

The 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit

Special Edition

Fukuoka, Japan

REPORT

English



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General Information

Conference Name: The 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition

Theme : The Potential of Cities in the Face of Crises

Date: Tuesday 26 and Wednesday, 27 October 2021

Format: Online

Hosts: Fukuoka City and UN-Habitat ROAP-Fukuoka

Supporters: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan,
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism,
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications,
Ministry of the Environment,
United Nations Information Centre (UNIC),
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
Global Compact Network Japan (GCNJ),
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Participants: 40 cities from 18 countries



Programme

● Day 1 Tuesday 26 October

Main Programme

12:20-12:50	Pre-Session (Asian-Pacific Children's Convention in Fukuoka) ♦ Messages from children in Asia-Pacific Region
13:00-13:50	Opening Session ♦ Address by the Host ♦ Presenting the participating cities ♦ Photo shoot
13:50-14:10	UN-Habitat Speech ♦ Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director, UN-Habitat (Video Message) ♦ Rafael Tuts, Director of the Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat
14:10-14:40	International Organisation Speeches ♦ Dechen Tsering, Regional Director, United Nations Environment Programme ♦ Aziza Akhmouch, Head of City Division, Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities, OECD
14:40-15:00	Break
15:00-15:15	Company Speech I "Challenge of Kubota... For solutions of social issues and a sustainable world" Shinabe Kazuhiro, Managing Executive Officer, General Manager of Environmental Solution Division, KUBOTA Corporation
15:15-15:30	Company Speech II "Just for the Earth ~ Decarbonization through our waste and water solutions" Fukuda Kazuyoshi, Managing Director, Overseas Operation, Environmental Solutions Sector, JFE Engineering Corporation
15:30-17:10	UN-Habitat Session

Side Programme

17:30-18:45	Fukuoka International Student Support Association / Fukuoka City International Foundation Talk Session on Business Start-up and Job Hunting for International Students 2021
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● Cooperative organisation



Programme

● Day 2 Wednesday 27 October

Main Programme

10:30-12:30	Parallel Session A "Innovation for Improving Citizens' Living Conditions to Leave No One Behind"
10:30-12:30	Parallel Session B "Toward Achieving a Carbon Neutral Society"
12:30-13:00	Break
13:00-15:00	Parallel Session C "New Trends in Urban Policy Development Responding to the New Normal"
13:00-15:00	Parallel Session D "Sustainable Tourism in the New Era"
15:00-16:30	Knowledge Sharing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Kyushu University Session ◆ OECD Session
16:30-17:10	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Parallel Session Report ◆ Commitment ◆ Closing Ceremony

Side Programme

11:00-12:30	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Long-term Spatial Vision in Japan and Asia
12:30-13:50	World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center Climate Smart Urban Forum
14:00-15:00	Fukuoka City What is Fukuoka Method? ~ Low-cost and eco-friendly landfill technology~

Pre-Session

■ Asian-Pacific Children's Convention in Fukuoka (APCC) Announcement

The Asian-Pacific Children's Convention was established in 1989 to provide the citizens of Fukuoka with opportunities for international exchange with the hope of making Fukuoka City more international and further contributing to world peace.

We invite over 200 children aged 11 from 30 countries and regions around the Asia-Pacific to Fukuoka every summer for a fortnight for the event called Bridge Summer Camp. The children are given opportunities to meet the locals in a variety of settings including at homes, schools or in communities. We also run an exchange programme called Bridge Challenge Trip, where Fukuoka children are sent overseas for about one week.

Over our 33 year history, we have invited a total of 12,000 people to Fukuoka, had the help of 7,000 host families and 8,000 volunteers, and sent more than 3,700 people overseas.

Unfortunately, we are currently unable to run summer camps and challenge trips due to the COVID pandemic. However, in order to provide children with opportunities for international exchange, we are conducting a completely virtual Bridge Virtual Summer Camp. Over the course of seven sessions, 130 children from overseas and 100 children from Fukuoka have participated, and friendships have been fostered through online exchanges that transcend national borders.



Fuji Masaomi

Operating Director,
Asian-Pacific Children's Convention
in Fukuoka

■ Messages from Children in the Asia Pacific Region

Four children participating in the Bridge Virtual Summer Camp of the APCC sent messages to participants at the Asian-Pacific City Summit.





Opening Session

Opening Session

■ Address by the Host

Thank you for joining us for the 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition. I welcome you from the bottom of my heart.

The COVID pandemic delayed us by one year. However, I am happy we can host this Summit. I want to thank everyone who has worked hard to make this Summit possible.

The cities around the Asia-Pacific have a long history of exchange and are important partners with a common goal: to overcome city issues.

The APCS was born from this goal in 1994, when Fukuoka City established the Summit for leaders to discuss urban issues and create cooperative networks.

Over the 30 year history, 12 Mayors Conferences have been held. These events have helped share issues and their solutions, and also contributed to making inter-city networks.

The main theme of this Summit is The Potential of Cities in the Face of Crises.

The COVID pandemic has had a big effect on our cities in a wide range of areas, such as urban development, citizens' lifestyles and tourism. The way cities should be run is being questioned.

The cities standing on the front line of these crises are most able to respond to the needs and hopes of citizens. That is exactly why cities can be said to have the potential to show society how to solve these issues and change the world.

Over the next two days, active discussions will be held between people with expert knowledge and leaders willing to change their cities. I hope that the event will be a great chance for cities to share lots of knowledge and re-discover their potential.

This Summit is attended by 40 cities, the most of any Summit. This shows we want to find solutions through the network of Asia-Pacific cities. I hope everyone will further their exchanges as partners to face crises. Let's overcome this together. Thank you.



Takashima Soichiro

Mayor of Fukuoka City

Opening Session

■ Address by the Host

Ladies and gentlemen, we have been facing unprecedented challenges. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on society has been expanding and getting more severe. We have been witnessing devastating floods, droughts, violent storms and wildfires around the world because of climate change. Most of them have occurred in Asia and the Pacific. We must not forget that millions of people in the region face economic and social disruption, violence and even humanitarian crises.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres appealed to member countries at the high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly in September 2021, "The world must wake up. We are standing on the edge of the abyss and moving in the wrong direction. The world has never been more threatened or more divided. We are facing the biggest chain of crises in our lifetime."

Needless to say, tackling climate change is the most urgent challenge, and we need to make utmost collective efforts on it. Cities are now attracting attention in the global setting like COP26 to integrate and harmonise climate change mitigation and adaptation, which measures in various fields. Also, cities can take bottom-up and top-down approaches in addressing multiple issues.

We have seen some setbacks and delays in the SDGs on our shared global plan because of this pandemic. Now is the time cities must renew their commitments to achieving the SDGs and accelerate actions for a prosperous, equitable, and socially and environmentally sustainable future. And the key here is the localization of the SDGs.

We have addressed the localization of the SDGs as one of the focal points of this summit. We are hosting the UN-Habitat session focusing on the Voluntary Local Review of the SDGs this afternoon. VLR started about four years ago. Since then, it has spread all over the world. I hope that the cities attending this summit will also join this movement, and we are ready to assist you.

Finally, I wish a productive summit with fruitful discussion for all participants.

Thank you very much.



Koresawa Atsushi

Regional Representative,
UN-Habitat Regional Office
for Asia and the Pacific



Wen Guohui

Mayor of Guangzhou City

Opening Session

■ Address by the Representative of Participating Cities

Distinguished Mayor Takashima Soichiro, dear colleagues, Ladies and gentlemen, friends,

Hello everyone. It gives me great pleasure to attend the 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition via video. First of all, on behalf of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm congratulations on the convening of the summit. I would like to extend my sincere greetings to all the participants and the people in your cities.

This occasion reminds me of my visit to Fukuoka in August 2018 at the invitation of my friend Mayor Takashima Soichiro to attend the 12th Asian-Pacific City Summit. The beautiful city of Fukuoka and friendly people remain fresh in my mind. I admire, in particular, the young and promising Mayor Takashima for his charismatic leadership.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has severely challenged global public health security and impacted the operation of the world economy. The international community, Asian-Pacific City Summit and its member cities in particular, have stood together in solidarity and rendered each other support, attesting to the truth in a community with a shared future for mankind. The Summit is held in an unusual time of COVID-19 response and global economy recovery. The theme of this year's summit, "Potential of Cities in the Face of Crises", is a highly fitting one. In-depth discussions around urban governance and post-COVID recovery echo the mission of bolstering economy in Asia-Pacific cities and beyond. I believe this summit will be of great significance for promoting global solidarity against the crisis and revitalizing global economy.

Guangzhou is a national central city of China, an international trade center, an international consumption hub, and a core city in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Guangzhou has made coordinated efforts to ensure sound COVID-19 response and socio-economic development. Our residents have stood united and shown support in combating the pandemic and resume work and production, pulling strength to restart the economy. At present, the city has administered over 36 million doses of vaccination to more than 18 million people. In 2020, Guangzhou's GDP exceeded RMB 2.5 trillion (approximately US\$390 billion) an increase of 2.7% and grew by 13.7% in the first half of this year. In the meantime, in assistance for 63 cities around the

world, we have provided nearly 7 million masks and 10 thousand infrared thermometers. Last week, the 130th Canton Fair was successfully held online and offline, and approximately 26,000 domestic and foreign companies participated in it, marking an step forward in the country's COVID response and economic recovery.

Dear colleagues, the world today is seeing repeated resurgence of the virus and global economic recovery lacks momentum. We live in a community with a shared future for mankind, and stand to rise and fall together. No one can stand alone. Unity and cooperation are the most powerful weapons for global cities to overcome crises. It is important for us to uphold the spirit of openness and innovation, actively embrace and absorb advance governance wisdom from other cities in the world. The Asian-Pacific City Summit is an important urban governance exchange platform and has been actively exploring feasible solutions for the sustainable development of global cities. Guangzhou is willing to join hands with its member cities to continue to play a constructive and important role within the summit's framework, as part of its efforts to build cities fairer, more prosperous and more resilient, and contribute more to global economic recovery in the post-COVID era and beyond.

Colleagues, just as President Xi Jinping puts it, when COVID-19 is over, our world will rise from the pandemic and emerge even stronger. In that spirit, we firmly believe that the sunshine of city cooperation will eventually dispel the haze of the virus. I wish that member cities win an early victory over the virus, and global economy go back on the right track as soon as possible. Moreover, please allow me the honor to announce that the City of Guangzhou, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the United Cities and Local Governments, and the World Association of the Major Metropolises will be co-hosting the hybrid XIII Metropolis World Congress, Global Mayors' Forum, and the 5th cycle of Guangzhou International Award for Urban Innovation, from November 8th to 13th, 2021 with the theme of Moving Forward in Partnership and Modernizing Global Urban Governance. We sincerely invite you to attend the event.

To conclude, I wish this summit a complete success and all of you happiness. I also wish all member cities prosperity and the people happiness. Thank you.

For Earth, For Life
Kubota

ON YOUR SIDE

Solving the issues of food, water and the environment has been Kubota's conviction since its founding in 1890. With one heart with all people, we will continue to progress one step at a time, for tomorrow.

KUBOTA Corporation



Speeches

UN-Habitat Speech

■ Video message from Executive Director

Colleagues, Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

A Very good morning from Nairobi of Kenya to my fellow mayors and colleagues in Asia and the Pacific. As a former mayor of Penang and Seberang Perai in Malaysia, and now as the Executive Director of UN agency responsible for cities, I specially feel solidarity with you who are tackling a myriad of challenges every day.

My special thanks go to Mayor Takashima of Fukuoka City, who has been supporting UN-Habitat's activities for many years and hosting this important city summit with us. Our collaboration dates back to 1997, when the Government of Japan and the Fukuoka Prefecture, supported the establishment of the UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in the middle of Fukuoka city downtown.

It is the only UN regional office in Japan and the only UN office in Kyushu Island Region. Moreover, Fukuoka and UN-Habitat has been partnering in various substantive areas, including the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning developed in 2015, and various field activities such as Fukuoka Method Environmentally friendly landfill site developments in Malaysia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Myanmar and India, and underground water storage method named "Tametotto" constructed in Vietnam, Lao PDR and Kenya.

Cities are at the forefront, in our efforts to address various challenges the international society is facing, most notably, the climate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemics. Indeed, it is a quite daunting task, which keeps mayors and city leaders on duty 24/7. As you are well aware, the United Nations is spearheading our efforts towards the implementation of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Transforming our World.

However, the COVID-19 Pandemic has been impacting on almost all spheres of SDGs negatively, and we are losing hard-won development gains in the last decades. Yet, in such challenging situation, it is especially important that SDGs remain as our common goals and guidelines, in addressing immediate and future health, environmental, and socio-economic crisis.

The key to accelerating SDGs is localization. UN-Habitat has been advancing SDGs localization in partnership with other UN offices and Programmes with ESCAP, and associations of cities and local governments, as well as many other partners. Hence, the choice of Voluntary Local Reviews as the theme of UN-Habitat Session at this city summit is quite timely and pertinent.

I wish you all a very successful city summit and fruitful outcomes. Next time, I really hope to see you all in person.

Thank you very much for this opportunity.



Maimunah Mohd Sharif

Executive Director,
UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat Speech

UN-Habitat aims to create socially and environmentally sustainable cities and provide appropriate living environments. The establishment of the SDG Goal 11, “Create liveable cities,” in 2015 marked a historical milestone for the focus on human settlements and cities. Later, in 2016, “the New Urban Agenda (NUA)” set out a roadmap to achieve these goals with innovative commitments to social inclusion, prosperity for all, and sustainable and resilient development.

UN-Habitat has played a central role in the implementation of the NUA, developing regional guidelines and action plans and working with other UN agencies, civil society organizations and the private sectors. Since 2014, more than 780 projects worth \$12 million have been implemented in 97 countries, about a quarter of which is implemented in the Asia Pacific region.

Earlier this year, UN-Habitat produced guidance based on data from 1,700 cities on responding to the pandemic. The recommendations on four areas were made: rethinking urban form and function, addressing poverty and inequality, strengthening urban economies, and legal linkages among different levels of political organization. These are intended to make cities more resilient to pandemics.

Progress on the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific is lagging, with only 10% of the region on track to achieve the SDGs. The more efforts are required to achieve the SDGs. Therefore, localization of the SDGs is essential as a mechanism.

The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific has a regional strategy tailored to the needs of the region and works with other UN agencies on projects depending on the type of activities in the region.

In Cambodia, we are providing disaster-resistant housing with the financial support of the Japanese government and under the leadership of Cambodian ministries and regional governments. The provision of resilient housing brings various benefits to the local community. In Nepal, a land management and security project has helped landless people and people who have been deprived of their land, and those with land records and land management problems. Additionally, in Tajikistan, UN-Habitat’s specialised agencies provide support for problems where there are few safe areas and basic administrative services cannot be provided.

We also support regional initiatives such as the Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy and the Asian-Pacific City Summit. These local initiatives make local development possible.

Finally, UN-Habitat has implemented numerous projects, however we believe that conveying our passion and thoughts with people through our daily activities is more essential than countless projects and numbers.



Rafael Tuts

Director of the Global Solutions Division,
UN-Habitat

International Organisation Speeches United Nations Environment Programme

Ecosystem-based approaches for building resilience in cities

The pandemic has changed our lives dramatically but could not slow down climate change. CO₂ emissions came down temporarily with the economic slowdown but they are rapidly rising again.

Today, cities are home to about half of the global population and responsible for almost two-thirds of all energy demand and 70% of carbon emissions. The number of urban dwellers in Asia and the Pacific is expected to reach 2.8 billion in 2030 and 3.5 billion in 2050. Furthermore, by 2050, cities in emerging and developing countries will account for two-thirds of the global economic growth. Also, it is expected to comprise 40% of the world's stock of new buildings and 85% of the increase in tourism. Such rapid urbanization and infrastructure development put pressure on existing systems and resources, exacerbating climate change risk. Cities can impact the world far beyond their boundaries.

The rise in sea level by 1 meter in China will put 23 million people at risk, and the sea level rise by 3 meters will put 52 million in crisis. In Indonesia, 2.8 million people will lose their homes by a 1-meter rise, and 5.1 million with a 3-meter rise will be homeless. In Vietnam, 11% of the population will face the risk of flooding with a 1-meter increase and 26% with a 3-meter rise. In addition, temperature rise and the severe heat island effects are driving up the demand for electricity for air conditioning in many cities.

In the context of climate change, Ecosystem-based Approaches (EbA) have been attracting attention as a countermeasure to climate change. Since nature itself can absorb CO₂, protecting, maintaining and rehabilitating natural ecosystems can not only mitigate climate change but also bring many benefits to urban life, such as reducing heat island effects and the risk of flooding, and providing health benefits through improved air quality, reduced noise, and recreational opportunities.

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region are piloting a range of EbA, including the Sponge City Approach in China and Thailand, the ABC Waters Programme in Singapore, and the DRE Programme in Kerala, India.

The UN Environment Assembly mandates UNEP to provide and enhance support to developing countries and regions, and we develop and implement EbA programmes in these areas.

Building resilient cities against climate change means taking proactive action and being flexible and agile in our response. It also means protecting people and livelihoods and maintaining economic growth more sustainably. A comprehensive approach from policymakers, experts, research institutions, and private sectors is essential for successfully implementing solutions for cities that are at the forefront of these challenges.



Dechen Tsering
Regional Director,
United Nations Environment
Programme

International Organisation Speeches **OECD**

The global economy is expected to recover faster than initially expected, with growth rates of 5.6% in 2021 and 4.5% in 2022. However, as the impact of the COVID-19 varies among regions, there will be significant gaps in the state of recovery.

An OECD study found that larger cities have higher mortality rates, twice as high as those in suburbs, due to the pandemic. We found that there are disparities in vaccination rates depending on where people live within the same country, that the urban poor are the most affected, and that medical infrastructure and economic inequality were factors for the spread of infection as well. We also discovered that the number of deaths is related to the level of air pollution, so that the issues on climate change and health are connected. In the Asia Pacific region, there are significant differences in the impact on employment among regions, and it will be imperative to grasp these geographic factors in developing measures to support employment recovery.

Cities are also experiencing fiscal pressures significantly, with 65% of cities having been affected financially. This impact will be long-term, given that it took a decade for public investment levels to recover in OECD countries after the 2008 global financial crisis.

One positive aspect of the pandemic has been the telework revolution. It is said that urban areas are about 13% highly likely to carry out telework compared to suburbs. In the new normal, it will be crucial in the future on such matters including how to design and build cities, how to revitalise the central areas, and how to make more diversified use of urban buildings such as offices that are no longer used.

Given that cities are the closest to their citizens, they provide various kinds of support, including maintaining corporate employment, waiving rent, providing food banks, continuing basic services such as public health maintenance, garbage collection and park management, and offering residential facilities to homeless people, postponing administrative seizure, and supporting the arts and culture industry.

In addition to these short-term measures, long-term changes and paradigm shifts have begun in cities. Digital transformation to improve the quality of life for urban dwellers has been accelerating. As in Brussels and Paris, cities rethink urban design and public spaces, and chrono-urbanism, which redefines the relationship between urban infrastructure and time, has been emerging.

There are many possible scenarios for the future of cities. People may remain in the cities, or there can also be a mass migration to the suburbs. There are scenarios in which medium-sized cities on the outskirts of large cities will play an important role, and there is also a "donut effect" scenario in which new opportunities will emerge as highly skilled workers migrate to these cities. The future of cities will be opened up by a mixture of these various scenarios.



Aziza Akhmouch

Head of City Division,
Centre for Entrepreneurship,
SMEs, Regions and Cities,
OECD

Company Speech I KUBOTA Corporation

Challenges of Kubota ~ For solutions of social issues and a sustainable world

KUBOTA Corporation began with the development of iron water pipes to help save people from the cholera epidemic in the 1890s. More than 130 years since then, Kubota has been endeavouring to address issues in the fields of food, water, and environment. Indeed, we have always been striving to achieve the SDGs.

At this session, I would like to introduce some of Kubota's products and how they contribute to resolving problems in water-related and environmental fields.

First, I would like to introduce our hazard resilient ductile iron pipe (HRDIP) that helps make cities more disaster resilient. In times of disaster, it is critical to secure water for daily life, medical use, and firefighting. Kubota's HRDIP is the first of its kind in the world and has sophisticated anti-pull-out features to enable a stable water supply even during a disaster. The 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake proved its reliability. Many cities overseas now adopt and install the HRDIPs including cities on the West Coast of the United States.

The next product is a membrane bioreactor system (MBR), a sewage treatment method that uses separation membranes, which contributes to creating a safe water environment. Treated water can then be reused for flushing toilets and watering trees. In addition, water treatment facilities with this method would require less than half the size of land needed for those using more conventional methods, so the MBR approach is being adopted in cities where securing a large piece of land may be difficult. Since it was adopted in the U.K. in 1998, the system has been widely used around the globe with more than 6,000 deliveries, making us the world's largest supplier.

Next is our drainage pump vehicle, which is widely used in cities. The risk of flooding is increasing every year due to global warming, and the key here is rapid restoration. Drainage pump vehicles are equipped with both an ultralight submersible pump and generator unit and has excellent mobility and extensive drainage capability. About 400 of them have been deployed nationwide in Japan. Ten units were sent to Thailand during the severe flooding in 2011. Currently, the vehicles are being introduced in many countries including Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Cambodia. Water control is a common issue in cities,



Shinabe Kazuhiro

**Managing Executive Officer,
General Manager of Environmental
Solution Division,
KUBOTA Corporation**

and we hope that Kubota's technology can help.

Recently, we have also focused on DX, providing products and services with IoT and AI in the fields of agriculture, water supply and sewerage, and irrigation. Our cloud systems, the Kubota Smart Infrastructure System (KSIS) developed for the water environment and the Kubota Smart Agriculture System (KSAS) for agriculture make it possible to monitor and assess infrastructure remotely to optimise operations. This in turn enables cost reduction by energy saving and preventive maintenance.

Our founder, Gonshiro Kubota, left the following words, "Put all your heart and soul into the products you create, and the products should embody our values in the right sense." This belief lives on in our 40,000 employees today. As shown in the Kubota Global Loop, we have continued and will continue to promote solutions globally in the fields of food, water and environment.

Company Speech II JFE Engineering Corporation

Just For the Earth ~ decarbonization through our waste and water solutions

JFE Engineering Corporation has been developing infrastructure businesses globally in a variety of fields including waste treatment, water supply and sewerage, energy, bridges, and waste recycling.

The first waste incineration power plant in Myanmar utilised the JCM scheme provided by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. Research is also being conducted at a joint research facility with the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore to develop an innovative technology to melt solid waste into slag to reuse as "New Sand". In Vietnam, the Yen Xa wastewater treatment plant, which has the largest treatment capacity in Hanoi, is currently under construction. In the Philippines we have built a number of water treatment plants with Manila Water and Maynilad, and the construction of the Paranaque wastewater treatment plant in Manila is also underway. Our achievements and experiences have been highly valued in many countries and our technologies are utilised in a number of projects worldwide. In Vietnam, we are expanding the EPO and O & M business of water purification plants with a business alliance with BIWASE, a major water provider. We aim to expand our water businesses, and by doing so, we endeavour to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs in Vietnam.

Since we built the first incineration plant in Tokyo in 1968, JFE has constructed numerous plants nationwide and overseas. JFE has a global engineering system to address issues of waste treatment around the world. Standard Kessel, an experienced EPC company, affiliated with JFE in Europe, and Dong Jie, a joint venture of a Chinese company and JFE in China, are responsible for waste treatment in respective regions. In the Asia-Pacific region, a combination of advanced German and Japanese technologies is used for designing and manufacturing plants at the engineering base located in India and construction is carried out by local subsidiaries or branch offices in each country.

The most reliable and cost effective way to treat waste currently available is combustion with energy recovery, i.e. Waste to Energy (WtE). Although the combustion gasses from the latest WtE plants are



Fukuda Kazuyoshi

Managing Director,
Overseas Operation, Environmental
Solutions Sector,
JFE Engineering Corporation

highly safe, the treatment process still generates CO₂. Given that CO₂ itself is now regarded as one of the causes of the greenhouse effect and climate change, a new waste treatment method that does not generate CO₂ is required. For 20 years, we have been working on a method known as Waste to Chemicals (WtC) which converts waste into new chemical products. JFE has developed technologies for converting 5 wastes to synthetic gas in both BOT and DBO schemes. Gasification technology combined with syngas-to-chemical technology can produce carbon neutral products such as sustainable aviation fuel. Businesses in pursuit of carbon neutrality, in addition to those in the field of more traditional waste management, will be JFE's core businesses in the near future.

JFE stands for "Just for the Earth". Our mission is to create a safe and secure society to strongly support people's lives and pass that on to the future generations.



Foundation of Life

Working towards a prosperous and sustainable society for all people.

Preserving our planet's gifts to humanity for future generations.

At JFE Engineering, we have decades of experience in infrastructure projects, ranging from design and construction to operation and maintenance.

As a global engineering company, this wealth of experience and our extensive portfolio allows us to directly address the Sustainable Development Goals and the problems our world face today.

Our mission for the Foundation of Life remain unchanged, as we continue to provide the optimal solutions to our customers around the globe.



JFE Engineering Corporation

Just For the Earth



Parallel Session

Parallel Session A

“Innovation for Improving Citizens' Living Conditions to Leave No One Behind”

● Moderator



Arai Yuko

Urban Specialist, World Bank

Profile

Arai Yuko is an Urban Specialist at the World Bank's Urban, Disaster Risk Management Resilience and Land Global Practice. In her current role, she works primarily on urban development projects in East Asia, including the National Urban Development Project (NUDP) and City Planning Labs (CPL) Project in Indonesia. She leads the Global Review of Age-Ready Cities Advisory Services and Analytics Project and also co-leads the Vietnam Scaling up Urban Upgrading Project where she manages the work on universally accessible infrastructure in urban space.

Prior to joining the World Bank, she was a private-sector urban planner based in the East Asia Region, working in Vietnam, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines and Thailand. She holds master's degree in Urban Planning from the University of Cambridge, UK and Civil Engineering (hydrology) from the University of Tokyo, Japan.

● Participants



Fukuoka / Japan
Arase Yasuko
 Deputy Mayor



Jakarta / Indonesia
Nasruddin Djoko Surjono
 Head of the Regional Planning Board of Jakarta



Province of Tarlac / Philippines
Susan A. Yap
 Governor



Phuket / Thailand
Onphailin Trakoonpariphon
 Deputy Mayor



Singapore
Eng Kian Ong
 Director, Centre for Liveable Cities



KUBOTA Corporation
Miura Teruo
 General Manager, International Environmental Engineering Dept.

【 Parallel Session Report 】

1. Current situation and issues surrounding cities

- 1) The COVID-19 crisis has had a significant impact on socially vulnerable people and revealed issues related to employment, education, and healthcare. To take care of the citizens, the cities need to recognize the importance of an inclusive society, where “no one left behind.”
- 2) Introducing new technologies and services is effective to improve the quality of life, however it became clear that there are still barriers in permeation through the socially vulnerable segments of the population, which cause problems such as the digital divide. Meanwhile, technological advancement has also proven to be more effective in delivering livelihood services to vulnerable populations. Therefore, technology can be an equalizer for service delivery, if they are used, in an appropriate manner.

2. New perspectives and ideas

- 1) The first step in realizing a society where “no one left behind” is to share the basic understanding that the society should be developed with comfort of all members, including the socially vulnerable ones. Designing cities and services for the tail end of the distribution curve creates livable cities for all.
- 2) The COVID-19 crisis has accelerated the implementation of digital transformation into lifestyles, including the usage of A.I, big data, skills development / online learning for future generation, and telemedicine.

3. Direction of initiatives

- 1) It is necessary to aim at realizing wellbeing of all, where everyone is physically, mentally, and socially fulfilled.
- 2) To adapt our lifestyles to the COVID-19 crisis, there are examples of innovations being utilized. The creation of new technologies, services, and values will improve the quality of citizens' lives so that it is important to actively promote such innovations. It is essential to place people at the heart of the use of technology and stimulate co-creation of solutions with citizens.
- 3) Inclusiveness in services for citizens are those that meet diverse needs and have design, functionality, and systems that are easy for everyone to use. In order to realize innovation in daily life for “no one left behind”, it is essential to develop not only technology, but also infrastructure and policies to support application in an appropriate application.



Parallel Session B

“Toward Achieving a Carbon Neutral Society”

● Moderator



Kato Makoto

Director, Business Department Head, Chief Researcher
 Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan

Profile

After working at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), engaged in international cooperation of climate change at the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC)

- the development and implementation of legal structures and countermeasure plans among the developing nations
- the formation of technology introduction projects

2004 on - Engaged as a member of the Government of Japan Negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- Participated in climate change negotiations
- Lead negotiator on capacity building (Article 11) of developing nations at Paris Agreement

● Participants



Fukuoka / Japan

Nakamura Eiichi

Deputy Mayor



Guiyang / China

Liu Lan

Vice Mayor



Kitakyushu / Japan

Umemoto Kazuhide

Deputy Mayor



Saga / Japan

Ito Hiromi

Deputy Mayor



Kumamoto / Japan

Onishi Kazufumi

Mayor



Ipoh / Malaysia

TPr. Tuan Haji Mohd Zainal bin Abdul Hamid

Director of Town Planning Department
 Ipoh City Council



Gunsan / Republic of Korea

Kang Im June

Mayor



Hai Phong / Viet Nam

Nguyen Thi Bich Dung

Deputy Director of Hai Phong city's
 Department of Foreign Affairs



JFE Engineering Corporation

Takahashi Gen

General Manager, Overseas
 Administration Department

【 Parallel Session Report 】

1. Current situation and issues surrounding cities

- 1) The rapid deterioration of climate change has led to the increasing number and severity of natural disasters. Together with the COVID-19 crisis, they have become major risks and obstacles for cities to achieve sustainable growth.
- 2) Environmental issues are not only related to disasters, but such issues as air and water pollution, and waste management cause deterioration of the living environment for citizens.
- 3) There is a risk that economic rationality will take precedence over environmental considerations in the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.
- 4) The Paris Agreement, which came into effect in 2016, positions cities as important actors in climate change. Traditionally national governments have taken the lead to efforts to address climate change, but now it is clear that roles and responsibilities of cities in these efforts are becoming more important.

2. New perspectives and ideas

- 1) In the future, it will be important to take the perspective of positioning environmental efforts as a growth strategy, rather than as a constraint.
- 2) Addressing the climate issues with involvement of different stakeholders provides more opportunities for cities to build new partnerships which can be useful to its development.

3. Direction of initiatives

- 1) It is important for cities to set decarbonization targets and formulate action plans to contribute to the Paris Agreement, which encourages the cities' proactive involvement in climate change issues. Furthermore, cities can develop more efficiently by designing actions suited with the cities' respective characteristics.
- 2) In order to realize a decarbonized society, it is essential for cities to create a movement for green recovery involving businesses and citizens and broader regional cooperation by neighboring cities, to not only to implement local government projects.
- 3) As environmental threats are global issues, it is important for cities to actively promote information dissemination and know-how sharing through international conferences and partnerships.



Parallel Session C

“New Trends in Urban Policy Development Responding to the New Normal”

● Moderator



Aizawa Nobuhiro

Associate Professor, Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University

Profile

2014 to present:

- Associate Professor, Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University
- Specializes in Southeast Asian Politics, urbanization and politics, and East Asian international affairs
- Head of Q-AOS (mega region cluster) Kyushu University

Prior Experiences:

- Researcher at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Institute of Developing Economic, and Japan External Trade Organization
- Visiting researcher at Cornell University and Chulalongkorn University
- Wilson Center Japan Fellow

Books: “Chinese and Nation” published by Book Studio Hayama, and more

Education: 2006 PhD Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies
 Kyoto University

● Participants



Fukuoka / Japan

Mitsuyama Hiroaki

Deputy Mayor



Dalian / China

Hu Bingxia

Vice President of Dalian People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries



Oita / Japan

Kudo Akira

Deputy Mayor



Pohang / Republic of Korea

Kim Byeong-sam

Deputy Mayor



Chiang Mai / Thailand

Vorapan Suvonthanatip

Advisor to the Mayor



Dubai / United Arab Emirates

Dawoud Abdul Rahman Al Hajri

Director General

【 Parallel Session Report 】

1. Current situation and issues surrounding cities

- 1) The spread of COVID-19 caused major transformation in the way we work and the way we live. Immobility has become the new standard of life while cities have long focused and tasked to enhance connectivity and mobility. We now need to articulate, fine-tune and reimagine how cities should be organized, connected and governed, how spaces should be redesigned in this new normal to meet new demands of our citizen and their settlement.
- 2) Looking ahead, we need to turn this crisis into a moment of leapfrogging development. It is already a major challenge to protect life, health, and work of its citizen in times of crisis. But a bigger challenge is that we could not miss this rare opening of opportunity, to drastically redesign and to rework the cities which has hitherto been impossible. We need to act fast and aggressively.

2. New perspectives and ideas

- 1) The abrupt immobility has paradoxically accelerated the speed of innovation, especially in communication and logistical technology. For urban development, this has become a strategic tool for “leapfrogging”, bypassing regulatory hurdles, and cities have shown its strength in swiftly partnering with these emerging businesses to rebuild the city back better.
- 2) Immobility also unexpectedly encourages redeveloping urban space to meet the new norms of the livelihood. Redesigning public space into more open and more green has become the new norm of inclusive communication with its citizens. Green has regained its importance in when inter-city movement is restricted but safe intra-city movement is needed.
- 3) The more uncertainty looms large, the more cities find its importance in setting the direction of development, not only in finding solutions to tangible problems but also to reimagine the future of cities and citizenship and to foster local identity and ownership.

3. Direction of initiatives

- 1) “Resilience” is now at the heart of urban development. Here, resilience does not only mean high-quality infrastructure, but rather resilience of health, livelihood, and work. It is more of an integrated system that empowers flexibility to allow rapid transformation to reach new equilibrium in post-crisis society. Our cities have been the leader in showing flexibility by balancing/investing on mobility of goods when mobility of people is in decline.
- 2) “Partnership” is how leaders reap the benefit of cutting-edge technology. Success lies in broadening and deepening the scope of partnership with business, academia and citizens.
- 3) “Diversity” is the new norm of urban space which shapes how we work and how we live in cities. It is this diversity and among them we emphasize the importance to support children and the youth who are the torch bearer of future in the new normal age. Their well being are tied to livability and resilience of the city and its future.



Parallel Session D

“Sustainable Tourism in the New Era”

● Moderator



Suzuki Hiroko

Deputy Chief, UNWTO Regional Support Office for Asia and the Pacific

Profile

July 2018- present: UNWTO Japan Office, seconded from the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

2009: Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, employed with life experience credit

- International development of construction and maritime industries support
- Cabinet Secretariat informational analyst on economic and industrial policies of Asian nations

2000: Japan Bank of International Cooperation, business investment and loan officer

- Asia business expansion loans to Japanese companies
- United loans to Asian governments

Education

Masters: Msc. in Local Economic Development, London School of Economics

● Participants



Fukuoka / Japan

Yoshida Hiroyuki

Chief Executive, Economy, Tourism & Culture Bureau



Taizhou / China

Gu Ping

Vice Mayor



Kagoshima / Japan

Shimozuru Takao

Mayor



Miyazaki / Japan

Kono Taro

Vice Mayor



Nagasaki / Japan

Taue Tomihisa

Mayor



Vientiane / Lao PDR

Phoukhong Bannavong

Vice Mayor



Vladivostok / Russia

Zhuravel Yurii Grigorievich

Head of International Relations Department



Da Nang / Viet Nam

Tran Phuoc Son

Vice Chairman

[Parallel Session Report]

1. Current situation and issues surrounding cities

- 1) The tourism industry has been growing steadily, generating 10% of the world's GDP and 1 in ten jobs globally. However, the number of international tourists in 2020 decreased by 74% compared to the previous year due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. By region, Asia-Pacific suffered the largest decline with 83.5% drop.
- 2) Tourism has a cross sectorial industry supporting a variety economic sector of a country, but it is vulnerable to external influences. The COVID-19 crisis had a major impact not only on tourism facilities and accommodations, but also on the local economy, including restaurants, retails, entertainment, and primary industries that support local production for local consumption. In particular, SMEs which account for 80% of the tourism industry, suffered tremendous damage, and it is estimated that approximately 100 million jobs are at risk.
- 3) It is predicted that tourism will not return to pre-pandemic levels until 2024 or later.

2. New perspectives and ideas

- 1) In the reconstruction process, under the concept of "Build Back Better," it is necessary to devise ways to prevent the reoccurrence of tourism related issues such as carrying capacity of destinations, which have been a problem in the past.
- 2) Due to the travel restrictions caused by COVID-19 crisis, there is a growing awareness on the promotion of nearby tourism attractions and authentic experiences, and it is becoming more important to not only set quantitative goals of increasing the number of tourists, but also to balance with the preservation and utilization of local cultural and environmental resources, and to seek harmonization of tourism development and growth with the well-being of local residents' livelihoods.
- 3) Tourism should be a mutually beneficial relationship between tourists and local community. Hence, there is a need to introduce systems in which tourists also contribute to the sustainable tourism development in destinations. Also, it is important to understand the comprehensive impact of tourism on the community, and promote evidence-based tourism management, digital technologies, and awareness raising on responsible tourist behaviors.
- 4) In addition, it is necessary to work on developing tourism products with low risk of infection and avoiding congestion of tourists, since appropriate countermeasures against infectious diseases in tourism areas are now required.

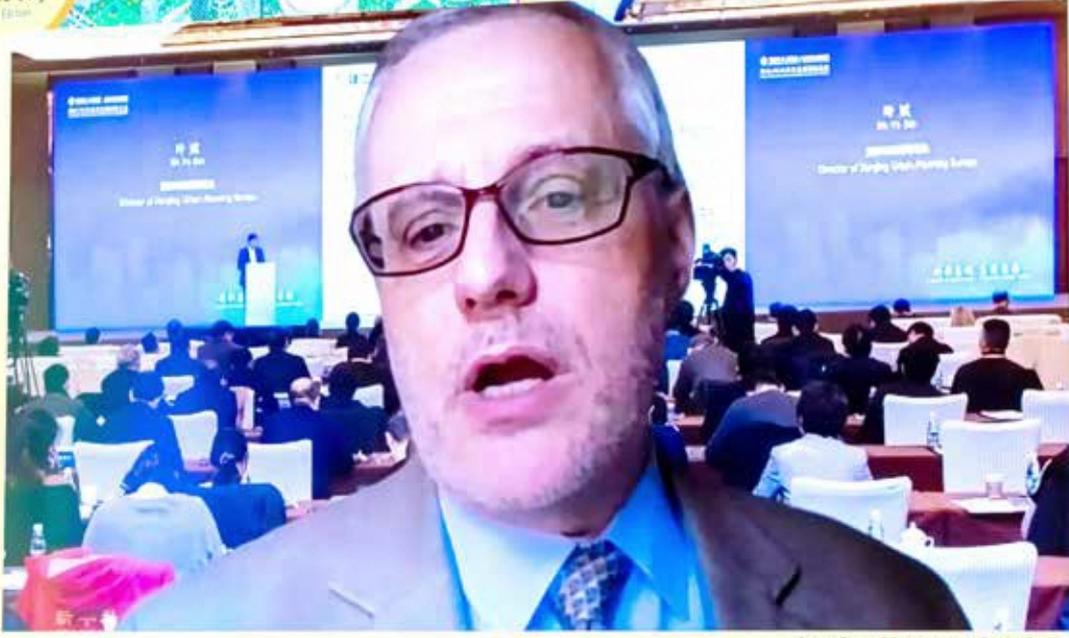
3. Direction of initiatives

- 1) Cities must promptly implement all necessary measures to support the tourism industry.
- 2) For the recovery of tourism, it is important for local tourism stakeholders to work together to reduce the burden and improve sustainability by measuring and evaluating the impact and contribution of tourism to the local society, culture, and environment.
- 3) It is also necessary to promote responsible tourism, implementation of marketing promotions that respond to changing circumstances, transformation of tourism services, and creation of demand by utilizing digital technologies as well as development of new tourism products that utilize natural and cultural resources.
- 4) Cities will work together with various tourism-related entities and local communities to improve the environment for welcoming tourists in a safe and secure manner.

Session

The 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit

UN-Habitat Session



ment Officer,
d the Pacific

Mr. Bruno Dercon

Senior Human Settlement Officer,
UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Objective Session

UN-Habitat Session

Theme: How can we best use Voluntary Local Review (VLR) to achieve equitable and sustainable recovery from COVID-19 pandemic crisis?

- **Moderator** **Bruno Dercon** Senior Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
- **Opening Remarks** **Koresawa Atsushi** Regional Representative, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
 Mitsuyama Hiroaki Deputy Mayor of Fukuoka City

■ Keynote Speech I

Today, how the SDGs are localised is important. Localization is a process to connect regions and nations in order to achieve the SDGs based on the priorities of the local community while aligning with the national framework.

The Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) monitor and report on the progress of the SDGs for each municipality. The Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) were established first, and the VLR were created to complement the VNR. The number of municipalities participating in the VLR has been increasing, from 39 in May 2020 to 69 in April 2021, and is expected to exceed 90 by the end of 2021.

The VLR not only have the functions of surveillance, monitoring and reporting, but also allow local governments to participate in political dialog through the VLR, involve ethnic minorities

and other communities in decision-making, and provide the basis for securing budgets for and give consistency to policies created by local governments. In addition, they can help build a process for national and local governments to collaborate on research and reporting.

The effective collaboration between VLR and VNR is an indication of a healthy relationship between the national and local governments. VNR include VLR-like elements, and examples of VLR being used in VNR planning have also been seen.

Finally, the UN-Habitat provides data innovation, which categorises regional indicators for sustainable development, and a Global City Monitoring Framework, which organises a series of processes for surveillance, monitoring, reporting, and long-term planning for cities and municipalities. It also supports the SDGs' localisations.



Martino Miraglia
 Human Settlement Officer
 and SDG Localization,
 UN-Habitat

■ Keynote Speech II

UNESCO and UN-Habitat are working closely together to support the implementation of VLR in the Asia-Pacific region. Currently, progress on the SDGs is lagging, especially on Goal 11, which needs to be improved. The role of cities is becoming more important.

UNESCO launched the Penang Platform in 2019, which was followed by a number of initiatives, and developed the regional guidelines for Asia and the Pacific in October 2020.

The guidelines were mainly developed by members of UN-Habitat, UNESCO and the Penang Platform, in collaboration with relevant organizations such as UNDP, UCLG and ASPARK. In Southeast Asia, guidelines along these lines have been developed in each region, and VLR and VNR are being promoted.

The implementation of VLR requires a system

to be developed, data to be collected, and partnerships to be built. It is also important to set common indicators and broaden stakeholder involvement. Collaboration with diverse entities leads to enhanced follow-ups and gives momentum to the VLR.

In the Urban Economic Resilience in Corona Recovery Project and Sustainable Urban Resource Management, which are jointly provided by UNESCO and UN-Habitat, we see similar trends as with the VLR, such as stakeholder engagement, long-term planning, knowledge sharing, access to evidence, and monitoring.

The United Nations has set a goal of Building Back Better in recovering from the pandemic. We will achieve this by utilising the VLR.



Curt Garrigan
 Chief,
 Sustainable Urban Development Section,
 Environment and Development Division,
 United Nations
 Economic and Social Commission
 for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

■ Hands-on guidance for VLR

The 2030 Agenda requires national and local governments to report regularly and comprehensively on the progress of the SDGs. In 2018, four municipalities presented their VLR. They were New York City, Kitakyushu City, Toyama City, and Shimokawa Town. The IGES jointly conducted VLR of three of the cities.

Cities are responsible for most of the SDG goals and can respond dynamically to critical issues. In addition, there are four advantages for cities to create VLRs. Cities have an ability to reflect the needs of residents in policy making and to make policy decisions involving diverse stakeholders and can assess their current situations and challenges to provide a path for localization. Cities can also develop an appropriate action plan based on data,

and provide local perspectives for global discussions.

In regard to the question of where to start the VLR, let me talk about main points from the case of Shimokawa, a very small town in Hokkaido. The first is to support evidence-based decision making. We have to take a holistic view of every situation. The next step is to also align with existing policies and action plans. We need to find out what existing strategies are in place and which SDG goal each strategy is contributing to achieving.

As of 2020, the progress of the SDGs is slower than expected. We must review our plans based on this fact. The VLR will play a very significant role in achieving the SDGs by 2030.



Fernando Ortiz-Moya

Policy Researcher,
City Task Force,
Institute for Global

Environmental Strategies (IGES)

■ Case Study

1. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

In Malaysia, all cities are required to create a SDGs City Roadmap. This is because we believe that efforts to localise the SDGs will bring us closer to achieving the New Urban Agenda. Local-level initiatives help us not only achieve our global goals, but also create sustainable communities. The roadmap has also made it easier for us to build consensus on funding.

There are three significant outcomes in promoting the SDGs. The first is to achieve inclusive growth with development for all people in mind, the second is to improve the quality of administrative services, and the third is to promote environmental sustainability.

The key to developing the SDGs City Roadmap was to clearly define what program you wanted to implement, what timeline you would need to move

it forward, and who would be required partners in implementing the program.

VLR also need to be aligned nationally and locally, but not only that, they also need to be aligned with international guidelines for VLR. It is important for organizations and cities to implement VLR based on a common consensus.

We would like to submit VLR in line with the VNR in Malaysia at the High-Level Political Forum in 2022. Malaysia has developed its own regional indicators on the SDGs and the process to introduce new indicators is also in progress. The indicators are being applied to initiatives such as those aiming to achieve low-carbon cities and smart cities in both urban and rural areas, and are contributing to the acceleration of VLR.



2. Surabaya, Indonesia

In Surabaya, we have started VLR initiatives to build a resilient city after the COVID-19 pandemic. We are focusing on 9 of the 17 goals of the SDGs.

Under Goal 3, we achieved a reduction in mortality among pregnant women, new-borns, infants, and toddlers, as well as an 89% COVID-19 vaccination rate. Under Goal 4, 93.7% of children have access to basic education.

Under Goal 5, the number of female workers increased by 4.89% from 2017 to 2020. We are also working on women's empowerment programs.

Under Goal 6, we achieved 99.48% availability of drinking water and 98.1% availability of sanitation facilities in 2019. Under Goal 8, the unemployment rate is kept lower than the national average, and we are providing assistance to companies and employers.

Goal 11 promotes the elimination of slums, implementation of transportation measures and disaster prevention measures, provision of inexpensive housing, and creation of cities that is friendly to people with disabilities.

Under Goal 12, we developed the first waste power generation facility in Indonesia.

In Goal 15, 21.9% of the city's area is a public space full of greenery, but we plan to expand green areas further.

In Goal 17, we will work with diverse stakeholders to improve the quality of public services.

Surabaya has already met 179 of the 222 SDG indicators, however the city faces three challenges: urban sprawl and population growth due to urbanization, global climate change, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and other sectors.

We are committed to achieving the SDGs through promoting human-centred urban development, inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication, improvement of the unemployment rate, environmentally friendly infrastructure development, integration of public transportation systems, and reducing and mitigation of disasters, once the COVID-19 pandemic is under control.



Knowledge Sharing Session I Kyushu University Session

■ Remarks Ishibashi Tatsuro President of Kyushu University

■ About Kyushu University

Introduction of research and educational activities related to the themes of the summit's parallel sessions by six professors representing Kyushu University.

1. Measurement of Sustainability

Managi Shunsuke, Director and Distinguished Professor, Urban Institute

2. Achieving a carbon-neutral society in the Asia Pacific region

Andrew Chapman, Associate Professor, International Institute for Carbon Neutral Energy Research

3. International telemedicine education using ICT

Kudo Kuriko, Assistant Professor, Telemedicine Development Center of Asia

4. Functional design for ecological and energy-saving architecture

Ozaki Akihito, Dean and Professor, Faculty of Human-Environment Studies

5. Research on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in Asia

Mitani Yasuhiro, Professor, Asian Disaster Risk Reduction Research Center

6. Promotion of international education through study abroad programs, etc.

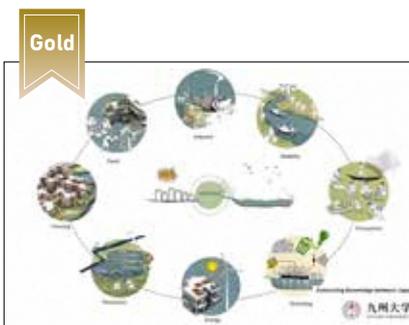
Kinoshita Hiroko, Associate Professor, International Student Center



■ Kyushu University SDGs International Design Award 2021 Prize-Winner Presentation

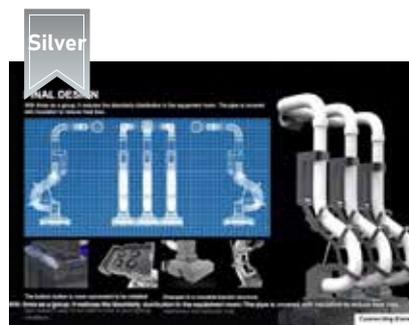
Kyushu University SDGs International Design Award aims to contribute to the realization of the SDGs through the power of design and to recognise young and potential students who can change society. The goal is to share the solutions they have created with many people around the world for the betterment of society in the future.

This year's award, the third of its kind, ran a design competition from all around the world under the theme of "Let's create carbon-neutral society". A total of eight groups received the awards.



“ Rejuvenating the Edge ”

Taorem Rahul Singha
 (Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology)



“ Data Center Energy Recovery Program ”

Nie Qijun
 (Royal College of Art)



“ Accum Land ”

Bian Yihan, Chen Lianyi, Chu Lijun and Liu Chunchen
 (Royal College of Art)

Knowledge Sharing Session II OECD Session

Theme: Reshaping, Recovering, Resilience: How the COVID-19 Experience Can Help Build Inclusive Cities for the Future

- Moderator Sena Segbedzi Coordinator, Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth Initiative
- Opening Remarks Takashima Soichiro Mayor of Fukuoka City

■ OECD Presentation

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a more serious impact on the world than the 2008 global financial crisis. The global economy is recovering, but the situation differs from country to country. For example, Japan's growth rate is 2.5%, Australia's is 4%, and China's is 8.5%. This is due to differences in crisis response and recovery among countries and regions.

The OECD used the Champion-Mayors Framework to survey and analyse 100 cities around the world. It examined what policies and economic measures in each city were being taken in the COVID-19 pandemic, and how the recovery was progressing at the national level.

The global economy is gradually shifting from recovery to growth. In fact, many cities are being transformed by COVID-19. Montreal and Paris, for example, have built a 100-kilometer cycling road to ensure social distancing for pedestrians

and cyclists, and have implemented policies that refrain from using public transportation. In San Jose and Costa Rica, efforts have been made to eliminate dangerous crossroads. Other cities have planted trees in spaces that have not been used in the past to create gardens and places for relaxation. People are now spending more time in their own neighbourhood.

There has also been an impact on architectural administration. In places like Haifa, we have seen cases including the removal of building restrictions in industrial areas and the removal of fences that divided the city. In Milan, Tokyo, and other cities, local governments are providing incentives to encourage remote work in order to reduce traffics during peak hours. This kind of initiative is being promoted all over the world.



Juliette Jestin
 Policy Analyst,
 Champions Mayors Group,
 OECD

■ City Announcement

When I became the mayor, I decided to modernise Bratislava. To achieve this, two elements were essential: planning and building trust. Good city management requires a good administrative body and a good council, so we created a platform for mutual cooperation, which led to implementing our plans. Later on, the pandemic broke out, but we are also tackling this crisis with the same approach.

It is crucial for leaders to be able to gain trust in tough times. In the past, it took a long time to get the results of PCR tests, but now the results are immediately available. This has contributed to the improvement of trust in the city management.

In addition, measures were taken to provide

safety and security for those who are most vulnerable, and to enable cultural experiences even during the lockdown. Providing medical services is a must, and we are focusing on saving lives more than anything.

The time for change is the opportunity to create new business models. We work with other European cities to learn and share experiences. In September this year, the heads of 20 cities around the world will discuss to improve a divided Europe and the world. Not only this pandemic, but also climate change has been accelerating division of the world, and we must confront them now. The role of cities and mayors can be very important.



Matus Vallo
 Mayor
 Bratislava / Slovakia

■ **City Announcement**

In Tarlac Province, an Emergency Response Center was established as an organization that responds to emergencies as well as the COVID-19 pandemic. It is the base for providing necessary goods and services, and various supplies were distributed during the lockdown.

With regard to COVID-19, it is important to maintain social protection, and hospitals in the state have responded to treat those infected with COVID-19 and provided 13,000 people with food. We also assisted people who didn't have access to the internet, and provided learning modules for children so that they can continue learning even in the pandemic.

In Tarlac Province, we are taking steps to take advantage of using applications. The system,

which tracks the behaviour of infected people and contacts them, also functions as the state's database and is used for COVID-19 vaccination.

An application for contactless access to offices in buildings was developed to maintain economic activities even in the COVID-19 pandemic, but it can also be used at home as well as in the city.

The last one is an app on which the citizens can check people's movements online, and the website will tell them if infected people go around.

In addition, we use applications related to hospitals and payments. We hope that these administrative services will prevent the spread of infections.

This COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact not only on health issues but also on the economy. The number of tourists in Florence decreased by more than 70%, and in Tuscany, 60,000 people have been newly impoverished. We have no time to sit around and wait, and need to quickly respond to the situation.

Therefore, the city has come together to come up with new ideas and visions. For example, we have introduced alternative transportation in the city centre and established plenty of green spaces in order to make the city more environmentally friendly and sustainable.

In addition, a tourism promotion campaign has launched to provide new employment opportunities for 88% of the people. We are also

providing support to young people who have been greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The pandemic reminded us of the importance of public health systems and, unfortunately it widened social disparities. We must once again strengthen our public services to our citizens.

Today, we are facing unprecedented challenges. We must steadily improve public health and welfare. In Florence, we are providing concrete support to people who are unemployed and impoverished due to the pandemic by providing housing and helping them find jobs and career shifts. We are also working on construction of public housing and preservation of the historic district which is one of the Florence's major tourist resources.

Bilbao is striving to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic and become a more robust city.

Nowadays, there are various issues such as climate change, digital innovation, social division, and aging population. Among them, how to achieve innovation, inclusion, sustainability, and equality is a challenging issue.

Therefore, we are considering the use of urban planning as a strategic tool to promote innovative changes. Our plans are formulated from the perspective of how to have a high quality life in cities, which will lead to sustainable urban development.

While much of the city's 2021 budget has been heavily allocated to the COVID-19 response, it is also used for existing sectors such as the economy, employment, culture, and society,

as well as policies and measures to repair fragmentation and separation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, these efforts are not only being undertaken by Bilbao City alone, but are being underway based on the "Common Vision", which was developed jointly by the public and private sectors from the perspective of multi-level governance. The vision includes projects for change and a view of growth for the entire Basque region.

As for the future of the city, we must first reconsider what our priorities are. We must not forget strategies and objectives that are already in place, but we need to come up with ideas about how to create a process for the future of the city.



Krishna V. Buenaventura
 Provincial Planning and Development Officer
 Province of Tarlac / Philippines



Sara Funaro
 Deputy Mayor
 Florence / Italy



Estibaliz Luengo
 Director of Internationalisation
 Bilbao / Spain



日本の新たな価値を生み出す、
共創・情報発信スペース



NIPPON GALLERY

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日本全国の文化や自然をはじめ、
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超高精細映像によるサイネージやデジタルジオラマ、VRシアター、
壁面全体をディスプレイで構成したプレゼンテーションルームなど、
各ゾーンでさまざまな日本の魅力を体感できます。

This area fuses digital technology with culture, nature, cuisine, crafts,
and techniques inherent to traditions from every region of Japan.
Visitors can experience the appeal of various elements of Japan
and engage in creation in clearly divided zones that include signage and
digital dioramas using high-definition imagery,
a VR Theater, and a presentation room with a full-wall display.

TOPPAN



Closing Session

Closing Session

■ Commitment

The 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition was held over two days on the 26th and 27th of October 2021, hosted jointly by Fukuoka City and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. It was the first Summit to be held online, and was attended by 40 cities from 18 countries from around the world, the largest number to date.

The cities of the Asia-Pacific region were drawn to the front lines to stand against the unprecedented crises caused by COVID-19 across various areas, such as medicine, economics, education, community and more. The cities of the Asia-Pacific region turned these crises into a chance to create new values, and carve a path towards a better future.

In the Asia-Pacific region, the Asian-Pacific City Summit has been an inter-city network built over 25 years with a spirit of mutual aid and mutual benefits. Therefore, it was decided that the 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit would be held twice both this year and next, to discuss new urban development at this turning point into a new era.

In this, the 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition, powerful debates were held on ongoing urban issues under the theme of The Potential of Cities in the Face of Crises. Furthermore, expertise was gathered by a variety of parties such as international organisations, private companies and universities as well as cities. We have thus been able to identify and organise issues for next year's Summit.

Through this two-day programme, it was found that the effects of COVID-19 permeate all levels of the population. Especially during crises, cities bear a heavy responsibility to take measures most closely related to their residents. We have also seen that it is vital for their leaders to demonstrate their leadership and show a clear vision for the future.

In addition, we have shared our awareness that while introducing innovative ideas, technology and designs is essential for new urban development, it is also effective to rediscover and reconstruct the knowledge gathered so far.



Koresawa Atsushi

Regional Representative,
UN-Habitat Regional Office
for Asia and the Pacific

Moreover, it was demonstrated that from now, it will become even more important to promote harmony with the SDGs concerning the environment, inclusiveness and diversity, and contribute to residents' wellbeing, as well as economic rationality.

At this major turning point into the new era in which the values and concepts that were once seen as conventional have drastically changed, we have renewed our determination to promote innovative urban development that is suitable for this new era.

On the occasion of this closing ceremony of the Summit, I announce the APCS Commitment to 2022, to confirm the success of this Asian-Pacific City Summit and connect it to next year's Summit.

- 1) The cities of the Asia-Pacific region shall demonstrate their abilities to the full and actively utilize the network built by the Asian-Pacific City Summit to overcome the crises they are currently facing and build a better future.
- 2) The cities of the Asia-Pacific region shall use the knowledge and awareness gained at this Asian-Pacific City Summit to take concrete actions suited to the situation in each city.
- 3) The cities of the Asia-Pacific region shall share the results of the specific actions that they took to overcome their crises at the Asian-Pacific City Summit next Summer, and by sharing these, contribute to the sustainable and enduring development of the whole Asia-Pacific region.
- 4) The next Asian-Pacific Summit shall be held under the theme of New Values - New Cities in Summer 2022 in Fukuoka City, Japan.

■ Closing Remarks

I would like to say a few words on behalf of the organizers of the 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition at this closing ceremony.

First, I would like to thank Executive Director Sharif of UN-Habitat for her message, and to Director Tuts of UN-Habitat, Regional Director Tsering of the UN Environment Programme and Division Head Akhmouch of the OECD for their speeches. I also want to thank every person joining this Summit.

This Summit has seen two days of active dialogue over the main theme: The Potential of Cities in the Face of Crises. It has been a valuable opportunity to share the rich knowledge, experience and expertise of international organizations, universities, private companies and a record number of representatives from 40 cities from 18 countries around the globe.

The experiences of those dealing with crises have touched our hearts with their sense of urgency and persuasiveness, especially during the crisis that is COVID-19.

Through this two-day summit, we have heard keywords on topics needed for cities to recover and grow, such as SDGs, wellbeing, green recovery and more.

We cities will be expected to use these important factors in our policies and urban development in the future.

It was mentioned in the Commitment that we must use the knowledge learned from this Summit and its network to take real action to solve our challenges.

I hope that new urban development will accelerate under new values after this Summit. I'm also looking forward to sharing examples and achievements at the



Takashima Soichiro

Mayor of Fukuoka City

next Summit.

The next Summit will be held in Fukuoka City in summer 2022. The FINA World Swimming Championships will also be held in Fukuoka the May before the Summit. I believe next year will be an important year to re-start international exchange. I look forward to seeing everyone who has joined this Summit in person in Fukuoka in 2022. Thank you.



Representatives of Participating Cities



China
Dalian

Fang Tielin
Vice Mayor



Indonesia
Jakarta

Nasruddin Djoko Surjono
Head of the Regional Planning
Board of Jakarta



China
Guangzhou

Wen Guohui
Mayor



Japan
Fukuoka

Takashima Soichiro
Mayor



China
Guiyang

Liu Lan
Vice Mayor



Japan
Kagoshima

Shimozuru Takao
Mayor



China
Taiyuan

Aijun Chen
Deputy Secretary
General



Japan
Kitakyushu

Umemoto Kazuhide
Deputy Mayor



China
Taizhou

Wan Wenhua
Mayor



Japan
Kumamoto

Onishi Kazufumi
Mayor

Representatives of Participating Cities



Japan
Miyazaki

Kono Taro
Vice Mayor



Malaysia
Ipoh

TPr. Tuan Haji Mohd Zainal
bin Abdul Hamid
Director of Town Planning
Department Ipoh City Council



Japan
Nagasaki

Taue Tomihisa
Mayor



New Zealand
Auckland

Bill Cashmore
Deputy Mayor



Japan
Oita

Kudo Akira
Deputy Mayor



Philippines
Province of Tarlac

Susan A. Yap
Governor



Japan
Saga

Ito Hiromi
Deputy Mayor



Republic of Korea
Gunsan

Kang Im June
Mayor



Lao PDR
Vientiane

Phoukhong Bannavong
Vice Mayor



Republic of Korea
Pohang

Lee Kang-deok
Mayor

Representatives of Participating Cities



Russia
Vladivostok

.....
**Zhuravel Yurii
Grigorievich**
Head of International
Relations Department



United Arab Emirates
Dubai

.....
**Dawoud Abdul Rahman
Al Hajri**
Director General



Singapore

.....
Eng Kian Ong
Director, Centre for
Liveable Cities



Viet Nam
Da Nang

.....
Chinh Trung Le
Chairman



Thailand
Chiang Mai

.....
**Vorapan
Suvonthanatip**
Advisor to the Mayor



Viet Nam
Hai Phong

.....
Tuan Anh Nguyen
Director of Foreign Affairs
Department



Thailand
Phuket

.....
**Onphailin
Trakoonpariphon**
Deputy Mayor

Side Programme

● Day 1 26 October 17:00-18:45

Fukuoka International Students Support Association / Fukuoka City International Foundation

Talk Session on Business Start-up and Job Hunting for International Students 2021

Panel discussion by invited start-up international student entrepreneurs and other international entrepreneurs in Fukuoka to exchange their points of view and thoughts



● Day 2 27 October 11:00-12:30

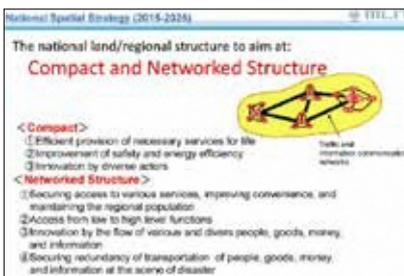
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Long-term Spatial Vision in Japan and Asia

Session 1 Long-term spatial vision for national land and regions ~ Aimed at correcting over-concentration~
 (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

Session 2 Strategic long-term vision for provincial core cities ~ Enhancing involvement of various stakeholders~
 (Dr. Seta Fumihiko, The University of Tokyo)

Session 3 "High Quality Infrastructure" to solve "Urban Issues" in Asia
 - Smart city - Land resilience - Disaster prevention - SDGs etc.



Side Programme

● Day 2 27 October 12:30-13:50

World Bank Tokyo Development Center

Climate Smart Urban Forum

The event highlights the best case studies of local governments at home and abroad on urban development in response to climate change, and introduces their efforts done by public-private partnerships.



● Day 2 27 October 14:00-15:00

Fukuoka City

What is Fukuoka Method? ~ Low-cost and eco-friendly landfill technology

Leading researchers and experts from international organizations will report on the impact, mechanisms, their achievements overseas and evaluations based on the case studies and experiences in the Asia-Pacific region.



Related Businesses

● Guest Teacher (Online) Date: 21 Sep

With the cooperation of Fukuoka Municipal Shirohama Elementary School, the Asian-Pacific City Summit special class was held online for 4th, 5th, and 6th graders.



Photo: Fukuoka Municipal Shirohama Elementary School

● School Lunch Date: 21 & 22 Oct. (Junior high schools in Fukuoka City) 26 & 27 Oct. (Elementary schools in Fukuoka City)

Special school lunches at elementary and junior high schools in Fukuoka City, whose menus or ingredients relate to the member cities of the City Summit, were offered.



Photo: Fukuoka Municipal Motooka Junior High School, Fukuoka Municipal Takatori Elementary School

● Bulletins and Handouts



Reference

Member Cities 32 cities from 15 countries (as of December 2021)



Commonwealth of Australia

Brisbane

Kingdom of Cambodia

Phnom Penh

People's Republic of China

Changsha
Dalian
Guangzhou
Hong Kong
Shanghai
Urumqi

Republic of Indonesia

Jakarta

Japan

Fukuoka
Kagoshima
Kitakyushu
Kumamoto
Miyazaki
Nagasaki
Naha
Oita
Saga

Malaysia

Ipoh
Kuala Lumpur

Myanmar

Yangon

New Zealand

Auckland

Republic of the Philippines

Manila

Republic of Korea

Busan
Gwangyang
Jeju Special Self-Governing
Province
Pohang

Russian Federation

Vladivostok

Republic of Singapore

Singapore

Kingdom of Thailand

Bangkok

United States of America

Honolulu

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh City

Past Asian-Pacific City Summit

Mayors Conferences

Host City	Dates	Theme of Plenary Session	Participants
1st Fukuoka	Sep 22-25, 1994	Harmony between Urban Development and Human Living Environment in the Asian-Pacific Era	21 cities from 11 countries & regions
2nd Guangzhou	Sep 27-Oct 1, 1996	Urban Development in the 21st Century	20 cities from 11 countries & regions
3rd Fukuoka	Jul 11-13, 1998	Future Prospects of Networking between Cities	23 cities from 11 countries & regions
4th Busan	May 13-15, 2000	Economic Development of Asian-Pacific Cities in the New Millennium	23 cities from 12 countries & regions
5th Fukuoka	Aug 30-Sep 1, 2002	New Approach to City Planning for the 21st Century - From Governing to Good Governance -	24 cities from 12 countries & regions
6th Bangkok	Nov 30-Dec 2, 2004	Sustainable City Redevelopment: The New Approach	14 cities from 10 countries & regions
7th Urumqi	Aug 8-10, 2006	Development of Harmonious City	14 cities from 6 countries & regions
8th Dalian	Sep 28-30, 2008	Asian-Pacific Champion Cities - New Thoughts on Environment, Resources, Culture and Industry -	34 cities from 11 countries & regions
9th Vladivostok	Sep 30-Oct 1, 2010	Sustainable Development of Asia Pacific Cities - New urban policies under the global economic crisis -	13 cities from 6 countries & regions
10th Pohang	Jul 26-28, 2012	Urban Network Development for Low-carbon Green Growth	23 cities from 10 countries & regions
11th Kumamoto	Oct 31-Nov 2, 2013	Initiatives for Liveable City Development - Realizing a community where citizens can live and work safely and comfortably -	24 cities from 13 countries & regions
12th Fukuoka	Aug 1-3, 2018	Sustainable Cities and Communities	32 cities from 16 countries & regions
13th Special Edition Fukuoka	Oct 26-27, 2021	The Potential of Cities in the Face of Crises	40 cities from 18 countries & regions

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 Asia-Pacific region to promote inter-city cooperation and networking to solve urban issues, thus, contributing to the further development of the region and enduring world peace.

Article 3. (Activities)

In order to achieve the objective 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 in the appendix.

Article 5. (Representation)

Each member city shall, in principle, be presented 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 submitting 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 borne before the withdrawal under this Covenant.

Chapter III Mayors Conference

Article 8. (Mayors Conference)

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 the recommendation of a member city.

Article 10. (Functions)

A Mayors Conference shall perform the following functions:

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

Article 11. (Chairperson)

A Mayors Conference shall, in principle, be chaired 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 that 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 cities may defray the part of the costs within its discretion.

Article 14. (Determination of the host city)

1. A member city that 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 Conference

Article 15. (Working-Level Conference)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall, in principle, be held in 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 the recommendation of a member city.

Article 17. (Functions)

1. A Working-Level Conference shall hold consultations to realize the matters approved 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)

For the defrayal of costs related to a Working-Level Conference, Article 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 20. (Determination of the host city)

For the determination of a host city of a Working-Level Conference, Article 14 shall apply mutatis mudandis.

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 meeting 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

(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.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of July 27, 2012)

(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on July 27, 2012.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of March 1, 2019)

(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on March 1, 2019.

Supplementary provisions (Revised as of June 1, 2019)

(Effective Date)

This Covenant shall enter into force on June 1, 2019.

(Appendix) List of Member Cities

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

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KYUSHU RAILWAY COMPANY

 **Nishitetsu**

 **THE BANK OF FUKUOKA, LTD.**

 **SAIBU GAS GROUP**

 **KYUSHU ELECTRIC
POWER CO., INC.**



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The 13th Asian-Pacific City Summit Special Edition

26-27 October 2021 Fukuoka, Japan



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

福岡市
FUKUOKA CITY

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

ASIAN-PACIFIC
CITY SUMMIT

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