

The 8th Asia Smart City Conference

Report

in YOKOHAMA



October 8(Tue)-11(Fri), 2019
City of Yokohama





Thematic Session 1
Meet up with Smart Urban Solutions



Thematic Session 2
Disruptive Technology and City Development



Thematic Session 3
SDGs Business Seminar -Incorporating SDGs/Environmental Management into the Mainstream of Corporate Activities-



Thematic Session 4
Role of Knowledge Hub for Smart Urban Solutions



Thematic Session 6
Yokohama Youth Event 2019
"The Role and Potential of the Startup Ecosystem"



Business Matching Stage



Closing Panel

Thematic Session 5
Smart Technology for Efficient and Effective Infrastructure Planning and Service Delivery



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Background to the Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC)

We regard Smart City Development as sustainable city development. It should raise the quality of life of citizens by promoting well-balanced sustainable development and making use of diverse and innovative technologies created by public and private sector partnerships. Many discussions about Smart Cities have taken place on the international scene. Now is the time to move forward and take concrete actions based on those discussions.

The Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC) is an international conference that brings together representatives from Asian cities, national governments, international organizations, academic institutions, and private companies with the aim of establishing a knowledge hub for Smart Cities. At this conference, representatives from cities present their visions for growth as well as their current challenges and needs; private companies and academic institutions propose innovative solutions; international organizations offer programs to support efforts by cities and private companies; and various best practices from around the world are shared.

The 8th Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC)

Asia Smart City Week (October 8-11)

From October 8 to 11 2019, the 8th Asia Smart City Conference was organized under the theme of “Creating business opportunities through the marketplace: the role of a knowledge hub in promoting business matching.” The conference served as a place for key persons to gather and share practical information about smart city initiatives. It aimed at improving the function of marketplace and creating new business opportunities.

This year, the ASCC was organized as a part of a collaborative “Asia Smart City Week” (ASCW) that included the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) High Level Meeting, hosted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the Launch meeting of the G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance on Technology Governance (GSCA) hosted by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan and the World Economic Forum Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Japan. Through this collaboration, we sent a strong and effective message from, both domestically and internationally.

The event provided participants with opportunities for mutual understanding and networking through a variety of activities including presentations and exhibits from cities and businesses on confronting overseas urban issues, a “Business Matching Stage” that connected cities and businesses, six themed sessions on Smart City development, site visits for guests from abroad and more. The “Yokohama Declaration” was launched as a result of the 8th ASCC in the Closing Panel.

Features of the 8th ASCC

1. Dissemination towards achievement of global goals including the SDGs

- The conference included seminars which were great opportunities for developing a common understanding among participating cities, related organizations and companies.
- Through disseminating the outcome of the conference as the “Yokohama Declaration,” the ASCC contributed to the achievement of the SDGs.

2. Improving the presence of Yokohama as an information hub through cooperation with other international conferences and organizations (Promoting its role as a knowledge hub)

- A strong message was sent out from Yokohama, both domestically and internationally, about actions on Smart Cities through the joint “ASEAN Smart Cities Network High Level Meeting” hosted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and the “Launch Meeting of the G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance on Technology Governance” hosted by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan / World Economic Forum Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Japan.
- Continuing from the previous fiscal year, with the cooperation of the World Bank, the Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) and the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), the ASCC expanded its content by securing diverse speakers and inviting representatives from city governments.

3. Creating business opportunities for sustainable city development (Building the “Marketplace”)

- The ASCC held a business matching event over three days, from October 8 to 10, and throughout the conference, the ASCC created business opportunities related to Smart City planning by providing opportunities for networking between domestic companies and cities from overseas.



Reference The ASEAN Smart Cities Network High Level Meeting (ASCN) October 8 - 11

The ASEAN Smart Cities Network High Level Meeting (ASCN) was hosted by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan in cooperation with ASEAN. Inviting representatives of 10 countries and 26 cities in ASEAN (Director General, Deputy-Secretary level of ministries in charge of infrastructural development of each country), the meeting consisted of a plenary session, thematic sessions in which private sector and Japanese municipalities participated, a symposium, and business matching between the public and private sectors. The site visit tours were jointly organized by the ASCC.

Reference The Launch Meeting of the Global Smart Cities Alliance on Technology Governance (GSCA) October 9

The G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance (GSCA) was organized by the Cabinet Office and the World Economic Forum Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Japan. GSCA was adopted by the G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy in June 2019 in Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. This Alliance unites municipal, regional and national governments, private sector and residents around a shared set of core guiding principles for the implementation of smart city technologies.

The 8th ASCC at-a-Glance

[Dates] October 8 (Tue) through 11 (Fri), 2019	[Venue] InterContinental Yokohama Grand
● ASCC and ASCN jointly hosted infrastructure site visit tours on Oct. 11 (Fri)	[Overall Theme] Creating business opportunities through the marketplace - the role of a knowledge hub in promoting business matching -
● ASCC was held in collaboration with ASCN and GSCA as ASCW	[Number of Countries and Cities] 57 cities, 20 countries (ASCW)
[Organizer] City of Yokohama	[Number of Participants] Around 850 (ASCW)
[Co-organizers] World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)	
[Supporters] Cabinet Office, Government of Japan / Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan / Ministry of Finance, JAPAN / Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism / Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan / Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Yokohama / Yokohama City University / CITYNET	

ASCW Schedule

	October 8, 2019 (Tuesday)	October 9, 2019 (Wednesday)	October 10, 2019 (Thursday)	October 11, 2019 (Friday)
ASCW	Opening Reception		Reception	
ASCC	Business Matching Stage (Thematic Sessions [a-d], Exhibition Booth, Business Matching)	Business Matching Stage (Thematic Sessions [e,f], Exhibition Booth, Business Matching)	Thematic Sessions (six sessions [1-6]) Closing Business Matching Stage (Exhibition Booth, Business Matching)	Infrastructure Site Visit Tours (hosted by ASCC and ASCN)
ASCN	Opening Sectoral Workshops (six sessions)	Symposium Business Matching Session Business Exhibition Closing		
GSCA		Launch Meeting		

October 8 and October 9 Schedule

October 8

Time	Program		
	Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC) (ASCC Business Matching Stage)	ASCN	
9:30 - 10:15	Opening Ceremony for Asia Smart City Week (ASCW)		
10:30 - 10:45		ASEAN-Japan Smart Cities Network High Level Meeting (ASCN) Opening Session	
10:45 - 12:15	[Session-a] Transportation	Exhibition Booth, Business matching ASCN Sectoral Workshops ● Water Related Risk Reduction ● Smart Life (Healthcare, energy etc.)	
12:15 - 13:30	Networking Lunch		Networking Lunch
13:30 - 15:00	[Session-b] Disaster Management / Disaster Risk Reduction		● Urban Planning and Development ● Environment
15:00 - 16:00	[Session-c] Water and Wastewater Management		● Transportation ● Security and Safety
16:00 - 17:00	[Session-d] Smart Energy		
17:00 - 18:30	ASCW Reception ※ hosted by UR		

October 9

Time	Program		
	Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC) (ASCC Business Matching Stage)	ASCN-GSCA	
10:00 - 11:30		Exhibition Booth, Business matching ASCN Exhibition ● GSCA The Launch Meeting of the Global Smart Cities Alliance on Technology Governance ● ASCN Business Matching Session	
11:30 - 12:30	[Session-e] Waste		ASCN Symposium
12:30 - 13:30	Networking Lunch		
13:30 - 15:30			
16:00 - 17:00	[Session-f] Smart City Development		ASCN Closing Session

Opening Ceremony for ASCW

9:30–10:15, October 8

For the opening of Asia Smart City Week (ASCW), representatives from the organizers of the ASCC and the ASCN gave opening remarks. They emphasized that it is important for more cities to aim for transformation to smart cities to build sustainable societies and also to achieve the global goals on climate change and the SDGs. Furthermore, they expressed their expectation that the organic collaboration among the three meetings-ASCN, ASCC and GSCA under Asia Smart City Week-would promote smart city development in Asia by increasing opportunities to find and investigate practical solutions among stakeholders from Asian cities, private companies, international organizations, and so on.

[ASCN Organizer and the Representative of the Government of Japan]

Dr. Izumi Hiroto, Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan

[ASCC Organizer and the Representative of the Host City] **Ms. Hayashi Fumiko**, Mayor, City of Yokohama

[ASCN Organizer and the Representative of ASEAN]

Dr. Aladdin Rillo, Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community

[ASCC Co-organizer]

Mr. Michael Barrow, Director General, Private Sector Operations Department, Asian Development Bank

[ASCC Co-organizer] **Mr. Miyazaki Masato**, Special Representative in Japan, The World Bank



The ASCC Business Matching Stage

10:30–17:00, October 8 and 10:00–17:00, October 9 and 10

The Business Matching Stage was an event of the 8th ASCC. The Business Matching Stage consisted of thematic sessions, booth exhibition, and business matching.

Thematic Sessions

The Business Matching Stage held six thematic sessions on key urban issues, namely transportation, disaster management / disaster risk reduction, water and wastewater management, smart energy, waste, and smart city development. In total, thirty-one presentations were made on urban development challenges as well as on technologies and know-how for private sector problem-solving.



Session a Transportation



Session b Disaster Management / Disaster Risk Reduction



Session c Water and Wastewater Management



Session d Smart Energy



Session e Waste



Session f Smart City Development

[Speakers]

- Mr. Seng Vannak**, Director of Administration, Phnom Penh Capital City, Cambodia
- Ms. Marica Ratuki**, Principal Engineer, Strategic Planning Unit, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, Disaster Management and Meteorological Services, Fiji
- Mr. Marlo D. Ocleasa**, Head, City Planning and Development Office-Department, Mandaue City, the Philippines
- Mr. Datu Haji Safri Bin Haji Zainudin**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure and Port Development, Sarawak, Malaysia
- Mr. Tanaka Hideki**, Manager, Global Marketing Group, New Business Development Department, DX Business Division, JVCKENWOOD Corporation
- Mr. Yoshitani Hirofumi**, Director, Global Business Planning & Promotion Corporate Sales and Marketing Department II, Mobile Innovation Co., Ltd.

In many cities in Asia, an increase in traffic volume has led to problems such as traffic congestion, air pollution, and pedestrian safety.

The session shared countermeasures taken by cities against these problems: Phnom Penh (Cambodia) is improving sidewalks, bus lines, and traffic-signal control. Suva (Fiji) is making efforts to install a major bus station and parking facilities. Mandaue (the Philippines) banned slow-moving vehicles to improve road efficiency. In Kuching, junctions with traffic signals have been developed to connect cities around Kuching. Coordination with neighboring cities is needed for further expansion.

One of the policy challenges is that not many people use the current public transportation systems, and to deal

with this, the importance of awareness-raising was emphasized, alongside practical improvements.

Attempts to integrate flood mitigation and traffic volume control and zoning policies showed the importance of integrated transportation plans across sectors, and the need for integrated urban planning.

As solutions, the following technologies and services were shared: a traffic jam information system using dashcams linked to the cloud; loans to develop such drive recorders for service providers and insurance companies; a mobile innovations fleet management service which helps people understand driver behavior and contributes to safety; and proposal to improve business operations.



[Speakers]

- Ms. Kerry Megan Mara**, Special Administrator / City Councillor, Suva City Council, Fiji
- Hon. David F. Tumalak**, Office of Councilor, Cebu City Government, the Philippines
- Mr. Purushottam Khadka**, City Counselor, Lalitpur Metropolitan City, Nepal
- Ms. Reluya, Lakambini G.**, Mayor, Organization LGU-SAN FERNANDO, the Philippines
- Mr. Yokoyama Takayoshi**, Assistant Manager, Global Marketing Group, New Business Development Department, DX Business Division, JVCKENWOOD Corporation
- Mr. Miyazaki Ryo**, President, OYO International Corporation

In Asia, counties are facing the risk of natural disasters that are likely linked with climate change such as floods, tsunamis, and tropical cyclones.

The session focused on how cities are trying to strengthen capacity to cope with disaster events. Such efforts include a local conservation area in Cebu (the Philippines); a disaster management park, monitoring, public awareness-raising and training for citizens and community leaders, DRR education, and strengthening of

the early warning system in Lalitpur (Nepal); participation of local stakeholders in disaster risk management in San Fernando (the Philippines) such as a local monitoring system with consideration of inclusivity, community ID cards, and encouragement to develop disaster plans for families, workplaces, and schools. Suva (Fiji) emphasized the importance of communication with citizens; mutual accountability was also emphasized as an important element for effective planning.

The session highlighted that investment to DRR and smart-city continuity plans can mitigate the damage caused by disasters. Solutions that were presented included digital radio systems, as they are cheaper, more

reliable, and require less energy than cellular phones as a communication tool for evacuation, as well as ICT that supports the recovery process and seismic retrofitting measures.



[Speakers]

- Mr. Nor Fazilah Mohd Razali**, Senior Vice President, Technology and Innovation, Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA), Malaysia
- Mr. Toyohara Hisashi**, Manager, Global Sales Dept Gr.1 sect, Sales & Marketing Dept. Fluid Division, ShinMaywa Industries, Ltd.
- Mr. Tobe Tatsuya**, Assistant Manager, Business Planning & Promotion Department, Corporate Planning Headquarters, Nihon Suido Consultants. Co., Ltd.
- Dr. Pham Ngoc Bao**, Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Ensuring a safe drinking water supply and appropriate wastewater treatment are common challenges in many Asian countries.

In this session, Johor Bahru (Malaysia) shared their experience of applying smart solutions, such as an integrated urban water management approach, wastewater recycling and reuse, rainwater harvesting, and introduction of water-efficient appliances. The session also introduced a decentralized sanitation approach that is regarded as a promising option to solve these challenges in selected countries in ASEAN, such as the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

Some examples of solutions were introduced, including monitoring and inspection technologies, optimized management using AI and digital twin technology in a real-time flood forecasting system, as well as smart man-holes, smart sewage pumps and blowers / aerators with high energy efficiency.



[Speakers]

- Mr. Truong Quang Trung**, Chief of the Industrial Promotion, Technical and Energy Consultation Department, Da Nang Industry and Trade Promotion Center, Da Nang, Vietnam
 - Mr. Wakisaka Masaomi**, Director, Smart Infrastructure Business Promotion Office, MACNICA, Inc.
- [Presentation on Waste Management]
- Mr. Najiran Syamsuddin**, Head of Department of Economic and Cooperation, City Government of Makassar, Indonesia

For developing Asian cities, ensuring safe and secure energy is a critical issue, and various countermeasures have been taken, including smart energy management,

and renewable energy promotion.

In this session, Da Nang (Vietnam) shared their energy-related targets. They aim to implement energy sav-

ings of between 5-7% by 2020 and savings of 8-10% by 2030 through renewable and green energy, by promoting industrial energy transition and LED installation to save energy in buildings and other measures. Makassar (Indonesia) also shared that waste-to-energy (WtE) was a promising option to address both waste and energy issues and they have already completed an environmental impact assessment of WtE. The next step for the city is to seek out prospective investors who will work on WtE.

Energy-saving solutions using the world's most advanced LED technology were then climate-controlled

work well even in the case of large, climate-controlled facilities where there is less LED adoption. AI/IoT-based energy predictive control was also presented as a solution.



Session e Waste 11:30-12:30, October 9

[Speakers]

- Mr. Faishal Hasboon**, Health Officer, Barisal City Corporation, Bangladesh
- Mr. Yugi Sukriana**, Public Policy Team, City of Bandung, Indonesia
- Ms. Araceli G. Barlam**, Officer In Charge, Local Government Unit of Mandaue City, the Philippines
- Mr. Ari Suryono**, Head of Cooperation Division, Sidoarjo Investment and One-stop Integrated License Service, Government of Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia
- Mr. Ilangange Dharmawardhana**, Chief Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo Municipal Council, Sri Lanka
- Mr. Takahashi Gen**, General Manager, Business Development, Overseas Administration Department, JFE Engineering Corporation
- Mr. Okada Motoyuki**, President and CEO, Finetech Co., Ltd.

Waste management challenges are common among many Asian cities and adequate waste management is very important to keep cities clean and citizens in good health.

This session identified the need for effective transportation as a challenge in Colombo (Sri Lanka) and Barisal (Bangladesh). In Mandaue (the Philippines), a high volume of biodegradable waste resulted in high transportation costs. Hazardous waste is also an issue and needs proper treatment in the city. Bandung (Indonesia) shared their recycling activities. The session highlighted that insufficient space for landfill sites is a common challenge in several

cities. Sidoarjo (Indonesia) showed that waste-to-energy (WtE) is a promising option for reducing waste volume and encouraging better resource utilization. Awareness raising and involvement of residents in waste management especially in recycling was pointed out as an important element to improve waste management in all cities.

A waste separation system that handles plastic and organic waste and WtE technology were introduced as solutions. Waste characteristics as well as the legal, social, and economic environment were indicated as important elements to be considered in introducing WtE technology.



Session f Smart City Development 16:00-17:00, October 9

[Speakers]

- Mr. Najiran Syamsuddin**, Department head, Department of Economic and Cooperation, Government of Makassar, Indonesia
- Ms. Tserendulam Shagdarsuren**, Director, Healthy City Network of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
- Mr. LE Son Phong**, Vice Director, Department of Information and Communication, Da Nang City, Vietnam
- Mr. Nakamura Kimihiro**, Chief Consultant, Electrical Engineer IoT Consulting Section, Nikken Sekkei LTD
- Dr. Fujimoto Taro**, Business Creation Division, Fujitsu Ltd. / Leader of Smart Cities Infrastructure Study Group, JSCA
- Dr. Nagata Kentaro**, Senior Manager, Energy Business Development Office, DeNA., Ltd

Along with advances in ICT technologies, the needs of smart city development are increasing and we can see examples of improvements in urban services.

In this session, speakers shared examples of smart city development, especially applications of new technologies such as ICT and AI, Makassar (Indonesia) showed how they collect and share data with people through ICT and the use of a security system with CCTV. In response to the widespread use of the Internet and smartphones, some Asian cities are providing improved services, such as an e-governance policy in Ulaanbaatar

(Mongolia), and e-government application and one-stop service using ICT in Da Nang (Vietnam). On the other hand, the session also pointed to the development of ICT infrastructure, cyber-security measures, and improvements to data systems as challenges in promoting smart city development.

Solutions shared in the session included IoT application in business offices-developing smartphone-based services inside the building in collaboration with facility equipment manufacturers; ISO standards for sustainable urban development; and AI applications to mitigate traffic congestion.



Exhibition Booth and Business Matching

The Business Matching Stage featured an exhibition by 11 companies. It also provided business matching opportunities for Asian cities in emerging countries, international organizations, and Japanese companies to promote the realization of sustainable urban development. A specialized app was used to facilitate matching. During the three days of the ASCC, about 60 exploratory matches were made.

[Exhibitors:companies (alphabetical order) and others]

Finetech Co., Ltd. / Japan Smart Community Alliance (JSCA) / JFE Engineering Corporation / JVCKENWOOD Corporation / MACNICA, Inc. / Mobile Innovation Co., Ltd. / NEC Corporation / OYO International Corporation / ShinMaywa Industries, Ltd. / TAKENAKA CORPORATION / Japanese Public Organizations



October 10 Schedule ASCC Main Sessions

October 10

Time	Program
	Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC)
9:30-9:45	Introduction
9:45-10:00	Short Break
10:00-12:00	[Session1] Meet up with Smart Urban Solutions ①Waste ②Water and Wastewater Management ③Smart Energy ④Transportation ⑤Smart City Development ⑥Disaster Management / Disaster Risk Reduction
	[Session2] Disruptive Technology and City Development ※hosted by TDLC
	[Session3] SDGs Business Seminar ~Incorporating SDGs/Environmental Management into the Mainstream of Corporate Activities~
12:00-13:15	Networking Lunch
13:15-15:15	[Session4] Role of Knowledge Hub for Smart Urban Solution
	[Session5] Smart Technology for Efficient and Effective Infrastructure Planning and Service Delivery ※hosted by Asian Development Bank
	[Session6] Yokohama Youth Event 2019 ~The role and potential of the startup ecosystem~ ※hosted by Yokohama City University
15:15-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-17:00	Closing Panel (Plenary) Part1 [Report from each session] Part2 [Panel discussion] Report from the Yokohama Youth Event 2019 (Session 6) Announcement of the Yokohama Declaration
17:30-19:00	ASCW Reception

ASCC Business Matching Stage
Exhibition Booth and
Business matching

Introduction to ASCC

The International Affairs Bureau of the City of Yokohama, as organizer of the event, outlined the objectives and expected impacts of the 8th ASCC as follows:

- 1) **Creation of a marketplace to concentrate information and people who work in urban development overseas; visions for urban development and growth; proposals of innovative solutions from the private sector and academics; sharing of policies by international organizations that provide financial support to public-private partnerships; and exchange of various best practices from around the world**
- 2) **Strengthening of knowledge hubs aimed at solving urban challenges**
- 3) **Creation of new businesses and solutions**

Thematic Sessions

Session 1 Meet up with Smart Urban Solutions

[Group Discussion Moderators]

1. Waste: **Ms. Mary Jane Ortega**, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
2. Water and Wastewater Management: **Mr. Sanjay Joshi**, Principal Urban Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank
3. Smart Energy: **Mr. Uchida Togo**, Director, ICLEI Japan
4. Transportation: **Mr. Kaji Yoshimitsu**, Councillor for Kamakura City and Advisor for Plantec Consulting
5. Smart City Development: **Dr. Alfonso Vegara**, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
6. Disaster Management / Disaster Risk Reduction: **Mr. Hirata Kendra**, Director of Programs, CITYNET Yokohama Project Office

A world café style discussion (interactive group discussion) on information exchange between Asian cities and the private sector on six specific urban issues: waste, water and wastewater management, smart energy, transportation, disaster management / disaster risk reduction, and smart city development to match city needs with the best solutions. The group discussion was facilitated by experts on urban challenges in Asia and smart city development, and the facilitators shared a summary of each group discussion at the end of the session.



The session participants pointed out that there are technologies and solutions for urban challenges, though cost is a remaining issue. They also emphasized that business environment should be created through public-private partnership. Participants also acknowledged that the ASCC was recognized by participants as a good platform for cities and the private sector to interact and continue their communication. It was recommended that participants from cities who need solutions should bring relevant data to the ASCC to facilitate needs-solution matching. In conclusion, participants expressed the expectation that more market place opportunities for smart city development should be created for knowledge sharing and finding solutions.



Key Points

1 Waste

- There are many issues surrounding municipal waste management, but solutions do exist.
- What is important in municipal waste management is education at school, at home, and in the community. Utilizing ICT helps communication and increases the knowledge among people on related issues.
- Waste-to-energy is still an expensive option but is a more climate-friendly solution. An increasing number of local governments can afford the technology with national government support.

2 Water and Wastewater Management

- There is often too much water and not enough solutions to water issues. Most of the cities face high-intensity rainfalls, resulting in many incidents of flooding. How to cope with these incidents is a major challenge for many Asian cities. Some of the solutions that were shared include utilizing open spaces for water buffer zones and storage and creating water passages.
- Water quality is another issue – not only water pollution caused by absence or poor sewerage system, but also saltwater intrusion due to intensified sea level rise. The discussion emphasized the importance of community participation and awareness.
- Water management needs a holistic approach. Technologies are available but cost can be a challenge.

3 Smart Energy

- Investment costs for smart energy systems can be high. This challenge can be addressed by using models. For example, some cities changed their street lighting to LED, and this type of action can be replicated in other cities.
- To create a good business model, infrastructure development utilizing ICT and partnership with private sector are essential.
- Local governments can introduce policies to create a better market environment for renewable energy applications such as through tax reductions. Participants expressed their hope for a potential expansion of the market for smart energy including renewable energy.

4 Transportation

- Traffic congestion is a common challenge in many Asian cities, and development of public transportation/mass transit services is one of the key solutions to this problem. Improvement of sidewalks should be also considered from a traffic safety perspective.
- Technical solutions exist, but there are challenges such as financial constraints and adjustment of technologies to local conditions. Cities in island countries need different planning and solutions.
- Transportation policy is closely linked with energy and climate challenges. It is important to incorporate concerns about energy and climate change in transportation policies.

5 Smart City Development

- Leadership, good governance, and consideration of the relationship between technology and community are some elements that need to be considered in smart city development.
- City size and local sensibilities are factors to consider when applying policies and technology.
- Creativity and capacity of the business sector are important drivers for smart city development, and it is important to create an enabling environment for businesses such as an appropriate public-private partnership framework.

6 Disaster Management / Disaster Risk Reduction

- A city cannot really be smart unless it is resilient. Disaster management needs a holistic approach and therefore cross-department coordination at the local government level is very important.
- For effective disaster management and disaster risk reduction, it is very important not only for those making decisions and policies, but also for local stakeholders to understand disaster issues in a local context, as well as understanding the local needs and capacity in relation to these issues. In this regard, it is critical to have capacity development to increase people's understanding and knowledge at all levels.
- The Finance sector is also a key player in disaster management / disaster risk reduction. External support should be sought such as from the World Bank and ADB, and ways should be explored on how to mobilize local government budgets and resources.

Session 2 Disruptive Technology and City Development

Organizer: World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)

[Moderator]

Mr. Victor Mulas, Senior Program Officer, World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)

[Speakers]

Mr. Fujimoto Kazufumi, Director, Planning, Planning & Coordination Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau, Fukuoka City Government

Dr. Tanabe Shigenori, Ph.D., Director, New Business Promotion Division, Kobe City Government

Ms. Murakami Emiko, Director of Business Promotion, Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society, City of Kitakyushu

Mr. Adachi Kosuke, Director for Policy Division, Policy Bureau, City of Yokohama

Mr. Eguchi Yoto, Director for 3R Promotion Division, Resources and Waste Recycling Bureau, City of Yokohama

Technological development and diffusion have accelerated at a speed we have never before experienced and this has led to changes in people's behavior such as patterns in production and consumption of goods and services. This session discussed the possibilities and challenges of implementing disruptive technologies in city development. Special attention was paid to public-private partnership initiatives to deploy these disruptive technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI).



Key Points

- Fukuoka City shared its experience in increasing the efficiency and quality of urban services with technologies such as AI and IoT, in close collaboration with the private sector. These efforts cover various areas such as medicine, daycare, transportation, and waste management.
- Kobe City is working very closely with start-ups to build a start-up ecosystem. International start-ups are brought into Japan and their technology is tested to work in the city.
- Yokohama City is working on the whole ecosystem with civil society and with the private sector. They are collaborating with cities both in and outside of Japan through international technical cooperation on smart city development based on public-private partnership.
- Kitakyushu City has been promoting hydrogen energy applications in collaboration with a private company and developing smart energy demonstration projects with the involvement of the private sector and citizens.
- A big challenge when introducing disruptive technologies is internal coordination in local governments. Communication with citizens is also important when introducing new technologies. Human capacity development in local government is also critical to introduce and adapt new technologies.
- As the cases shared in the session show, disruptive technologies are expected to make city services better and more efficient in areas such as transportation, water and wastewater treatment, as well as in health areas considering Japan's low birth rate and super-aging society. A platform of standardized technologies will be useful to exchange data and information among different local governments.
- These experiences of representative cities should be shared so that other cities can apply and utilize disruptive technologies in more flexible ways.

Session 3 SDGs Business Seminar –Incorporating SDGs/Environmental Management into the Mainstream of Corporate Activities–

[Speakers]

Mr. Ikehara Yosuke, Climate and Energy Project Leader Conservation Division, WWF Japan

Ms. Noyama Kazumi, Store Manager, IKEA Kohoku, IKEA Japan

Mr. Uehara Hideo, SME Support Department General Manager / Support Division Director, The Johnan Shinkin Bank

Mr. Okuno Shuhei, Deputy Director-General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama

This session introduced leading cases of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation and environmental management by private companies and others, and stressed the importance of mainstreaming these areas in business.



Key Points

- Climate change is now the greatest threat to the world and also to the sustainability of business operations. Business should pay close attention to climate risk in the long-term. To mitigate climate risk to businesses, a long-term perspective and a backcasting way of thinking should be incorporated into business planning and practices. Renewable energy is an important element that also needs to be considered.
- The private sector should recognize social and economic challenges and consider how to address them in their businesses. ESG investment is now expanding, and this means that more investors are making decisions based on known, non-financial information. Such information includes environmental information such as GHG reduction targets, lifecycle management, and introduction of renewable energy.
- Companies now look at the entire supply chain from upstream to downstream when they consider sustainability in their businesses.
- Both the goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs should be considered in business activities for a sustainable society.
- Through their products and services, companies can contribute to people's health, and increase their quality of life, as well as take up global sustainable challenges such as climate change and resource circulation which can expand their business.
- Financing for local sustainability is expanding. The session introduced a case of loans for renewable energy and solar sharing based on a vision to protect the community and contribute to the well-being of local people.
- The City of Yokohama is working on various initiatives in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, to contribute to achieving the global goals of the SDGs as well as setting "zero carbon" as a goal towards decarbonization.



[Moderator]

Dr. Alfonso Vegara, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center

[Speakers]

Ms. Lena Ng, Chief Investment Officer, AMATA CORPORATION PCL.

Mr. Victor Mulas, Senior Program Officer, World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)

Mr. Hirayama Yuta, Project Specialist, IoT, Robotics and Smart City, World Economic Forum, Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Japan

Mr. Pracha Asawateera, Vice President, Digital Economy Promotion Agency (DEPA) Southern, Thailand

Ms. Daniela Schmidt, Urban Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank

Mr. Hashimoto Toru, Executive Director for Development Cooperation Department, International Affairs Bureau, City of Yokohama

The concept of planetary boundaries has been widely shared among cities, spurred on by the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. There is also the growing expectation that smart cities are places to create concrete solutions. On the other hand, it is time for us to revisit the vision and role of the smart city. This session discussed the role of knowledge hubs through the panel discussion, aiming to solve various urban problems and support sustainable city development.



Key Points

- The role of the medium-sized city is also becoming more and more important.
- Cities are concerned with livability, safety, and security, and sustainable urban development needs leadership, vision and an environment-friendly concept. Zero carbon cities can contribute to enhancing people's quality of life.
- Technologies can solve urban problems and enhance people's quality of life, but smart city development should be human-centric. We should keep this in mind when tackling urban problems. Artificial intelligence (AI) can solve social problems, but what we really need is human-intelligence.
- AMATA in Thailand runs smart city programs in Chonburi, Thailand in collaboration with the City of Yokohama and the YUSA (YOKOHAMA URBAN SOLUTION ALLIANCE). Through such cooperation, human networking and partnership, as well as smart city projects have been expanding.
- The DEPA tries to develop a smart city model and a platform for data collection under the national smart city policy of Thailand and the smart city project in Phuket.
- International organizations shared their programs to promote smart city development. TDLC is acting as a knowledge broker and fosters expert-and-city and city-to-city knowledge exchange. The ADB approach aims to provide a new model bridging the solution gaps to incentivize energy efficiency which is linked with many other sectors and therefore is a key component for smart cities.
- The Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Japan, together with the World Economic Forum, is exploring the possibilities of smart city development. It created the G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance to connect the public sector with the private sector to address this issue.
- The City of Yokohama transfers its knowledge of smart city development internationally through the Y-PORT project.
- For further promotion of smart city development, the role of "knowledge hub" is becoming more important, using the function of sharing knowledge and experiences, and creating and bringing innovative solutions on the ground (actual project planning and implementation). Collaboration with governments, the private sector, and international organizations is also an important factor in promotion of smart city development.

Organizer: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

[Moderator]

Ms. Jie Bai, Urban Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank

[Speakers]

Ms. Reijeli Taylor, Manager, Strategic Planning, Change Management & Special Projects, iTakuei Land Trust Board (TLTB), Fiji

Dr. Wanglin Yan, Professor, Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University

Mr. Sanjay Joshi, Principal Urban Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank

Mr. Tsutsui Yuji, Director, City Planning Survey and Information Office, City Planning Division, City Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan

Mr. Kaji Yoshimitsu, Councillor for Kamakura City and Advisor for Plantec Consulting

Urbanization has provided most cities with opportunities for growth and innovation. However, many cities face challenges constraining their capacity to deliver services and limiting the realization of a more sustainable and livable future. This session discussed relevant, practical, and innovative technological solutions for cities to facilitate efficient and effective infrastructure planning and service delivery, therefore improving the quality of life and livability for residents.



Key Points

- Smart technologies can improve the quality of administrative service and make people's lives better. This is proven by Fiji's case whereby digitalization of the manual land leasing system enhanced the efficiency of governance, blockchain technologies increased the transparency of the land management system, and these technologies made people's lives more convenient by shortening the processing time. Furthermore, Kamakura City outlined a case whereby smart technology applications in the tourism industry promoted collaboration between different local stakeholders.
- To promote smart city development, it is important for the national government to have a clear direction. There also needs to be appropriate central financial support as shown by the case of India presented in the session.
- As emphasized by Japan's Society 5.0 Initiative, a blueprint that aims to create a super-smart society, smart city development should not be technology-oriented. Instead, it should be human-centered, aiming for the happiness of people living in the city.
- In terms of enabling factors for localizing pathways to create a smart city, speakers pointed out the following key factors:
 - Visions or policy direction of the national government
 - Policy or project anchoring investment (e.g. development of economic zone/economic corridor)
 - Multi-sectoral approach, leadership, and community involvement as well as public-private partnership
 - Taxation design to capture profits from digital and technological developments
 - Backcasting approach to develop a future vision and roadmap to achieve it.



Organizer: Yokohama City University

[Moderator]
Mr. Hirata Kendra, Director of Programs, CITYNET Yokohama Project Office

[Keynote Speaker]
Dr. Pitchaya Sirivunnabood, Capacity Building and Training Economist, Asian Development Bank Institute

[Commentators]
Dr. Shreyas P. Bharule, Research Associate, Asian Development Bank Institute

Dr. Pitchaya Sirivunnabood, Capacity Building and Training Economist, Asian Development Bank Institute

Ms. Furukawa Haruka, CEO of SLUSH Tokyo

Mr. Saito Nobuaki, Deputy Director of New Industry Creation Division, Economic Affairs Bureau, City of Yokohama

This session focused on “the potential of the start-up ecosystem” for the purpose of developing the next generation of young leaders in Yokohama, and consisted of presentations from students of Yokohama City University, followed by an open discussion and a keynote speech from guest experts. Key points of the session were shared at the Closing Panel session.



Key Points

- The role of government is critical in the formation of the start-up ecosystem. For example, a private incubation center called “NeoBay” in Shanghai makes good use of competent personnel and knowledge spillover from the university as well as more efficient administrative services from the local government. The City of Yokohama is also making tireless efforts on building a start-up ecosystem.
- The process of how to implement new technology or services in the market makes a big difference in start-ups. In Japan, regulations are often a barrier for start-ups to get involved in the market. On the other hand, in China, competition and application come first and regulations come after. It is important that local governments set regulations in consideration of the local context.
- Close communication between government officials and start-ups is necessary to adopt new technologies and services.
- Low entrepreneurial spirit is a big problem in Japan. Creating an open community is very important to continuously produce start-ups. However, simply hosting a domestic gathering is not enough; global connections are vital. It is important to create more hubs through which the next generation can raise its awareness. Having those strong connections among public, private and universities will push up the start-up ecosystem and their successful precedents are expected to be shared within Asian region.
- The youth in the next generation are encouraged to work at international organizations and global businesses. For better career development internationally, the following elements were pointed out: development of a human network, self-motivation, multicultural understanding, and maintenance of a sound body and mind.

Closing Panel

Through the discussions that took place at ASCC and ASCW as a whole, experts in the field of sustainable smart city development were able to share insights on the role of Smart Cities in tackling global issues and their potential for the future. These discussions contributed to the creation of a “marketplace” where information

can be shared, and facilitated dialogue on smart city development efforts and the future of the Asia Smart City Conference. This session also included the report from the Youth Session (session 6) and the announcement of the Yokohama Declaration that summarized the discussions at the 8th ASCC.

[Part 1] Report from the session moderators

- [Moderator]**
Dr. Bindu Nath Lohani, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
- [Speakers]**
Ms. Mary Jane Ortega, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
Mr. Victor Mulas, Senior Program Officer, World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)
Mr. Okuno Shuhei, Deputy Director-General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama
Dr. Alfonso Vegara, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
Ms. Jie Bai, Urban Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank

The moderators of sessions 1-5 shared what was discussed in each session.

See the summary of each session for session key points.

[Part 2] Reflections

- [Moderator]**
Dr. Bindu Nath Lohani, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
- [Speakers]**
Mr. Akaishi Koichi, Vice-Minister for Innovation Policy, Cabinet Secretariat
Ms. Mary Jane Ortega, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
Dr. Alfonso Vegara, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center
Mr. Nobutoki Masato, Executive Advisor, Smart City Institute Japan
Mr. Pracha Asawateera, Vice President, Digital Economy Promotion Agency (DEPA) Southern, Thailand
Mr. Victor Mulas, Senior Program Officer, World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)
Mr. Chul Ju Kim, Deputy Dean (Capacity Building and Training and Special Activities), Asian Development Bank Institute

This session covered the overall findings of the discussions that took place throughout ASCC and ASCW from four key speakers as follows.

The discussions that took place during the ASCW

Vice-Minister for Innovation Policy, Cabinet Secretariat
Mr. Akaishi Koichi



- There are two important things related to smart city development-human-centric society, and an open smart city social platform where city management social services are provided.
- There will always be a lot of issues when jumping into the digital side, so it is important to first understand the human side. It could be useful to make AI guiding principles, including privacy, fairness, and respect. A common city management platform could provide a space for sharing solutions due to the fact that many cities face common challenges.
- There are many commonalities in smart city related issues, so an open smart city platform that provides success stories of solutions and guidelines would be useful. The interoperability platform could also be one way to pursue a solution.

Executive Advisor, Smart City Institute Japan
Mr. Nobutoki Masato



- Collaboration between citizens, businesses, and the public sector (local government) is very important in smart city development.
- The Yokohama SDGs Design Center is a platform for matching needs and seeds on urban issues facing different actors (e.g. citizens, businesses, and local governments), then creating innovative ideas through discussion, and promoting and putting the ideas into practice.
- The triangular collaboration between local government, private sectors and citizens is critical in urban planning and also in implementation of the SDGs at the local level (i.e. SDGs localization).



Vice President of Digital Economy Promotion Agency, (DEPA), Southern, Thailand

Mr. Pracha Asawateera



- Smart Cities used to compete against each other, but they are now learning and collaborating with each other to achieve the common goal of “creating sustainable cities.” Co-creation is a key word in urban development.
- When pursuing smart city development, it is important that each city understands the challenges that it faces based on data, and to create a vision of city development.
- Knowledge platforms are useful for cities to learn what other cities are doing. These platforms can provide not only information on technologies but also information related to finance by governments and the private sector.

Deputy Dean (Capacity Building and Training and Special Activities), Asian Development Bank Institute

Mr. Chul Ju Kim



- Urban challenges include the infrastructure deficit, environment and sustainability, climate change and disaster risk, and governance and institutional challenges. At the same time, urbanization also opens the way for transformative opportunities.
- ADBI supports smart city development not only on technology but human resources, governance, and institutional capacity development.
- Going forward, there are three points to consider: 1) development of the market place is needed, especially around data gathering; 2) knowledge hubs could play a pivotal role, including bringing local knowledge and participation into the smart city; 3) new businesses and solutions are called for to capitalize on local trends and spillover effects.

Comments from Cities

Mayor of Mandaue City

Mr. Jonas C. Cortes



- It is very useful to gain knowledge on solutions to urban issues through communication at the ASCC. For smart and sustainable city development, citizen participation is critical. However, asking citizens to participate is not enough. It is more important to engage them in action. Unity in diversity is a key to better urban management.

Chairman of Advisors to Governor of Bangkok, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

Dr. Vallop Suwandee



- The Thai government is pressing cities to conduct research on the utilization and implementation of smart cities, and it is important that suppliers of technology should work with local universities to get a good background in the research. It was highlighted that integrating the notion of PPP into local governments should involve further collaboration.

Overall key takeaways of the 8th ASCC from Dr. Lohani.

- Global trends or global agreements and goals should be well considered in smart city development, such as the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the New Urban Agenda.
- It is important to consider the interlinkages between different sectors and to then take an integrated approach. Consideration of the local context of each city and the active participation of private sector are key points in localizing the SDGs.
- Cities are critical players in achieving the goal of the Paris Agreement on climate change, and more cities should aim to become decarbonized and achieve carbon neutrality towards net zero emissions.
- Managing cities is becoming complex, and society can change at unprecedented speed with disruptive technology. Lifecycle analysis of smart technologies could be applied in all aspects of urban city services and action plans.
- Moving towards a circular economy is necessary to catch up with the speed of urban development with all

its constraints / barriers such as lack of resources or commitment.

- The role of the private sector will become more crucial in cities, and therefore cities need to prepare a policy environment for the private sector such through a public-private partnership framework, long-term guarantees, and PPP modality, as well as funding systems such as municipal bonds as new financial instruments.
- It must not be forgotten that the objective of city management is to improve the quality of life of residents.
- Engagement of the younger generation in smart city development is also important.
- The knowledge hub and knowledge platform play a critical role in promotion of smart cities, and in providing showcases. City-to-city cooperation could be extended to international cooperation.
- Y-PORT is expected to serve as a knowledge broker by further facilitating networks and identifying the right solutions to urban problems.



The Report from the Youth Session [Session 6]

Three students of Yokohama City University shared the key takeaways from the session 6.

(See the summary of Session 6 for key points.)



8th Asia Smart City Conference Yokohama Declaration

• Announcement of the Yokohama Declaration

The 8th Asia Smart City Conference “Yokohama Declaration” was announced as an output from the City of Yokohama.

For the past eight years, the Asia Smart City Conference (ASCC) has continuously set a goal to enhance city-to-city collaboration and promote partnership among cities and related international institutions to achieve smart and sustainable urban growth in Asia.

This year, the ASCC was held in an expanded format as a part of Asia Smart City Week to attract a wider audience interested in smart cities to an open forum. It consisted of three simultaneous events: the ASEAN-Japan Smart Cities Network High Level Meeting, hosted by Japan’s Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism; the launch meeting of the Global Smart Cities Alliance on Technology Governance, hosted by the World Economic Forum Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Global Network and the Government of Japan; and the ASCC.

The 2019 Conference focused on “Creating business opportunities through the market place: the Role of a knowledge hub in promoting business matching.” We discussed the impact of new exponential technologies on cities, as well as essential topics ranged from water, waste, transport, energy efficiency, resilience, and smart city development that involves people at all levels.

In specialized sessions during the Conference organized by the Asia Development Bank (ADB) and the Asia Development Bank Institute (ADBI), the Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) of the World Bank, and the City of Yokohama, the discussions highlighted on integrated urban development, shared knowledge on innovative technologies, and explored future directions. These conversations encouraged participants to recognize the importance of forward-looking beyond national borders to learn from each other. The following ideas emerged from the Conference:

1. Participants reaffirmed the commitment to international targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda under HABITAT III, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement under Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC. As the international community accelerates towards realizing sustainable growth, we see cities working together to achieve the ambitious goal of carbon neutrality. With a pronounced rise in urban populations worldwide, cities are playing increasingly important roles in directly supporting the lives of citizens. Cities should proactively engage citizens by enabling platforms for participatory planning alongside with the public-private collaboration for innovative solutions that enable inclusiveness and an improved quality of life for Livable Cities. We should also consider cities as a laboratory or “Urban Lab” to identify the changing dynamics of the cities and needs of their citizens.

2. Smart cities in Asia, especially those in emerging economies, still face fundamental urban challenges in providing clean water, disposing of waste water and solid waste, supplying stable energy, and developing effective transport systems. The importance of high-quality infrastructure to address these issues deserves increased recognition. In addition, cross-cutting issues such as technology governance and technological innovation e.g., artificial intelligence (AI), industrial revolution 4.0 and 5.0, the internet of things (IoT), robotics, block chain etc., as well as co-creating effective and innovative urban solutions should be discussed to determine their impacts on city development.

3. City management expertise has been treated as tacit knowledge, as each city has substantively different sets of geopolitical parameters. The Conference emphasized that growing ICT capacity makes “open” and “big” data more available to cities and the private sector, and at the same time managing cities will become even more complex due to ICT development, and new smart technologies will reveal a potential to become a service business. These trends provide opportunities to establish business modalities such as CMaaS (City Management as a Service). This approach makes elements of expertise in city management transferrable.

4. The Conference recognized the power and potential of the private sector in achieving development goals to co-create sustainable cities and circular economy. In emerging economies, the private sector has started to take leading roles in area-wide urban development and introduction of innovative smart urban solutions. City leaders as well as relevant international institutions should provide facilitative platforms to engage citizens through this new movement.

5. The importance of knowledge hubs such as the Y-PORT Center and other venues for mutual learning were discussed. We will continue to strengthen peer-to-peer learning through digital platforms such as the Asia Smart City Alliance (ASCA), pursue further city collaboration among our development partners, and utilize these opportunities as ideal venues to exchange ideas, experiences, and innovations and make them available to concerned parties

We will report the content of this Yokohama Declaration to the 7th Asia Pacific Urban Forum (APUF7), to be convened in Penang, Malaysia between on 15-17 October 2019, and to other relevant international conferences.

Networking Event and Infrastructure Site Visit Tours

Networking Event

Networking lunches and evening receptions were held to facilitate exchanges among participants during ASCW.



Infrastructure Site Visit Tours October 11 a.m.

ASCC and ASCN jointly organized three parallel Infrastructure Site Visit Tours on October 11. (total 56 participants)

Tour A

Food recycling / biogas generation plant

(City of Yokohama : J Bio Food Recycle Co., Ltd.)

At "J Bio FOOD RECYCLE," biogas is generated from food waste through active microorganisms (methane fermentation) from which electricity is generated and supplied.



Tour B

Sustainable Residential Development

(City of Yokohama : Kohoku New Town)

"Kohoku New Town" in the City of Yokohama is an area showcasing a sustainable residential development by applying the concept of the "Green Matrix" which preserves the original nature (green) while maintaining an active economy and rich culture in a commercial area.



Tour C

Open Innovated R&D Hub

(City of Kawasaki : Tonomachi King Skyfront)

"KING SKYFRONT" in City of Kawasaki is an open innovation hub that creates new industry from the world's highest standard R&D. It is one of the most advanced R&D zones for life science and environment fields, and is expected to grow globally.



Appendix

Reference 1 Participating cities & organizations

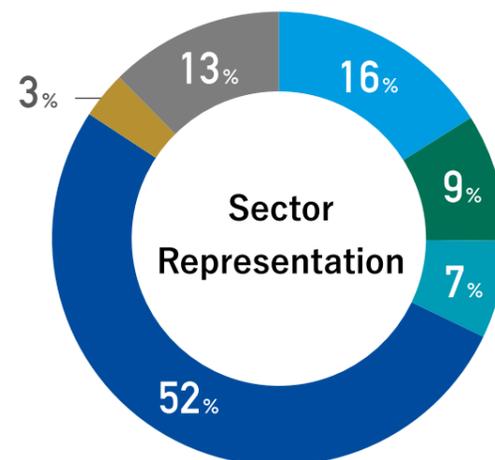
57 cities,
20 countries
(ASCW)

[Overseas / alphabetical order]

Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei), Bandung (Indonesia), Bangkok (Thailand), Banyuwangi (Indonesia), Barisal (Bangladesh), Barcelona (Spain), Battambang (Cambodia), Cagayan de Oro City (Philippines), Cebu City (Philippines), Chonburi (Thailand), Colombo Municipal Council (Sri Lanka), Da Nang (Vietnam), Davao City (Philippines), DKI Jakarta (Indonesia), Johor Bahru (Malaysia), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Kuching (Malaysia), Lalitpur Metropolitan City (Nepal), Luang Prabang (Laos), Makassar City (Indonesia), Mandalay (Myanmar), Mandaue City (Philippines), Nay Pyi Taw (Myanmar), Palmerston North (New Zealand), Phnom Penh City (Cambodia), Phuket (Thailand), San Fernando City (Philippines), Sarawak (Malaysia), Siem Reap (Cambodia), Sidoarjo Regency (Indonesia), Suva City (Fiji), Toronto (Canada), Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), Vientiane (Laos), Yangon (Myanmar)

[Japan / alphabetical order]

Aizuwakamatsu City, Fujieda City, Fukuoka City, Hiroshima Prefecture, Kakogawa City, Kamakura City, Kashiwa City, Kawasaki City, Kitakyushu City, Kobe City, Maizuru City, Masuda City, Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture, Saitama City, Sapporo City, Takamatsu City, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Toyota City, Tsukuba City, Utsunomiya City, Yokohama City



■ Overseas City and National-level organization
 ■ Japanese City and Government
■ International Organization
 ■ Company
 ■ Academic
 ■ Others

Reference 2 ASCC List of Speakers honorifics omitted

October 8 / ASCW Opening

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Remarks from ASCN organizer, representative of the Japanese government	Izumi Hiroto		Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan
Remarks from ASCC organizer, representative of the host city	Hayashi Fumiko	City of Yokohama	Mayor
Remarks from ASCN organizer, representative of ASEAN	Aladdin Rillo	ASEAN	Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community
Remarks from ASCC co-organizer	Michael Barrow	Asian Development Bank	Director General, Private Sector Operations Department
Remarks from ASCC co-organizer	Miyazaki Masato	The World Bank	Special Representative in Japan

October 8 / ASCC Business Matching Stage

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Session a Speaker	Seng Vannak	Phnom Penh Capital City	Director of Administration
Session a Speaker	Marica Ratuki	Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport, Disaster Management and Meteorological Services, Fiji	Principal Engineer, Strategic Planning Unit
Session a Speaker	Marlo D. Ocleasa	Mandaue City	Head, City Planning and Development Office-Department
Session a Speaker	Datu Haji Safri Bin Haji Zainudin	Ministry of Infrastructure and Port Development, Sarawak, Malaysia	Permanent Secretary
Session a Speaker	Tanaka Hideki	JVCKENWOOD Corporation	Manager, Global Marketing Group, New Business Development Department, DX Business Division
Session a Speaker	Yoshitani Hirofumi	Mobile Innovation Co., Ltd.	Director, Global Business Planning & Promotion Corporate Sales and Marketing Department II
Session b Speaker	Kerry Megan Mara	Suva City Council	Special Administrator / City Councillor
Session b Speaker	David F. Tumalak	Cebu City Government	Office of Councilor
Session b Speaker	Purushottam Khadka	Lalitpur Metropolitan City	City Counselor
Session b Speaker	Reluya, Lakambini G.	Organization LGU-SAN FERNANDO	Mayor
Session b Speaker	Yokoyama Takayoshi	JVCKENWOOD Corporation	Assistant Manager, Global Marketing Group, New Business Development Department, DX Business Division
Session b Speaker	Miyazaki Ryo	OYO International Corporation	President
Session c Speaker	Nor Fazilah Mohd Razali	Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA)	Senior Vice President, Technology and Innovation
Session c Speaker	Toyohara Hisashi	ShinMaywa Industries, Ltd.	Manager, Global Sales Dept Gr.1 sect, Sales & Marketing Dept. Fluid Division
Session c Speaker	Tobe Tatsuya	Nihon Suido Consultants. Co.,Ltd.	Assistant Manager, Business Planning & Promotion Department, Corporate Planning Headquarters
Session c Speaker	Pham Ngoc Bao	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Senior Policy Researcher, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services
Session d Speaker	Truong Quang Trung	Da Nang Industry and Trade Promotion Center, Da Nang	Chief of the Industrial Promotion, Technical and Energy Consultation Department
Session d Speaker	Wakisaka Masaomi	MACNICA, Inc.	Director, Smart Infrastructure Business Promotion Office
Session d Speaker	Najiran Syamsuddin	City Government of Makassar	Head of Department of Economic and Cooperation

October 9 / ASCC Business Matching Stage

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Session e Speaker	Faishal Hasboon	Barisal City Corporation, Bangladesh	Health Officer
Session e Speaker	Yugi Sukriana	City of Bandung	Public Policy Team
Session e Speaker	Araceli G. Barlam	Local Government Unit of Mandaue City	Officer In Charge
Session e Speaker	Ari Suryono	Government of Sidoarjo Regency	Head of Cooperation Division, Sidoarjo Investment and One-stop integrated License Service
Session e Speaker	Ilangange Dharmawardhana	Colombo Municipal Council	Chief Municipal Veterinary Surgeon
Session e Speaker	Takahashi Gen	JFE Engineering Corporation	General Manager, Business Development, Overseas Administration Department
Session e Speaker	Okada Motoyuki	Finetech Co., Ltd.	President and CEO
Session f Speaker	Najiran Syamsuddin	Government of Makassar	Department head, Department of Economic and Cooperation
Session f Speaker	Tserendulam Shagdarsuren	Healthy City Network of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	Director
Session f Speaker	LE Son Phong	Da Nang City	Vice Director, Department of Information and Communication
Session f Speaker	Nakamura Kimihiro	Nikken Sekkei LTD	Chief Consultant, Electrical Engineer IoT Consulting Section
Session f Speaker	Fujimoto Taro	Fujitsu Ltd. / JSCA	Business Creation Division / Leader of Smart Cities Infrastructure Study Group
Session f Speaker	Nagata Kentaro	DeNA Co., Ltd.	Senior Manager, Energy Business Development Office

October 10 / Session 1

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Theme 1 Facilitator	Mary Jane Ortega	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Theme 2 Facilitator	Sanjay Joshi	Asian Development Bank	Principal Urban Development Specialist
Theme 3 Facilitator	Uchida Togo	ICLEI Japan	Director
Theme 4 Facilitator	Kaji Yoshimitsu	Kamakura City / Plantec Consulting	Councillor / Advisor
Theme 5 Facilitator	Alfonzo Vegara	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Theme 6 Facilitator	Hirata Kendra	CITYNET Yokohama Project Office	Director of Programs

Session 2

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Introduction	Victor Mulas	World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)	Senior Program Officer
Speaker	Fujimoto Kazufumi	Fukuoka City Government	Director, Planning, Planning & Coordination Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau
Speaker	Tanabe Shigenori	Kobe City Government	Director, New Business Promotion Division
Speaker	Murakami Emiko	City of Kitakyushu	Director of Business Promotion, Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society
Speaker	Adachi Kosuke	City of Yokohama	Director for Policy Division, Policy Bureau
Speaker	Eguchi Yoto	City of Yokohama	Director for 3R Promotion Division, Resources and Waste Recycling Bureau

Session 3

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Speaker	Ikehara Yosuke	WWF Japan	Climate and Energy Project Leader Conservation Division
Speaker	Noyama Kazumi	IKEA Japan	Store Manager for IKEA Kohoku
Speaker	Uehara Hideo	The Johnan Shinkin Bank	SME Support Department General Manager / Support Division Director
Speaker	Okuno Shuhei	City of Yokohama	Deputy Director-General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters

Session 4

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Speaker	Lena Ng	AMATA CORPORATION PCL.	Chief Investment Officer
Speaker	Hirayama Yuta	World Economic Forum, Centre for the Forth Industrial Revolution Japan	Project Specialist of IoT, Robotics and Smart City
Speaker	Pracha Asawateera	Digital Economy Promotion Agency (DEPA) Southern, Thailand	Vice President
Speaker	Victor Mulas	World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)	Senior Program Officer
Speaker	Daniela Schmidt	Asian Development Bank	Urban Development Specialist
Speaker	Hashimoto Toru	City of Yokohama	Executive Director for Development Cooperation Department, International Affairs Bureau
Facilitator	Alfonzo Vegara	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor

Session 5

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Speaker	Reijeli Taylor	iTakuei Land Trust Board (TLTB),Fuji	Manager, Strategic Planning, Change Management & Special Projects
Speaker	Wanglin Yan	Keio University	Professor, Faculty of Environment and Information Studies
Speaker	Sanjay Joshi	Asian Development Bank	Principal Urban Development Specialist

Speaker	Tsutsui Yuji	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan	Director, City Planning Survey and Information Office, City Planning Division, City Bureau
Speaker	Kaji Yoshimitsu	Kamakura City / Plantec Consulting	Councillor / Advisor
Facilitator	Jie Bai	Asian Development Bank	Urban Development Specialist

Session 6

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Keynote Speaker / Commentator	Pitchaya Sirivunnabood	Asian Development Bank Institute	Capacity Building and Training Economist
Commentator	Shreyas P. Bharule	Asian Development Bank Institute	Research Associate
Commentator	Furukawa Haruka	SLUSH Tokyo	CEO
Commentator	Saito Nobuaki	City of Yokohama	Deputy Director of New Industry Creation Division, Economic Affairs Bureau
Facilitator	Hirata Kendra	CITYNET Yokohama Project Office	Director of Programs

Closing Panel

Role	Name	Affiliation	Title
Part 1 Speaker	Mary Jane Ortega	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Part 1 Speaker	Victor Mulas	World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)	Senior Program Officer
Part 1 Speaker	Okuno Shuhei	City of Yokohama	Deputy Director-General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters
Part 1 Speaker	Alfonso Vegara	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Part 1 Speaker	Jie Bai	Asian Development Bank	Urban Development Specialist
Part 2 Speaker	Akaishi Koichi	Cabinet Secretariat, Japan	Vice-Minister for Innovation Policy
Part 2 Speaker	Mary Jane Ortega	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Part 2 Speaker	Pracha Asawateera	Digital Economy Promotion Agency (DEPA) Southern, Thailand	Vice President
Part 2 Speaker	Alfonzo Vegara	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Part 2 Speaker	Nobutoki Masato	Smart City Institute Japan	Executive Advisor
Part 2 Speaker	Victor Mulas	World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)	Senior Program Officer
Part 2 Speaker	Chul Ju Kim	Asian Development Bank Institute	Deputy Dean (Capacity Building and Training and Special Activities)
Part1 & 2 Moderator	Bindu N. Lohani	Y-PORT Center	Special Advisor
Yokohama Declaration	Akaoka Ken	City of Yokohama	Director General, International Affairs Bureau



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