



Asia Smart City Conference *in Yokohama*



The 3rd Asia Smart City Conference
Report

October 30, 2014



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City to city collaboration
toward smarter city management



The 3rd Asia Smart City Conference



Creating competitive cities
through smarter city management



**“With city to city collaboration,
we hope to be smarter.”**

quoted by Guest Speech

1. Conference Outline

- **Date & Time** : Thursday, 30th October 2014, 13:00 – 16:40
- **Venue** : InterContinental Yokohama Grand
(1-1-1 Minatomirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama)
- **Organizer** : City of Yokohama, Japan
- **Supported by** : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment,
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

■ **Outline:**

The City of Yokohama promotes international technical cooperation projects based on public-private partnership, an initiative called “Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies” (Y-PORT). As part of the Y-PORT projects, in which the City of Yokohama accelerates overseas operations of companies based in Yokohama and shares its know-how on smart cities, the City of Yokohama regularly holds the Asia Smart City Conference since 2012.

This year, the 3rd conference was held in parallel with “Social Innovation / Smart City Week 2014” at Pacifico Yokohama, an international convention and exhibition for smart urban development organized by Nikkei Business Publications, Inc.

Following 11 cities’ attendance at the first conference in 2012 and 21 cities at the second one in 2013, this year, high-level representatives from 22 Asian cities, including decision makers such as mayor and vice mayor, participated in the 3rd conference. Furthermore, the Japanese government, international organizations and research institutes such as JICA, ADB and IGES joined the conference which consisted of three sessions on sustainable urban development.

In session 1, panelists introduced their concrete projects and shared their knowledge regarding the effectiveness of “city-to-city collaboration towards smarter city management” with all participants.

In session 2, panelists exchanged their opinions with regard to the competitiveness of their respective city and to their initiatives with the participants.

Lastly, in the closing session, the Japanese government and international organizations discussed how to encourage collaboration between developed cities and emerging cities. Participating cities gave their views about not only expectation for support, but also the necessity of more concrete vision in city development. Participants also confirmed the importance of city-to-city collaboration for sustainable urban development. The conference was successfully closed, raising expectations for ASCC as a platform to set up a networking alliance on smart city management among Asian cities.

- **The total number of participants : 200**

2. Conference Agenda

Theme		Speaker
1. Opening Session		
13:00-13:05	Photo Session	
13:05-13:15	Yokohama video “Building a Global Model of Sustainable City Management” (produced by JICA)	
13:15-13:20	Opening Speech	Ms. Fumiko HAYASHI, Mayor of City of Yokohama
13:20-13:30	Keynote Speech	Mr. Shigeo KITAMURA State Minister of the Environment (Japan)
13:30-13:40	Keynote Speech	Mr. Kazuyuki NAKANE Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs (Japan)
13:40-13:45	Guest Speech	Ms. Mary Jane Ortega, Former Secretary General of CITYNET
13:45-14:00	Networking Break 1	
2. Theme Session (Discussion)		
	Session 1	
14:00-14:50	City to city collaboration towards smarter city management	Bangkok, Cebu Province, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Kitakyushu, Moderator (Dr. Vijay Jagannathan, Secretary General of CITYNET)
	Session 2	
14:50-15:35	Creating competitive cities through smarter city management	ADB, Bangalore, Fundación Metrópoli, Makassar, Seberang Perai, Moderator (Dr. Vijay Jagannathan)
15:35-15:50	Networking Break 2	
3. Closing Session (Discussion)		
15:50-16:25	Donors’ point of views on smarter cities in sustainable development	C40, JICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan), WRI, Moderator (Dr. Hidefumi Imura, Yokohama City University)
16:25-16:40	Conclusion	Mr. Hideyuki Mori President, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
16:40-17:30	Networking Session	

*ASCC was simultaneously webcasted by You Tube LIVE.

3. Participants List



Sok Sangvar

Angkor heritage area, Cambodia

Head, Angkor Tourism
Management Plan, APSARA
National Authority



Latha Narasimamurthy

Bangalore, India

Corporator, BBMP



Vallop Swandee

Bangkok, Thailand

Chairman of Advisers to Governor
of Bangkok



Edgardo Labella

Cebu City, Philippines

Vice-Mayor



Hilario Davide III

Cebu Province, Philippines

Governor



**Mohamed Faiz Mohamed
Hussain Manzil**

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Chief Whip



Joel P. Quino

Compostela, Philippines

Mayor



Van Huu Chien

Da Nang, Vietnam

Chairman, Da Nang People's
Committee



Ramon D. Durano III

Danao, Philippines

Mayor



Md Faruque Jalil

Dhaka North, Bangladesh

Administrator



Md Ibraheem Hosein Khan

Dhaka South, Bangladesh

Administrator



Tran Canh Hung

Hai Phong, Vietnam

Deputy Director, Energy
Conservation and Cleaner
Production Center, Department of
Industry & Trade



Nguyen Anh Tuan
 Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam
 Vice -Director
 Architecture and Planning
 Department



Mai Van Huynh
 Kien Giang Province, Vietnam
 Vice Chairman,
 Kien Giang People's Committee



Kengo Ishida
 Kitakyushu, Japan
 Executive Director, Kitakyushu
 Asian Center for Low Carbon
 Society



Syamsu Rizal Marsuki Ibrahim
 Makassar, Indonesia
 Vice Mayor



Valdemar M. Chiong
 Naga, Philippines
 Mayor



Trac Thai Sieng
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 Vice-Governor



Antonio Canoy
 San Fernando, Philippines
 Mayor



Maimunah Mohd Sharif
 Seberang Perai, Malaysia
 Mayor



Saythong Keoudouangdy
 Vientiane Capital, Laos
 Vice Governor



Fumiko Hayashi
 Yokohama, Japan
 Mayor



Nobuya Suzuki
 Yokohama, Japan
 Deputy Mayor



Amy Leung
 Asian Development Bank
 Deputy Director General,
 East Asia Department



Sanjay Sridhar
 C40
 (C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group)
 Regional Director,
 South Asia and West Asia



Yan Peng
 C40
 (C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group)
 Regional Director, East Asia



Vijay Jagannathan
 CITYNET
 Secretary General



Mary Jane Ortega
 CITYNET / ICLEI
 Special Adviser (Former Secretary General) / Vice President



Alfonso Vegara
 FUNDACIÓN METRÓPOLI
 President



Hideyuki Mori
 IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)
 President



Toshiyuki Iwama
 JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
 Executive Technical Advisor to the Director General, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department



Shigeo Kitamura
 Ministry of the Environment of Japan
 State Minister of the Environment



Kazuyuki Nakane
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
 Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs



Shuichi Tokuda
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
 Director for Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division,
 International Cooperation Bureau



Aniruddha Dasgupta
 WRI (World Resources Institute)
 Global Director for the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities



Hidefumi Imura
 Yokohama City University
 Senior Project Manager, Global Cooperation Institute for Sustainable Cities

4. Conference Summary

Opening Session

Opening Speech



Ms. Fumiko Hayashi, Mayor of Yokohama

The City of Yokohama has overcome various issues accompanied with rapid growth of an urban city. By sharing the experience, know-how of city management, and power of technologies with other cities facing similar issues that Yokohama has once faced, together we would like to strive to solve them. Furthermore, we would like to bring in other Asian cities' strong growth energies, thereby developing further together with them.

The City of Yokohama is planning to establish the Y-PORT Center by the end of next fiscal year, which will carry out projects jointly with specialized agencies and corporations, in order to expand the Y-PORT Project, a scheme promoted in collaboration with the public and private sectors. I hope that today's session will contribute to discussions with the participating cities about knowledge and technologies in areas that cities in the world are challenging to cope with, such as how we can realize low carbon cities and how we deal with aging societies.

Keynote Speech



Mr. Shigeo Kitamura, State Minister of the Environment, Japan

Japan's Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) consists of three mechanisms to subsidize introduction and formulation of effective low carbon technology projects and equipments. The first mechanism is a financing program for the introduction of equipment. The second mechanism is a fund to support JCM projects, while maintaining collaboration with projects supported by such organizations as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The third mechanism is the trust fund of Asian Development Bank (ADB) to help introduce state-of-the-art technologies whose initial cost tends to be high. In order to help formulate these projects, which would receive these funds, and also help Asian cities utilize Japan's technologies and insight, Japan also carries out feasibility studies focusing on city-to-city collaboration. On our part, the

Ministry of the Environment also intends to provide our assistance so as to expand cooperation among cities.



Mr. Kazuyuki Nakane, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

Private capital, which is not Official Development Assistance (ODA), nowadays accounts for 70% of development funds. That is why it is becoming increasingly important for the private sector, including small and medium enterprises, and local governments to expand their role as an actor of development cooperation, thereby making active

efforts for the collaboration between the public and private sectors.

At a meeting of the Economic Cooperation Infrastructure Council held in this March, the importance of sharing insight of local governments which are making advanced efforts for overseas advancement with other local governments was confirmed. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and JICA are planning to host a seminar aimed at sharing experiences among Japanese local governments and increasing the number of local governments involved with international cooperation. Through such efforts, we are expecting that effective and higher-quality development cooperation will be realized.

Guest Speech

Ms. Mary Jane Ortega, Special Adviser (Former Secretary General) of CITYNET / Vice President of ICLEI

“International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) – Local Governments for Sustainability” has eight basic beliefs: (1) cities should be sustainable cities; (2) cities should have smart urban infrastructure; (3) cities should have green urban economy; (4) cities should be resilient cities; (5) cities should utilize resources efficiently; (6) cities should be low carbon cities; (7) cities should be biodiverse cities; and (8) people should be healthy and have a happy economy as well.



Yokohama City has been solving urban issues, and also has shared the best practices in smart urban development with Asian cities. We want to become smarter through city-to-city collaboration. We want to have more opportunities for interaction with Yokohama and, at the same time, we want to empower Yokohama furthermore.

Theme Session

Session 1

City to city collaboration towards smarter city management

Moderator

Dr. Vijay Jagannathan, Secretary General of CITYNET



Dr. Vijay Jagannathan (Moderator):



What do we need to do in order to integrate projects implanted at various levels of nation, province, city, and municipality? City's vision becomes important here. Today, I would like to invite our panelists to express their past experiences and their insights and proposals about city-to-city collaboration.

Mr. Kengo Ishida (Executive Director, Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society, Environment Bureau, City of Kitakyushu):



In 2010, the City of Kitakyushu established the Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society with an aim to contribute to green growth of Asia. In this center, we have created a Kitakyushu model, in which we have compiled our efforts to overcome pollution problems to become an environmentally-friendly city. By utilizing this model, we have implemented approximately 80 programs in 44 Asian cities in about four years and six months.

As for schemes to promote city-to-city collaboration, first it would be necessary to create a platform centered on city-to-city collaboration, which would be supported by government agencies, then we need to expand the platform in such a way that companies would find it easy to carry out their business activities.

Mr. Tran Canh Hung (Deputy Director, Energy Conservation and Cleaner Production Center, Department of Trade & Industry of Hai Phong):

Hai Phong City (Vietnam) and Kitakyushu City have concluded Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2009. This MOU aims at cooperation not only among local governments but also among communities and corporations, and in fact, we have been implementing cooperation activities in areas such as human resource development and



cultural exchange. Both cities became a sister city in April 2014. With the help of Kitakyushu City, we were able to create the Green Growth Strategy. Thus, Kitakyushu City is contributing to the industrialization of Hai Phong City. The two cities are also collaborating in the creation of a master plan for the economic development of Hai Phong City.

Mr. Hilario Davide III (Governor of Province of Cebu):



Over the past year, JICA has been implementing a feasibility study on the east coast of Cebu Province (Philippines) and through the study we have received a recommendation that we need to cope with infrastructure issues such as sewage and traffic control faced by a city with high population density. It is our intention to provide smaller municipalities with economic opportunities in order to prevent a population flow from rural areas to cities.

JICA's study also revealed that we need to reconsider our plan. We need a viewpoint for improving life instead of a countryside-versus-city viewpoint. We do not have the same technologies as Japan has in the area of smart city, which is capable of responding to climate change issues. Therefore, we are hoping that Japan would share such expertise and experiences of theirs with us.

Mr. Van Huu Chien (Chairman, Da Nang People's Committee):

Economically, Da Nang City (Vietnam) has maintained stable and continuous growth for many years and is focusing on developing the hi-tech and information technology sectors. Da Nang has also attracted much foreign investment, including 302 FDI projects with a total investment capital of 3.372 billion USD as of the end of September 2014. Additionally, Da Nang has signed 61 MOUs and agreements for cooperation with 32 localities from 16 countries worldwide.



Da Nang enjoys close bilateral ties with Yokohama City. Yokohama has been helping Da Nang's investment climate and carry out programs to assist its urban development and environmental protection efforts. Moreover, Yokohama has been working actively to help many organizations implement ODA projects in the city.

Dr. Vallop Swandee (Chairman of Advisers to Governor of Bangkok):



In order to realize a low carbon city, we need a benchmark. A traditional benchmark that we had in Thailand, however, was unable to adapt to each and every city-to-city collaboration project, and moreover, its criteria was not applicable to the geographical aspect of Bangkok. The situation being as such, we have consulted with Yokohama City and Yokohama has provided us with technical assistance. We are currently conducting energy

evaluation based on the knowledge obtained through their technical assistance. This evaluation method is under consideration for its utilization by the national government after Bangkok sounded them out. As we were able to upgrade through city-to-city collaboration, it can be said that there is high effectiveness of city-to-city collaboration in urban development.

Session 2

Creating competitive cities through smarter city management

Moderator

Dr. Vijay Jagannathan, Secretary General of CITYNET



Dr. Vijay Jagannathan (Moderator):

In session 2, we would like to explore how city-to-city collaboration and investment will lead to a city's competitiveness.

Ms. Amy Leung (Deputy Director General, East Asia Department of Asian Development Bank):



The Urban Operation Plan of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has three strategic objectives. First one is "Environment": we want to help your cities become green. Second one is "Economics": we want to make your city competitive economically. And third one is "Equity": we want to make your city to become inclusive (to realize a "your city").

Central governments should introduce an action plan of a green city together with a green competitiveness index list, and cities should establish a vision with central governments. Furthermore, it is important to have a shared vision, which can be carried on even when the top is replaced.

Ms. Latha Narasimamurthy (Corporator, BBMP of Bangalore):

Bangalore is the most rapidly growing city in India, accounting for 34% of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). On the other hand, the city's road traffic emits 2.20 million tons of CO2 every year. Another serious issue that the city is facing is disposal of solid wastes; we are currently exploring a more sustainable method than landfilling.



“Neighborhood Implement Plan” is a development program dealing with such issues as a large traffic volume, lack of infrastructure, and traffic management. In order to establish a sustainable city, we are able to create an opportunity for all stakeholders to gather and to solve various problems comprehensively.

Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif (Mayor of Seberang Perai):



Seberang Perai (Malaysia) is managing a parcel of land of 738 square kilometers by utilizing a smart city monitoring method. In this method, we have monitoring staff called SPET (land surveyor, planner, architect, and developer): we provide them with an idea and they approve our idea. This type of cooperation is, I believe, smart collaboration. We have also created a mechanism called “Citizen Application Technology (CAT)” on our website, which enables us to receive feedback from our citizens. Other ways to receive feedback from our citizens include a system called “E-Complains”, and “CCTVs”. In 2013, we have commenced the “Gender Responsive Participatory Budgeting”, in which we surveyed needs of various people with different gender and different educational background.

Mr. Syamsu Rizal Marsuki Ibrahim (Vice Mayor of Makassar):

The vision of Makassar government (Indonesia) is to realize a world-class city comfort for all. Here in our vision, we are making particular efforts to bring about world-class comfort in cities.



We are aiming to realize sustainable public transport systems through infrastructure programs that utilize a smart city program.

We have also expanded the function of a card used for employee's data management, salary payment, and issuance of certificate, which is now called Smart Card. With this Card alone, our citizens can now receive various public services, including tax payments.

Dr. Alfonso Vegara (President of FUNDACIÓN METRÓPOLI)



Competitiveness is no longer an issue of a national level alone. The real competitor on a global scale is other cities. Why does a city's policy need to be competitive? If you think about manufacturing from a global perspective, each and every component of manufacturing (people's idea, raw materials, funds, human resources, corporations) is getting mobile. Differential strategy of the most intelligent global economy is not only sectorial policies but also city's policies.

Singapore is a small city nation, and that precisely is one of their competitive advantages. The governments of Singapore and Malaysia have decided to connect both nations by rapid trains. This decision will significantly enhance potential of competitiveness of both nations.

Closing Session

Donors' point of views on smarter cities in sustainable development

Moderator

Prof. Hidefumi Imura, Senior Project Manager, Global Cooperation Institute for Sustainable Cities, Yokohama City University



Prof. Hidefumi Imura (Moderator):



We would like to discuss donors' point of view on what kind of methods for more effective cooperation and what type of platforms for strengthening city-to-city collaboration they have.

Mr. Shuichi Tokuda (Director for Development Assistance Policy Coordination Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan):

In the “JICA Partnership Program”, implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA, we are providing local private sectors in Asia with our assistance by utilizing expertise and know-how of Japan's local governments. We also have grant assistance in partnership with local governments. In addition, we are providing equipments and



products, which are produced in local areas in Japan, including disaster-affected areas.

As for a new method, we could provide platforms of Japanese local governments in order to strengthen local governments' network for international assistance activities.

We are also planning to hold JICA seminars across Japan with the participation of private sector companies, intending to share experiences and information about Japan's local governments' international cooperation activities.

Mr. Toshiyuki Iwama (Executive Technical Advisor to the Director General, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA):



Without a city's growth, it is impossible to achieve growth on a national level and also it is impossible to achieve global economic growth. Then what do we need to focus on? We have identified several keywords for responding to the question: they are, eco-friendly city; safety and security; equity and fairness; creativity; and convenience/competitiveness. Each city has different characteristics and conditions, however. That is why JICA's approach begins with an urban-regional diagnosis. Then we create an Action List, packaging merits of technical feasibility and financial feasibility. Lastly, we compile a Sustainable Urban Development Program designed in consideration of each city's issues.

Mr. Sanjay Sridhar (Regional Director, South Asia and West Asia, C40 (C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group)):

C40's City Advisor Program shares knowledge on how to do technical handholding on a city level by exchanging opinions with 69 cities and by examining past projects. Through this program, we are helping other cities utilize best practices each city faced. An important point for smart city is optimization of resources, and we need to consider as our issue how we can realize a smart city platform that is centered on people.



C40 Exchange is C40's own global intranet. By accessing this global database, staff members of member cities can obtain information about other cities' experiences while in their office.

Mr. Aniruddha Dasgupta (Global Director for the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities):

A capability of actually experiencing, doing, learning, and keep doing is exactly what we need in order to get this smart cities movement ongoing. Similarly, we need to grasp through dialogue with citizens what is



happening on the ground and we need capability to solve problems by utilizing technologies. That is exactly what smart city is about.

There is a discussion that development and mitigation of climate change are separate issues, but on a city level this polarization does not exist. Exercising city management is also friendly to the environment. If people move by using public transport systems, we can realize a compact city. A key to success is to adapt other region's successful cases and expertise to your own city.

What we need as the most effective method is a knowledge platform for constantly sharing knowledge and expertise among regions in the world.

Mr. Nobuya Suzuki (Deputy Mayor of Yokohama):

The City of Yokohama is also wishing to continue to share experiences and know-how about resolution of urban issues, contributing to the creation of smart cities in Asia. Bearing this in mind, we intend to establish the Y-PORT Center, a joint office for resolving urban issues faced by cities in emerging nations and for assisting companies' overseas advancement in collaboration with Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and CITYNET. We would appreciate if JICA and ADB could support the Center. It is our intention to establish the Center as a platform for creating smart cities in Asia, thereby further widening a circle of collaboration.



Conclusion

Mr. Hideyuki Mori (President of Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)):

Technologies are a product of knowledge and provide innovation needed by the society. A lot of new technologies are developed in Japan and also in many other countries to respond to the need of building smart cities, and more broadly, of building a knowledge-based economy. The basic paradigm seems to have changed here—from the traditional concept of "large is efficient and uniformity is the norm" to a new concept, which is "small is beautiful and diversity is wonderful."

As indicated by this line of thinking, the bottom line of the concept of smart city is generation and application of new knowledge to provide urban



solutions and innovations. Lessons and experiences are the most important part of this knowledge and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and other technological innovations will enable us to come up with effective solutions. Additionally, the Y-PORT Center, which the City of Yokohama is planning to establish, will certainly contribute to effective solutions of issues Asian cities have.



5. Conference Photos

Opening Speech / Keynote Speech / Guest Speech



Networking Break 1, 2



Session 1 / Session 2 / Closing Session





Conclusion

Networking Session





Asia Smart City Conference *in Yokohama*



City of Yokohama

