole. Our current target is to reduce this by 30% in terms of BAU by 2020. And in order for us to achieve the target, we have already planned 72 projects in 5 sections and been implementing them. The budget is about 3,400 billion Korean Won, and it is projected to increase slightly.

In terms of citizen participation, a lot of systems are available including the carbon point system, which is operated and managed by the Environment Department of the South Korean government, with Busan Metropolitan City also keen to advocate this system. This is a scheme that provides incentives to those who save electricity, gas and water in households and companies or businesses according to the amount of greenhouse gas reduction.

The second one is the green-card system, which is designed to urge consumers to practice eco-friendly consumption, allowing them to receive over 200 thousand Korean Won for a year.

There are other approaches, including a business model for green automobile insurance which offers financial incentives to those who successfully reduce their car mileage. We are also in the process of creating a green garden on the rooftop of the Busan Metropolitan City Hall (26-story), developing a public park called the Urban Forest Park in Bujeon-dong, and planting trees alongside roads.

【Changsha City (China)】



Mr. DENG Feng

Chairman of the Labor Union, Changsha Environment Protection Agency,
Changsha Municipal People's Government

[Subject]

Pursuing an Environment of Sustainable Development
-Environmental Protection and Ecological Construction of Changsha

During the 11th five-year plan for national economic and social development that ran from 2006 to 2010, Changsha City was proactively engaged in environmental protection and ecological preservation, as a result of which it achieved above the target reduction of emissions of the main pollutants, and significantly improved overall environmental quality represented by water, air and noise pollution. Moreover, urban and rural regions have teamed up in working on environmental development, have already clarified targets for the next stages and have started to implement all sorts of measures.

We have proactively introduced environmental protection policies, producing TV programs to enhance environmental publicity and formulating environment-related policies such as environment pollution control systems. We have also established environmental protection mechanisms incorporating market principles and a framework of citizen participation in society.

During the course of implementation, we faced a series of problems, such as an overly tight schedule, insufficient financial resources, delayed implementation, low awareness of implementing plans, and the need to enhance environmental control capabilities. While we are under pressure to push forward with urbanization, maintain rapid economic growth, and heighten residents' awareness of the importance of environmental conservation, other challenges are beginning to emerge, such as the need to cut back on emissions of ammoniac nitrogen and nitrogen oxide and to ensure water quality, an issue that arose in the course of the construction of the "Xiangjiang River Comprehensive Control Project".

From now on, we will:

- 1) Reinforce the regulation of air, wastewater and noise pollution in order to improve urban environmental quality and promote livable city construction.
- 2) Strengthen comprehensive prevention and treatment to focus on green development.
- 3) Intensify ecological protection to improve the environment.
- 4) Strive to achieve objectives for environmental protection policies, such as environmental monitoring/management capabilities.

[Fukuoka City (Japan)]



Mr. Shuichi KUDO

Director, Wastewater Planning Section, Road & Wastewater Bureau, Fukuoka City

[Subject]

Effective Use of Wastewater Resources and International Cooperation in Fukuoka City

The area covered by the sewer system in Fukuoka City totals 16,627ha, treating the sewage discharged by approximately 1,462,000 people. 99.5% of the city's population is connected to this system. The city employs an advanced phosphate-removal treatment technology. The treated water has efficiently been used as a full-scale program implemented under the project to promote the use of water treated in the sewage system since 1994.

The recycling plant treats part of the water released from the water treatment center. The reclaimed water is used for watering plants and flushing toilets. 100% of the sludge, a byproduct of sewage treatment, is effectively used as soil stabilizer, cement and fertilizer. The system to generate power by the effective use of digestion gas was installed in 1984. In 2009, the system was replaced by Metax '09 that has a larger generating capacity. To prevent Hakata Bay from eutrophication, the facility to recover phosphate by the MAP (Magnesium, Ammonium Phosphate) Method was introduced. The use of biomass for fuel will further be developed.

To promote international contribution and cooperation, Fukuoka City offered technological assistance regarding wastewater management to the city of Ipoh, Malaysia, the city's sister city, for three years starting from 2007, under the technical assistance program of JICA, Japan's ODA implementation organization.

In the project, Fukuoka City has accepted three trainees from Ipoh every year and provided them with training courses on the planning and maintenance of wastewater systems and site visits. The city also dispatched two officials to Ipoh. They conducted field surveys and case studies on leachate leakage spots and discussed countermeasures with their counterparts of Ipoh officials.

Fukuoka City will conduct a needs-assessment survey in the field of wastewater treatment among the member cities of the Asian-Pacific City Summit and will hold international training courses on sewage system and wastewater treatment techniques starting in 2012.

[Gwangyang City (Korea)]



Mr. CHOI In-seok

Air Environment Team, Gwangyang City

[Subject]

Environmental Preservation and Improvement through Cooperation with Local Community

To preserve ecological environment of the Seomjin River, one of the five largest rivers in Republic of Korea, seventeen administrative bodies formed the Seomjin River Environment Administration Conference in 1997. They recognized how essential it is for neighboring local governments to cooperate with each other to secure water sources, improve water quality and protect the ecosystem. Along the bank of Gwangyang Bay into which the water from the Seomjin River flows stand the two national industrial complexes.

Major ongoing activities include the permanent rest year of aggregate collection, preventing dam construction, joint inspection among local governments prior to a large-scale development project in watershed areas, promoting environmental awareness to heads of local governments and chairpersons by reaching for the benchmark set by the advanced countries. Through these efforts, the policy is continuously implemented, further pollution of the Seomjin River was prevented after the initial stage of pollution was noticed, and as a result an environment that allows the ecosystem and humans to coexist was created.

Cooperation among industry, the public sector and academia has been achieved in environmental improvement projects in the vicinity of the national industrial complexes. More and more pollutants had been discharged along with the establishment of industrial facilities and factories. Therefore a council consisting of citizens, companies and local administrations was formed in response to the increase in demand for environmental improvement.

Private entities and businesses voluntarily work jointly by establishing the Urban Forest Creation Promotion Committee for environmental improvement such as dust treatment improvement programs for neighboring communities and reforestation projects based on the Urban Greening Basic Plan. Furthermore, through investigation of the impact on the health of the residents of the surrounding areas, ecological monitoring and planting of forests to protect the environment, people share a common recognition of the environment and have laid the base of eco-friendly regions.

Inter-local government cooperation and mutual cooperation with the public sector, businesses and civil organizations helped to improve the environment to a level that exceeds required legal standards.

[Ipoh City (Malaysia)]

**Mr. M. Raman MARAN**

Environmental Health Superintendent, Environmental Health Department, Ipoh City

[Subject]

Environmental Health Challenges in Sewerage Management

Sewage management in Ipoh City has been conducted by IWK, Indah Water Konsortium Sdn. Bhd, as a privatized business since December, 1993. The type of treatment system of sewage is reported that centralized sewage system covers 71% of the city, while individual septic tanks, 22%. And seven percent of the city does not have a proper treatment system, therefore waste water is drained into canals. There is an additional issue that waste water from aging septic tanks is not monitored.

The crucial challenges our city is facing now in terms of environmental problems and public health improvement are preventing river pollution and the epidemic of dengue fever.

The "One State One River Program" is a program to prevent rivers from being polluted. It aims to improve the water quality of the Kinta River watershed, which is a major river in our city, to the second level by 2015. The five-year program is projected to require funds of 50 million Malaysian ringgit. We analyze that the river is polluted by industrial waste, household effluent, contaminated water from wet markets, leachate from landfill sites, and effluent from factories and commercial zone which is characterized as fats and oils from restaurants and food stalls. Although we promote the establishment of grease trap on the premises in commercial zone, only 267 sites are equipped with while 3,487 are not.

The issue facing public health is how to deal with dengue fever. The disease is transmitted by a mosquito known scientifically as *Aedes aegypti* which reproduces mainly in aging septic tanks. As a countermeasure against this, polystyrene beads were once commonly put into such tanks, but now a new method, the PUNJUT method is being employed. This method uses a ping-pong ball-sized sawdust tied into net which is then immersed overnight in Abate 500E (insecticides). This is introduced in a septic tank and eventually kills mosquito larvae in it.

However the drawback of this method is when a septic tank is overloaded by sullage water like water from bath or other places, the effects of the insecticide for mosquito diminish. Therefore our city is calling for alternative more effective measures to the member cities of the Asian-Pacific City Summit.

As the city of Ipoh, regarding river pollution and public health issues, we hope to receive advice and cooperation from the summit member cities.

[Kagoshima University (Japan) and Depok City (Indonesia)]

**Mr. Kozo OBARA**

Professor, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Mr. WING Ispurwanto Vice President, NPO Himpsi Jaya

[Subject]

Sustainable Energy Education due to solidarity

Depok City, Indonesia, Kagoshima City and Osaki Town, Kagoshima Prefecture are working together on a collaborative project implemented by the University of Indonesia and Kagoshima University.

What exactly is waste? The value of something lies not in its appearance but in its use. Problems lie in disposing waste. Sustainability requires finding value in waste.

Osaki Town, Kagoshima Prefecture, has achieved an 80% recycling rate of aluminum cans and PET plastic bottles for the 4th consecutive year, the highest of all the municipalities in Japan. Depok City, following Osaki Town as a model, engaged in the recycling of aluminum cans and plastic bottles for a year. The population of Depok City is 1.7million while that of Osaki Town is 15,000, only 1% that of Depok. Their cases represent that a change of 1% can lead to a change of 100%.

Looking at recycling rates globally, Sweden is ranked top followed by other European countries, while Japan is ranked 42nd.

Young people are essential in recycling activities. They must share a sense of solidarity, consider what is called for and be presented with an environment that allows them to act easily. They need a place where they can think together about sustainable environment and values concerning waste.

Depok City has two "Lab Stations", where young people engage in manufacturing as part of the project. They built the stations using waste materials like empty cans. It was a collaborative work between children of Osaki Town and Indonesia. Their design is very unique.

Those involved in the project are thinking of developing recycling activities into product commercialization.

【Kitakyushu City (Japan)】



Mr. Reiji HITSUMOTO

Director, International Environmental Strategies Division, Environment Bureau, Kitakyushu City

[Subject]

City of Kitakyushu's Approach to a Sustainable Society -Green Frontier Plan to Eco Model City-

Kitakyushu City is a Green Frontier that is a pioneer in implementing environmental policies. The city achieved an industrial development that drove the economic growth of Japan. Later the city suffered serious damage by pollution. But citizens overcame the pollution through their own efforts. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in its 1985 report on the environment introduced Kitakyushu's improved environment to the world as an example of a city transformed 'from a Grey town to a Green town'.

Aiming to become an eco-model city, Kitakyushu has formulated and implemented the "Action Plan for Kitakyushu Eco-Model City". The eco-model city Kitakyushu defines is a low-carbon society utilizing industrial infrastructure, a society that responds to the declining birthrate and an ageing population, and a society that actively promotes international cooperation in the field of the environment.

The city's CO2 reduction target is 50% by 2050 while that of the Asian region is equivalent to 150% of Kitakyushu's emission, making 200% in total cuts. Kitakyushu is the only city in Japan that takes Asia into consideration. The city is converting to a low-carbon city structure. It pursued the Murasakigawa Eco River Project and established Japan's first Eco-Town, which contributes to the creation of a resource-circulating society by promoting the reduction of waste generation and the efficient use of resources and energy. The city also makes efforts to realize a low-carbon social structure with programs like manufacturing Eco-Premium products.

The city actively promotes international cooperation to improve the environment in Asia and other countries with the techniques and know-how accumulated in the process of recovery from pollution and the partnership established among the public sector, businesses, universities and citizens. As part of such international cooperation, the city accepts overseas trainees and dispatches experts to various parts of the world, thus creating a network with cities among Asian nations.

【Kumamoto City (Japan)】



Ms. Chieko IMASAKA

Chief Policy Coordinator, Environmental Conservation Department &
Director, Water Conservation Section, Kumamoto City

[Subject]

Sustainable Groundwater Preservation in Kumamoto

Among the cities with populations of more than 500,000, Kumamoto is the only city where all the drinking water for the city's 730,000 citizens is covered by groundwater. This has earned Kumamoto the title "The richest groundwater in Japan"

Kumamoto's actions for groundwater conservation started with the "Declaration as a Groundwater Preservation City" in March, 1976. The following year, the city enacted the Groundwater Preservation Ordinance. Through the study of groundwater, the city has scientifically investigated the mechanism of water circulation. Recently, however, the groundwater flow has been steadily decreasing. For healthy aquifer conservation, therefore, the Sixth Comprehensive Plan incorporates programs to preserve water quality, projects to secure groundwater volume, Kumamoto bottled water brand promotion, and wide-area cooperation joint projects.

In the water quality preservation programs, the city implements measures to deal with groundwater contaminated by nitrate-nitrogen. In order to secure groundwater volume, the city implements programs to cultivate groundwater by utilizing paddy fields and develops watershed protection forests. The "Kumamoto City Groundwater Preservation Ordinance" mandates the practice of installing the equipment or facilities to foster rainwater percolation. Furthermore, the city has been promoting a water conservation movement with citizens

The city formulated the Kumamoto Spring Water Brand Creation Plan, established the Kumamoto Water Heritage Registration Program and designed the Kumamoto City's Official Water Examination. Furthermore, the city developed locations that allow citizens to interact with water. As a result of these efforts, Kumamoto City won the national award for water resource management, the Japan Water Grand Prix, in 2008. The Ministry of the Environment has selected two springs in the city as two of the 100 best waters of the Heisei Era. As part of the wide-range cooperation joint project, 3 organizations were unified into the Kumamoto Groundwater Foundation (tentatively named).

Kumamoto City has also declared "Waku Waku City Kumamoto" (lit. Kumamoto, the exciting city) to increase the city's popularity and has been working on brand establishment.



[Vladivostok City (Russia)]

Mr. Vladimir SAPRYKIN

Head, International Relations and Tourism Department, Vladivostok City

[Subject]

Vladivostok's Environmental Initiatives

Vladivostok City puts a special emphasis on environmental protection and addresses environmental issues with a comprehensive approach and the latest technology and measures. In the course of preparation for the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) forum to be held in 2012, the city is implementing projects to address environmental issues, which are incorporated in the intergovernmental and national programs.

The city built a new disposal site for household refuse and restored an old dumping site for domestic waste. The waste is biologically treated for soil reclamation. The facility built under this project recycles waste instead of incinerating it and reuses building materials to the maximum extent possible. It is the sole facility of this kind in Russia.

Contamination of Amurskii Bay and Ussuriiski Bay by waste is a pressing issue. Three bio-purification facilities are expected to improve the quality of sea water.

The city launched many other programs to address environmental issues such as a program to upgrade storm drain systems installed in 2010, a greening program and wastes program that started in 2006.

Another sphere of special importance for environmental policies is the promotion of environmental protection education. The city is planning and implementing various events to increase citizens' environmental awareness.

It is also positively supporting various plans proposed by local NGOs or youth groups. Through holding various events such as the celebration of the World Environment Day in 2011 for the first time in the city's history, it is striving to increase citizens' interest in the environmental protection so that more people will actively participate in the city's programs and events.



[Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture (Japan)]

Mr. Masahiko KUROKAWA

Assistant Chief, Crisis Management Division, Iwaki City

[Subject]

Special Presentation Great East Japan Earthquake Damage Report

In the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11th, the earthquake measured a "6-lower" on the Japanese scale of seven in Iwaki City. The city's coastal area facing the Pacific Ocean was hit by a tsunami. On April 11th and 12th, the city experienced aftershocks with an intensity of a "6-lower". It is reported that as of August 2nd, 308 people were killed, 39 people are still missing and 24,750 buildings and houses were fully or partially destroyed. The waterworks system, an integral part of the citizens' life, was a major public facility damaged by the disaster.

Iwaki City was not designated as the new emergency evacuation preparation zone, which was set on April 22nd, as other nuclear plant disaster-hit areas were. Although there are no restrictions on residence, area of movement and activities, the residents have remained uneasy over the effect of radiation, therefore, the city conducts its own monitoring and publicizes the results to the residents. The city is also planning to strengthen the monitoring system, but it requires substantial amount of funds. In addition to that, harmful rumors and their adverse economic impacts are immeasurable.

The city has received about 100 kinds of relief supplies and a lot of personnel aid from around the nation so far, it has been greatly appreciated by all residents of Iwaki City.

As Iwaki City had never experienced large earthquakes or tsunamis and never been hit by typhoons, both the local government and its residents underestimated the threat of disaster, we were not sufficiently prepared both physically and psychologically for disasters. The agreement to support each other concluded with the neighboring local governments anticipating emergencies was unsatisfactory, because all the local governments involved in the agreement were damaged by tremendous disaster.

For several days following the outbreak of the disaster, residents had no choice but to rely on their own supplies for their lives. In such circumstances, mutual help among residents was the only function that covered minimum level to sustain life, though the city has become keenly aware that the local government could not function well and their stockpiles could only play a complementary role. It has also realized that it is a serious issue for local governments to develop a system which deploys volunteers.

III Kagoshima Joint Declaration

We, having hosted the Asian-Pacific City Summit 9th Working-level Conference in Kagoshima City, pledge the following.

1. We will endorse the initiatives presented at this conference, and the opinions exchanged, for building a low-carbon, environment-coexisting, recycling-oriented society. We, as a local self-governing body, agree to contribute towards people and earth-friendly city development.
2. At this conference, we have been able to deepen our understanding of leading waste disposal methods and pollution counter-measures of various cities. We have also been able to learn about the environment together with the next generation of youths, gaining a deeper awareness of what each of us can do, and how our lives are all connected to the earth.
3. As such, we will endeavour to enforce our policies through the mutual teaching of the initiatives presented at this conference, and work together to protect the environment. Furthermore, we consider it integral to cooperate with cities beyond our country borders in order to undertake more effective environmental initiatives, and intend to engage in fruitful Mayor-level discussion at the 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit to be held in Pohang City, Korea next year in 28th~30th July.

4. Countless precious lives were lost as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and even now, many people are still living within distressing conditions. We express our deepest sympathies towards the victims of the earthquake and tsunami. We will use the networks established during this conference to spread accurate information pertaining to the site, and provide long-term assistance to restoration efforts in order to fully cooperate with the speedy recovery of the cities and economy.

5. Agreeing to these items declared during the 9th Working-level Conference in Kagoshima, we pledge to carry it on into next year's 10th Asian-Pacific City Summit.

19th August 2011

Kagoshima City, Japan





Survey for setting up the conference program

Keyword	Cities interested in the area	Cities with best practices in the area	Specific contents
natural energy, renewable energy	Busan, Bangkok, Honolulu, Miyazaki	Kitakyushu, Miyazaki, Kagoshima	Kitakyushu: Smart community project Kagoshima: electric power-assisted bicycles promotion/ Megasolar Power Plant Plan
air pollution	Gwangyang, Jeju, Bangkok, Miyazaki	Gwangyang, Jeju, Dalian, Guangzhou,	Guangzhou: "Guangzhou city rules for preventing air pollution and improving air quality", "2010 the 16th Asian Games air quality control policy" Gwangyang: Research on reduction of air pollution in Gwangyang bay area Dalian: The 11th Five-Year Plan
water (marine) pollution, aquatic conservation, sewage treatment	Dalian, Jeju, Miyazaki	Dalian, Kumamoto	Kumamoto: Groundwater conservation plan
waste treatment, recycling	Dalian, Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh, Honolulu, Saga	Busan, Ho Chi Minh, Honolulu, Vladivostok, Kitakyushu	Busan: Plan to build recycle system of household waste Vladivostok: Wastes municipal target program Kitakyushu: Waste management project which involves citizens Fukuoka: Nighttime household waste collection
low-carbon, energy saving, global warming	Jeju, Saga, Miyazaki	Jeju, Kitakyushu, Kumamoto	Kumamoto: Low-carbon City Development Strategic Plan Fukuoka: Morning glory curtain project
electric vehicles, transportation system	Jeju, Honolulu, Oita	Kagoshima	Kagoshima: electric power-assisted bicycles
eco city, sustainable city planning	Pohang, Dalian	Pohang, Dalian	Pohang: Terra nova Pohang project
urban greening, environmental conservation	Gwangyang, Ho Chi Minh, Ipoh, Vladivostok, Saga	Ho Chi Minh, Ipoh, Vladivostok	Ipoh: "Greening Greentown" project Vladivostok: Greening target program Fukuoka: Morning glory curtain project
citizen participation/collaboration, environmental education/enlightenment	Bangkok, Miyazaki, Kagoshima	Ho Chi Minh, Vladivostok, Kitakyushu, Saga, Kagoshima	Vladivostok: Population's Ecological Education program Saga: Saga Forum on the Environment Kagoshima: Environmental college, Children environmental summit
smart grid	Honolulu		
environmental business	Kitakyushu	Kitakyushu	Kitakyushu: Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society project
cross-sectoral collaboration	Guangzhou, Kumamoto	Guangzhou	
urban hygiene	Ho Chi Minh	Ho Chi Minh	
eco tourism		Jeju	Jeju: Urban environmental measures (Green City Project: eco tourism)
environmental policy/urban policy	Jeju		Ho Chi Minh: the mobilizing program for building and developing the good-looking and modern city Kitakyushu: Action plan (Green Frontier Plan) Dalian: The 11th Five-Year Plan
environmental management system		Miyazaki	Miyazaki: environmental management system

V List of Participants

■ Guest

都市 City	役職 Position	氏名 Name
基調講演者・座長 Coordinator	国際連合環境計画金融イニシアティブ特別顧問 Special Advisor, United Nations Environment Program Financial Initiative (UNEP FI)	末吉 竹二郎 Mr. SUEYOSHI Takejro
国際連合人間居住計画 (ハビタット) 福岡本部 UN-HABITAT FUKUOKA OFFICE (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)	本部長補佐官 Special Advisor to the Director	星野 幸代 Ms. HOSHINO Sachiyo
特別発表者 Special Guest Speaker	福島県いわき市危機管理課課長補佐 Assistant Chief, Crisis Management Division Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture	黒川 政彦 Mr. KUROKAWA Masahiko

■ Participating Cities: Member Cities

都市 City	役職 Position	氏名 Name
バンコク都 Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (The Kingdom of Thailand)	環境局大気及び騒音管理部長 Director, Air Quality and Noise Management Division, Department of Environment	Ms. Suwanna JUNGRUNGRUENG
	環境局環境専門官 Environment Specialist, Department of Environment	Mr. Banleng NARAPINIT
釜山広域市 Busan Metropolitan City (Republic of Korea)	기후변화대응담당 사무관 氣候变化対応担当事務官 Deputy Director, Responsibility of Climate Change	윤 삼석 Mr. YOON Sam-Seok
	주무관 主務官 (通訳) Language Officer	김 현정 Ms. KIM Hyun-Jeong
大連市 Dalian People's Government (People's Republic of China)	大連市環境宣伝教育センター主任 Director, Dalian City Environmental Promotion Education Center	石 家義 Mr. SHI Jiayi
	大連市環境保護局科学技術と環境保護産業所副所長 Vice Chief, Scientific Technology and Environment Protection Industrial Department, Dalian City Environment Protection Agency	呉 貞麗 Ms. WU Zhenli
福岡市 Fukuoka City (Japan)	総務企画局国際部長 Executive Director, International Affairs Department	百武 隆典 Mr. HYAKUTAKE Takanori
	総務企画局国際部課長 Director, International Affairs Department	永浦 洋彦 Mr. NAGAURO Hirohiko
	総務企画局国際部係長 Chief, International Affairs Department	安樂 博史 Mr. ANRAKU Hiroshi
	総務企画局国際部係員 Assistant Chief, International Affairs Department	真藤 悠子 Ms. SHINTO Yuko
	道路下水道局計画部下水道計画課長 Director, Wastewater Planning Section	工藤 修一 Mr. KUDO Shuichi
	道路下水道局計画部下水道計画課係員 Assistant Chief, Wastewater Planning Section	田中 憲一 Mr. TANAKA Kenichi
広州市 Guangzhou People's Government (People's Republic of China)	広州市人民对外友好協会秘書長 Secretary-general, Guangzhou People's association For Friendship with Foreign Countries	劉榮華 Ms. LIU Ronghua
	広州市人民对外友好協会主任科員 Project coordinator, Guangzhou People's association For Friendship with Foreign Countries	謝毓初 Mr. XIE Yuchu

都市 City	役職 Position	氏名 Name
光陽市 Gwangyang City (Korea)	국제협력팀장 國際協力チーム長 Team-Leader, International Cooperation Team	송 훈철 Mr. SONG Hun-cheol
	대기환경팀 大氣環境チーム主務官 Air Environment Team	최 인식 Mr. CHOI In-seok
イポー市 Ipoh City (Malaysia)	環境衛生局環境衛生管理者 Environmental Health Superintendent, Environmental Health Department	Mr. M.Raman MARAN
鹿児島市 Kagoshima City (Japan)	環境局長 Environmental Executive Director, Environmental Affairs Bureau	成清 次男 Mr. NARIKIYO Tsugio
	環境部長 Director, Environmental Affairs Department	植村 繁美 Mr. UEMURA Shigemi
	環境政策課長 Chief, Environmental Policy Division	原 亮司 Mr. HARA Ryouji
	リサイクル推進課長 Chief, Recycling Division	鬼丸 泰岳 Mr. ONIMARU Yasutake
	リサイクル推進課主幹 Assistant Chief, Recycling Division	福重 正史 Mr. FUKUSHIGE Masashi
	環境政策課係員 Staff, Environmental Policy Division	永田 晋介 Mr. NAGATA Shinsuke
北九州市 Kitakyushu City (Japan)	総務企画局国際政策課海外プロモーション係長 International Promotion Manager, International Policy Division, General Affairs and Planning Bureau	辰本 道彦 Mr. TATSUMOTO Michihiko
	環境局環境国際戦略課長 Director, International Environmental Strategies Division, Environment Bureau	櫃元 礼二 Mr. HITSUMOTO Reiji
熊本市 Kumamoto City (Japan)	観光文化交流局シティプロモーション課 コンベンション推進室長 Director, Convention Promotion Office, City Promotion Division, Tourism & Exchange Bureau	野中 力 Mr. NONAKA Chikara
	観光文化交流局シティプロモーション課 コンベンション推進室 Staff, Convention Promotion Office, City Promotion Section, Tourism & Exchange Bureau	上坂 恭士 Mr. UESAKA Kyoji
	環境保全局環境保全部水保全課首席環境審議員兼課長 Chief Policy Coordinator, Environmental Conservation Department Director, Water Conservation Section	今坂 智恵子 Ms. IMASAKA Chieko
	環境保全局環境保全部水保全課 Staff, Water Conservation Section	中田 和也 Mr. NAKATA Kazuya
宮崎市 Miyazaki City (Japan)	環境部環境保全課主査 Manager, Environmental Protection Division	河添 幸司 Mr. KAWASOE Kouji
大分市 Oita City (Japan)	環境部環境対策課主事 Staff, Environmental Protection Division, Environmental Department	矢野 孝徳 Mr. YANO Takanori
佐賀市 Saga City (Japan)	環境課長 Chief, Environmental Division	金丸 和生 Mr. KANEMARU Kazuo
	環境課係員 Staff, Environmental Division	田川 昌太 Mr. TAGAWA Shota
ウラジオストク市 Vladivostok City (Russia)	国際関係・観光部長 Head, International Relations and Tourism Department	Mr. Vladimir SAPRYKIN
	国際関係・観光部係員 Staff member, International Relations and Tourism Department	Ms. Yulia GALTSEVA

都市 City	役職 Position	氏名 Name
浦項市 Pohang City (Korea)	국제협력팀 팀장 国際協力チーム長 Team-Leader, International Cooperation Team	최 현찬 Mr. CHOI Hyun-Chan
	국제협력팀 国際協力チーム International Cooperation Team	박 재홍 Mr. PARK Jae-Hong
	국제협력팀 国際協力チーム International Cooperation Team	권 오성 Mr. KWON O-Seong
	국제협력팀 国際協力チーム International Cooperation Team	김 신 Mr. KIM Sin
アジア太平洋都市サミット 事務局 Asian-Pacific City Summit Secretariat (財)福岡アジア都市研究所 Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (Japan)	副理事長 Deputy Director-General	松本 法雄 Mr. MATSUMOTO Norio
	交流推進係長 Chief, Exchange Promotion Section	市場 留美 Ms. ICHIBA Rumi
	係員 Staff	大関 麻里子 Ms. OZEKI Mariko
	研究員 Researcher	易 娜 Ms. YI Na
鹿児島市 Kagoshima City (Japan) 開催都市事務局 The 9th Working-level Conference for Asian-Pacific City Summit Host City Office	市長 Mayor	森 博幸 Mr. MORI Hiroyuki
	総務局長 Executive Director, General Affairs Bureau	福元 修三郎 Mr. FUKUMOTO Shusaburou
	市長室長 Head, Kagoshima City Mayor's Office	南 勝之 Mr. MINAMI Katsuyuki
	国際交流課長 Chief, International Affairs Division	中園 豊明 Mr. NAKAZONO Toyoaki
	国際交流課主幹 Assistant Chief, International Affairs Division	樋口 和弘 Mr. HIGUCHI Kazuhiro
	国際交流課主査 Assistant Section Chief, International Affairs Division	堀田 竜也 Mr. HORITA Tatsuya
	国際交流課係員 Staff, International Affairs Division	井上 直幸 Mr. INOUE Naoyuki
	国際交流課係員 Staff, International Affairs Division	東 博孝 Mr. AZUMA Hiroataka
	国際交流課係員 Staff, International Affairs Division	玉井 貴夫 Mr. TAMAI Takao
	国際交流課係員 Staff, International Affairs Division	飯島 美智子 Ms. IJIMA Michiko
	国際交流アドバイザー International Relations Advisor	朴 善花 Ms. PARK Sun Hwa
	国際交流アドバイザー International Relations Advisor	ドニカン ラム Ms. Donican LAM
	国際交流アドバイザー International Relations Advisor	崔 麗仙 Ms. CUI Lixian
	国際交流市民の会 Staff, International Citizen's Society	柚木 美穂 Ms. YUNOKI Miho
国際交流市民の会 Staff, International Citizen's Society	福永 秋実 Ms. FUKUNAGA Akimi	

■ Participating Cities: Observer

都市 City	役職 Position	氏名 Name
長沙市 Changsha People's Government (People's Republic of China)	都市管理局労働組合主席 Chairman of the Labor Union, Changsha Urban Management and Administrative Law Enforcement Bureau	庄湘衡 Mr. ZHUANG Xiangheng
	交通局副局長 Vice Director, Transportation of Changsha Municipality	李 宏 Mr. LI Hong
	環境保護局労働組合主席 Chairman of the Labor Union, Changsha Environment Protection Agency	鄧 峰 Mr. DENG Feng
	環境保護局管理所長 Chief of Department, Changsha Environment Protection Agency	陳子珍 Mr. CHEN Zizhen
デポック市 Depok City (Indonesia)	NPO 法人ヒンプシジャヤ副会長 Vice President, NPO Himpsi Jaya	Mr. WING Ispurwanto
	NPO 法人ヒンプシジャヤアドバイザー Advisor, NPO Himpsi Jaya	Mr. SRI Kuntjoro
鹿児島大学 Kagoshima University (Japan)	鹿児島大学大学院理工学研究科電気電子工学専攻教授 Professor, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering	小原 幸三 Mr. OBARA Kozo
	鹿児島大学大崎活性化センター職員 Staff, Kagoshima University Osaki Revitalization Center	Purnamawati
	NPO 大崎ものづくりネットワーク会長 President, NPO Osaki Manufacturing Network	上中 誠 Mr. KAMINAKA Makoto
	大崎町企画振興課長 Chief, Osaki Town Planning Promotion Division	徳禮 勝矢 Mr. TOKUREI Katsuya



The Asian-Pacific region is currently experiencing remarkable economic growth which has led the area to be known as the growth center of the world. This rapid economic expansion has, however, also aggravated urban problems as cities have experienced a massive influx of new residents. It is now crucial to work towards the solutions of these urban problems.

The Asian-Pacific City Summit held every other year since 1994, was born from this societal situation so that area leaders could gather together in order to discuss network-building and cooperation among Asian-Pacific cities, share administrative experiences with each other, and have a frank exchange of opinions.

Member Cities



Member Cities (29 Cities/13 Countries)

Auckland (New Zealand), Bangkok (Thailand), Brisbane (Australia), Busan (Korea), Dalian (China), Fukuoka (Japan), Guangzhou (China), Gwangyang (Korea), Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam), Hong Kong (China), Honolulu (USA), Ipoh (Malaysia), Jakarta (Indonesia), Jeju Province (Korea), Kagoshima (Japan), Kitakyushu (Japan), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Kumamoto (Japan), Manila (Philippines), Miyazaki (Japan), Nagasaki (Japan), Naha (Japan), Oita (Japan), Pohang (Korea), Saga (Japan), Shanghai (China), Singapore, Urumqi (China), Vladivostok (Russia)

(As of August 2011)

Past Results of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

■ Mayors Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme of Plenary Session	Themes of Sub-sessions	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1994. 9.22 ~ 9.25	"Harmony between urban Development and Human Living Environment in the Asian-Pacific Era"	"City and Transportation" "City and Housing" "City and Environment/Public Health"	21 cities from 11 countries and regions
2nd Guangzhou	1996. 9.27 ~ 10. 1	"Urban Development In the 21st Century"	"Future Urban Planning and Construction" "Modern Urban Environmental Protection" "Urban Modernization and Traditional Culture"	20 cities from 11 countries and regions
3rd Fukuoka	1998. 7.11 ~ 7.13	"Future Prospects of Networking between Cities"	"Future Direction of Education for the Next Generation" "Establishment of Health and Medical Systems" "Waterworks and Sewer Systems in the City"	23 cities from 12 countries and regions
4th Busan Metropolitan City	2000. 5.13 ~ 5.15	"Asian-Pacific Cities in the New Millennium"	"Enhancing Inter-City Exchanges and Trade" "Measures to Grow Tourism Industry"	22 cities from 11 countries
5th Fukuoka	2002. 8.30 ~ 9. 1	"New Approach to City Planning for the 21st Century -from 'Governing' to 'Good Governance' -"	"City Planning with Citizen Involvement" "Customer-Based & Result-Oriented Governmental Reform" "e-Governance to IT & City Planning" "Collaboration among Industry, Academia and Local Government"	24 cities from 12 countries
6th Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	2004.11.30 ~ 12. 2	"Sustainable City Redevelopment: The New Approaches"	"New Urbanism: Values, City Governance, and People Participation" "New Public Management: Public Private Partnerships and Creating Opportunities for All"	14 cities from 10 countries
7th Urumqi	2006.8. 8 ~ 8.10	"Development of Harmonious City"	"Welfare services of the Future" "Development of Urban Infrastructures" "Promotion of New Industries"	13 cities from 5 countries
8th Dalian	2008.9.28 ~ 9.30	"Asian-Pacific Champion Cities - New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry"	"Regional responsibility and cooperation of Asian-Pacific New Champion Cities" "Usage and management of modern city resources" "Sustainable economic & social development and environmental protection in urban areas" "Maintaining cultural heritage and innovation of modern city culture" "Natural conditions and industry choices of cities" "Protection of intellectual property" "Protection of urban ecological environment" "Urban transportation"	39 cities from 11 countries
9th Vladivostok	2010. 9.30 ~ 10. 1	"Sustainable development of Asia Pacific cities: New urban policies under the global economic crisis"	"Strategic approach for economic growth" "New city development strategies"	13 cities from 6 countries

■ Working-level Conference

Host City	Dates	Theme	Participants
1st Fukuoka	1995.10.26 ~ 10.27	"Management of Transportation in Cities of the Asia-Pacific Regions" -Transportation Operation Policy and Traffic Control-	20 cities from 10 countries and regions
2nd Fukuoka	1997.11.26 ~ 11.28	"Waste Treatment and Disposal" -Striving for a Sustainable Growth Environment-	18 cities from 9 countries
3rd Fukuoka	1999.11.30 ~ 12. 2	"The Supply of Safe, Clean Water to the City"	18 cities from 10 countries
4th Busan Metropolitan City	2001. 9. 6 ~ 9. 8	"Measures to Enhance Inter-City Exchanges in Tourism in the Asia-Pacific Region"	17 cities from 7 countries
5th Kumamoto	2003.11. 9 ~ 11.10	"City Planning with Citizen Involvement"	18 cities from 9 countries
6th Urumqi	2005. 9.10 ~ 9.12	"To Promote City Development through Multi-layered Culture"	9 cities from 3 countries
7th Kitakyushu	2007. 7.30 ~ 8. 1	"Urban Charm - Building a Beautiful City by Residents"	15 cities from 5 countries
8th Fukuoka	2009. 9. 17 ~ 9. 18	"Creation of city attractions through cultural and artistic activities"	17 cities from 7 countries
9th Kagoshima	2011. 8. 18 ~ 8. 20	"Linking together to build earth-friendly cities"	18 cities from 7 countries

Covenant of the Asian-Pacific City Summit

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. (Appellation)

The name of the organization shall be the "Asian-Pacific City Summit" (hereinafter referred to as the "City Summit").

Article 2. (Objective)

The objective of the City Summit is to provide an opportunity for leaders of major cities in the Asian Pacific region to promote inter-city cooperation and networking in solving urban issues, thus contributing to further development of the region and enduring world peace.

Article 3. (Activities)

In order to achieve the objectives stated in Article 2, the City Summit shall:

- (1) convene the Mayors Conference.
- (2) convene the Working-Level Conference.
- (3) organize other necessary activities.

Chapter II Member Cities

Article 4. (Member Cities)

Member cities of the City Summit are as listed on the appendix.

Article 5. (Representation)

Each member city shall, in principle, be represented by its mayor or by a person who holds the position equivalent to mayoralty.

Article 6. (Admission)

1. Any city that intends to become a member city of the City Summit, shall submit a written application to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall put the submitted application on the agenda of the first Mayors Conference, to be held following its submission.
3. Membership shall take effect on the day of approval by the Mayors Conference.

Article 7. (Withdrawal)

1. A member city may withdraw from the City Summit by transmitting a written application for withdrawal to the Secretariat.
2. Withdrawal by a member city shall take effect 30 days after the receipt of application by the Secretariat as stated under the previous clause.
3. Even after withdrawal, a member city shall faithfully perform its obligations born before the withdrawal under this Covenant.

Chapter III Mayors Conferences

Article 8. (Mayors Conferences)

1. A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be held every two years.
2. A Mayors Conference shall be convened by the representatives of the city where the conference is to be held (hereinafter referred to as a "host city").

Article 9. (Composition)

1. A Mayors Conference shall consist of representatives of member cities.
2. A Mayors Conference shall be attended by the representative of a member city. However, if the representative is unable to attend the conference in person, the representative may delegate authority to another person who shall attend the conference.
3. A non-member city may send a representative to the Mayors Conference as an observer, with recommendation of a member city.

Article 10. (Functions)

A Mayors Conference shall perform the following functions.

- (1) to amend and revoke the Covenant of the City Summit
- (2) to approve new membership
- (3) to determine host cities of the next Mayors Conference and the Working-Level Conference.
- (4) to decide other important matters relating to the administration of the City Summit.

Article 11. (Chairperson)

A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be chaired by the representative of the host city.

Article 12. (Quorum and Voting)

1. The quorum at a Mayors Conference shall be one half of the member cities.
2. All the matters shall, in principle, be decided by a majority of the member cities which are present.

Article 13. (Defrayal of costs)

1. The host city shall defray the costs incurred in hosting the conference.
2. The participating member cities shall bear the costs relating to their participation including travel costs and accommodation costs. However the host city may defray the part of the costs within its discretion.

Article 14. (Determination of the host city)

1. A member city which wishes to host a Mayors Conference shall submit an application to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall put the application on the agenda of the first Mayors Conference, to be held following its submission.

Chapter IV Working-Level Conferences

Article 15. (Working-Level Conferences)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be held every two years.
2. A Working-Level Conference shall be convened by the representative of the host city.

Article 16. (Composition)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall consist of Working-Level officers of member cities.
2. A non-member city may send a representative to the Working-Level Conference as an observer, with recommendation of a member city.

Article 17. (Functions)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall hold consultations to realize the matters approved in the Mayors Conference.
2. The results of a Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be reported to the Mayors Conference by the host city of the Working-Level Conference.

Article 18. (Chairperson)

A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be chaired by a person appointed by the host city.

Article 19. (Defrayal of costs)

To the costs related to a Working-Level Conference, Article 13 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 20. (Determination of the host city)

To the determination of a host city of a Working-Level Conference, Article 14 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Chapter V Secretariat

Article 21. (Secretariat)

1. The Secretariat of the City Summit shall be located in Fukuoka City, Japan.
2. The necessary costs for the administration of the Secretariat shall be defrayed by Fukuoka City.
3. The Secretariat shall have the following duties.
 - (1) Liaison and coordination among member cities
 - (2) Liaison, coordination and support in connection with administrative work related to the Mayors Conference, Working-Level Conference and City Summit.
 - (3) Keeping custody and submitting minutes of meetings and other information relating to the administration of the City Summit.
 - (4) Research and study relating to the administration of the City Summit in general
 - (5) Other items in connection with the administration of the City Summit.
4. Other necessary items related to the administration of the Secretariat shall be provided separately by Fukuoka City.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of August 31, 2002)

(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on August 31, 2002.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 29, 2008)

(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on September 29, 2008.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of September 30, 2010)

(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on September 30, 2010.

(Appendix)

List of Member Cities

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



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in Kagoshima
Report

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