



Mayors Forum: Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia

20 October, 2013

Kitakyushu International Conference Centre, Japan





Foreword

Asian cities exhibit a type of development characterized by rapid and continuous urbanization on an unprecedented scale, underpinned by fast economic growth, and led in most places by manufacturing industry and rapidly rising motorisation. These processes have generated increasing greenhouse gas emissions, sprawling urban development and local environmental impacts, as well as disparities in income, education levels and job opportunities among urban populations. The great challenges and opportunities offered by such a context call for a green growth model addressing the specific circumstances of Asian cities.

Green growth has increasingly become a worldwide policy agenda, and greening cities is an important option for action for green growth. As stated in the Rio+20 outcome document *The Future We Want*, cities have a unique role to play in advancing green growth at national and global level, as they have greater potential to create synergies between environmental and economic objectives. In this perspective, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) launched in December 2012 a project on **Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia** under the **OECD Green Cities Programme**, which aims to explore ways to foster green growth in fast-growing cities in Asia. Similarly, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), has also been actively pursuing sustainable urban management, in particular in the areas of **Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) and 3Rs** (reduce, reuse, and recycle) in Asian countries, and **IPLA** (International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities).

Mayors Forum: Urban Green Growth in Dynamic Asia aims to discuss key policy frameworks and instruments to achieve urban green growth among not only Asian mayors but also mayors from OECD cities and UNCRD's EST, 3Rs and IPLA networks. Although opportunities and challenges for urban green growth are different from one city to another, sharing knowledge and learning the diverse contexts will provide each city with potential avenues for developing and pursuing their own green growth actions. In addition, the forum also aims to facilitate knowledge sharing and mutual learning among mayors and a number of international organisations working in the field to foster green growth/sustainable development in Asia.

The Forum is organized by the OECD, in collaboration with UNCRD and City of Kitakyushu, as a key component of the "Kitakyushu Eco-Month".

Programme

13:30-13:45	Welcoming remarks from the co-chairs/Introduction
	<p>Co-chairs:</p> <p>Mr. Kenji KITAHASHI, Mayor, Kitakyushu, Japan</p> <p>Mr. Nikhil SETH, Director, Division for Sustainable Development, UN DESA</p> <p>Mr. Rintaro TAMAKI, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD</p>
13:45-14:35	Roundtable discussion I: Green growth policy frameworks and instruments for Asian cities
	<p>Chair: Mr. Kenji KITAHASHI</p> <p>What are current needs for greening cities as well as for fostering economic growth in participant cities? Which policy sectors are of particular importance and what are the respective experiences of participants? Which lessons could be useful for peer learning in Asia, as well as beyond?</p>
14:35-15:25	Roundtable discussion II: Key implementation issues for urban green growth
	<p>Chair: Mr. Nikhil SETH</p> <p>What are the key drivers for urban green growth, what is the role of cities and how can political commitment be encouraged? What are good practices of resource efficiency? How can private finance be mobilized for fostering private-public forms of partnerships?</p>
15:25-15:55	Coffee break
15:55-16:45	Roundtable discussion III: Knowledge sharing and collaborative actions
	<p>Chair: Mr. Rintaro TAMAKI</p> <p>What are the respective experiences of knowledge sharing and to what extent are they useful for other cities? How can peer-learning be extended and scaled up for mutual learning? How can cities and international organisations collaborate together for effective policy design and implementation?</p>
16:45-17:00	Co-chairs' summary



Background:

Understanding the Urban Policy Context in Dynamic Asia

KEY FACTS

Asian urbanization overall – and especially in emerging, or dynamic, countries of South, Southeast and East Asia - is taking place faster and on a larger scale than anything seen elsewhere in the world. It is met with substantial variations across the continent, partly due to differences in income levels. It is observed in cities of all sizes and still has a long way to go: **by 2050, level of urbanization in Asia is projected to reach 64%, against 43% in 2010** (Figure 1).

This rapid urbanization has taken place in a context of strong, albeit volatile, economic growth, often driven by manufacturing industries and FDIs. In most Asian countries, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *per capita* has risen much faster than the world average throughout the last 20 years, and **urban areas concentrate a large proportion of their country's GDP**.

KEY CHALLENGES

As a consequence of such dramatic growth, many Asian cities face challenges when it comes to sustaining long-term economic growth, notably:

- **Rising disparities** in income and high levels of poverty among urban population, seen in the emergence of sometimes large informal settlements in and around major cities. About 30% (505.5 million) of Asia's population still lived in slums in 2010.
- **Inadequate urban infrastructure**, including water, transportation and waste management. In particular, poor transportation infrastructure impedes labour mobility and efficiency in logistics.
- **Immature and under-resourced innovation systems**, which limits their ability to seek out and exploit opportunities that emerge from a green growth agenda.

Figure 1. Level of Urbanisation by Region:

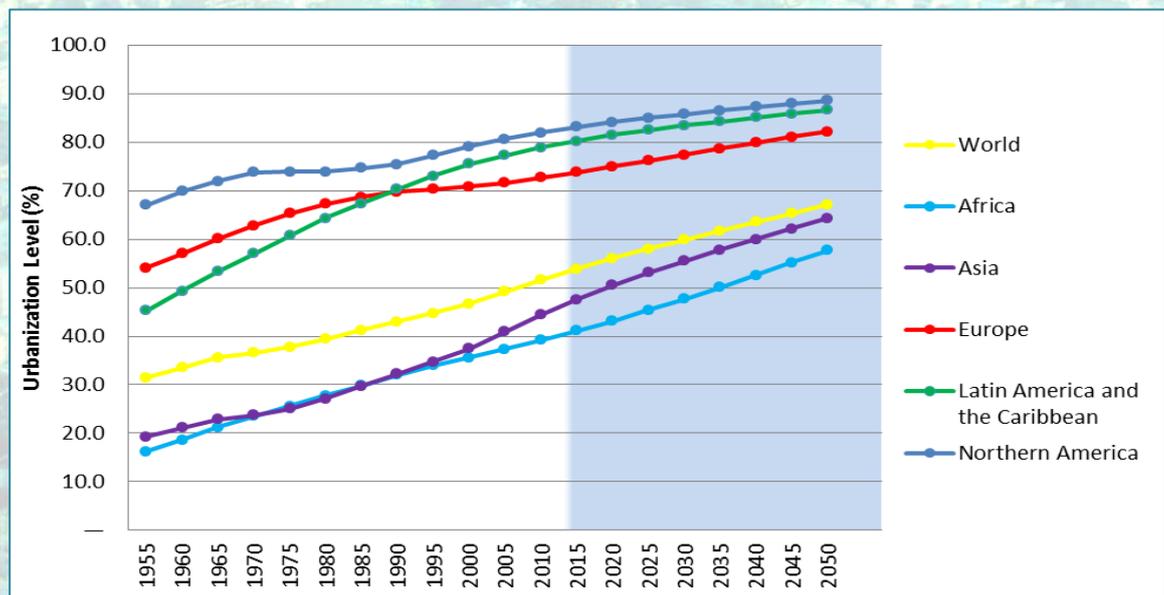
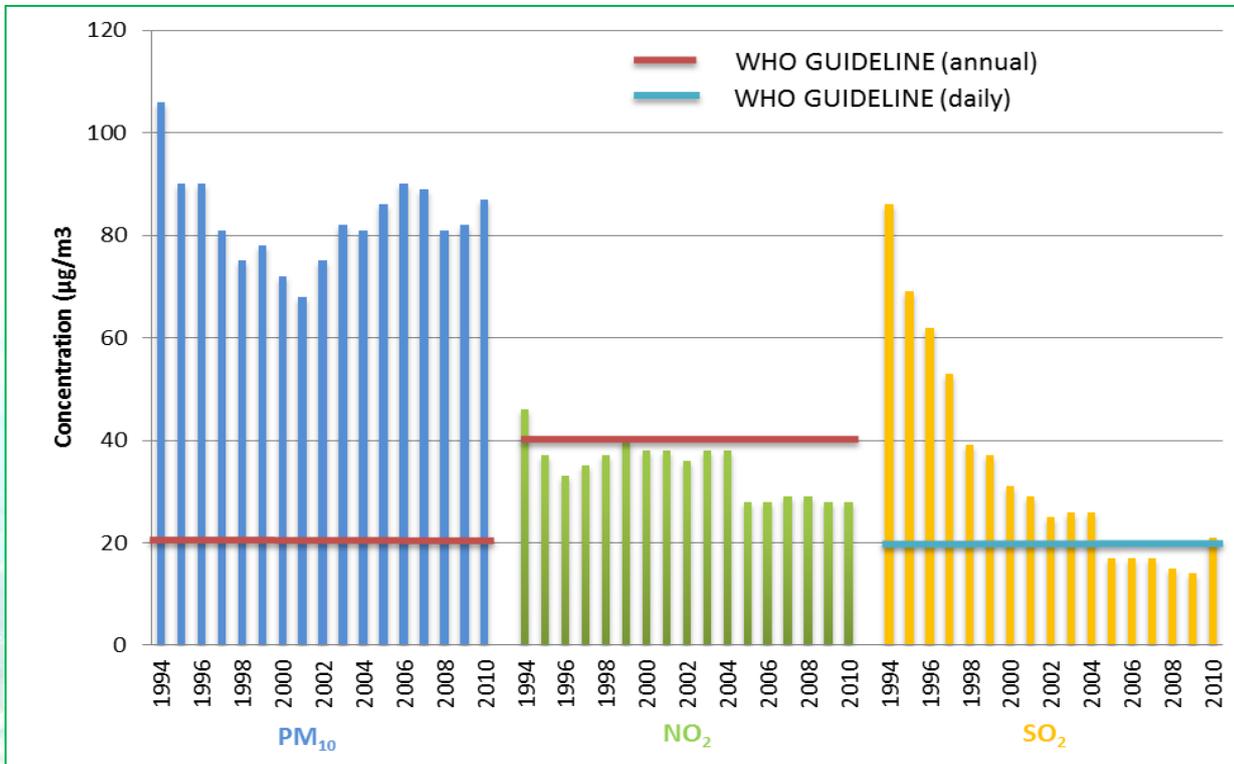


Figure 2. Annual Average Ambient Air Quality in Selected Asian Cities (1994-2010)


Source: Clean Air Asia (2010), "Air Quality in Asia, Status and Trends, 2013 Update", Pasig City, Philippines.

Dynamic growth in Asia has also generated various environmental externalities. Urban dwellers are increasingly faced with serious environmental problems, extending from severe and frequent natural disasters to premature death from exposure to particulate matter as a result of local air pollution (Figure 2).

Asian countries' share of global CO₂ emissions increased from 8.9% in 1973 to 35.1% in 2010, and CO₂ emissions per capita in Asian mega cities such as Shanghai, Beijing and Bangkok are higher than in many OECD cities, a fact which in large measure reflects their different economic specializations (industry vs. services) but which is also a consequence of energy, infrastructure, transport and other policies.

Asian cities are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate changes, and the disaster risks they face are higher than in most regions of the world, mainly due to tropical storms, floods and earthquake risks. Informal settlements are particularly vulnerable urban groups.

Most Asian cities are also facing local environmental degradation. Providing basic urban services (water and sanitation, solid waste collection and disposal, and transportation) remains a challenge. The urban form of many Asian cities favors and locks them into automobile-dependency.

Better understanding of how the increase in real incomes can influence people's behavior and affect the environmental risks of the Asian urban population can facilitate more effective policy design.



Roundtable Discussion 1:

Green Growth Policy Frameworks and Instruments for Asian Cities

KEY POLICY APPROACHES

To address the challenges facing Asian cities, four specific policy approaches can be considered for fast-growing Asian cities.

1. Policy packages aiming at urban green growth need to address poverty and social equity. When green growth policies are designed to take into account the interests of poor and vulnerable groups, they can have profound impacts on poverty reduction and social equity. By contrast, failing to address these populations will lead to wider disparities in income, and may have negative effects on long-term economic growth.

2. Both short-term economic benefits (e.g., suburban housing development) and long-term considerations (e.g., investment in R&D for innovation) should be pursued. Reconciling short-term economic growth and development goals with long-term sustainable development and green growth objectives will require a balanced policy approach. Making infrastructure investment greener and investing in human capital will be two long-term challenges not to be neglected by policymakers.

3. Asian cities need to look for proactive and flexible strategies. Their unprecedented speed of growth implies that urgent action is needed if they want to be greener: delaying action against the backdrop of such rapid urban growth risks locking in undesirable spatial development and unsustainable activities for the long term.

4. Environmental actions need be accelerated along with economic growth. Decoupling income growth, energy use and GHG emissions should be pursued. Identifying and exploiting potential synergies between adaptation and mitigation of climate change in Asian cities will be very important, particularly in view of evidence that a certain amount of climate change is already “locked in” for the future, owing to past emissions.

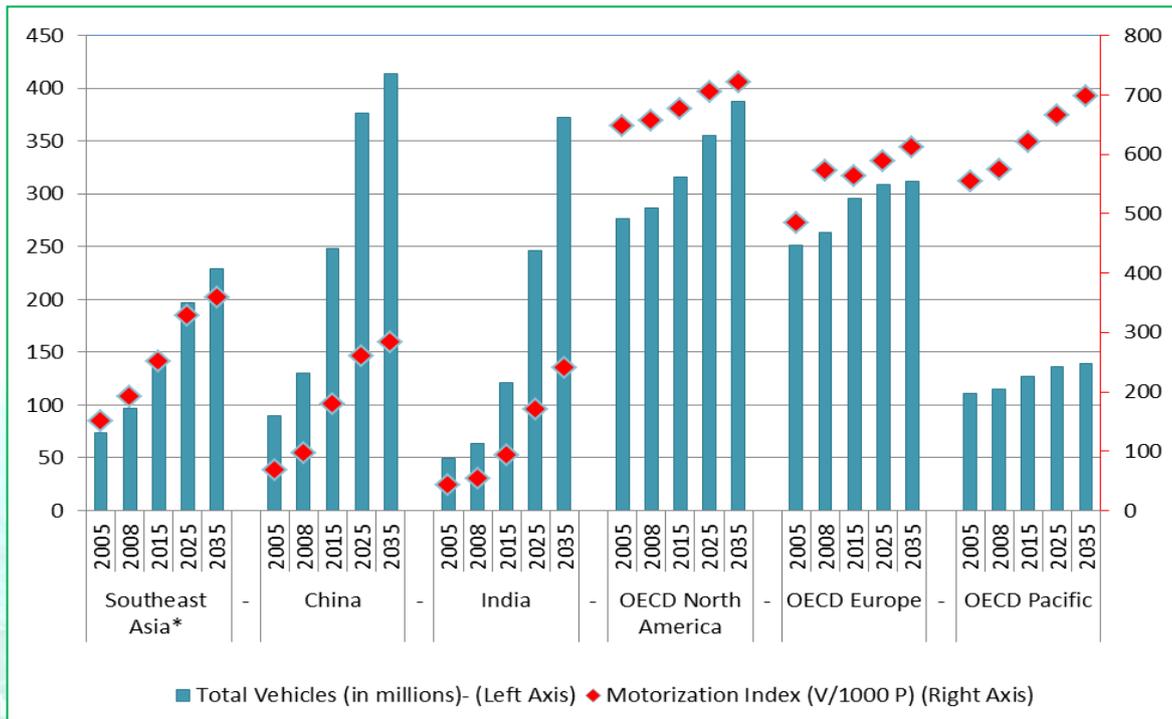
“Green infrastructure and human capital investment are two long-term challenges not to be neglected”

Table 1. Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums (per cent)

Regions	1990	2000	2010
East Asia	43.7	37.4	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	45.8	35
South Eastern Asia	49.5	39.6	31
Western Asia	22.5	20.6	24.6

Source: UN HABITAT (2012a) *Sustainable Urban Energy, A Sourcebook for Asia*, Fukuoka, Japan

Figure 3. Total Vehicles and Motorisation Index in Selected Regions of the World (2005-2035)



Source: Clean Air Asia Data (2009)

KEY POLICY SECTORS AND INSTRUMENTS

The following opportunity areas for greening Asian cities are suggested:

- **Energy** (energy efficiency and provision, renewables)
- **Land use and transport** (urban form, infrastructure, traffic management) (Figure 3)
- **Buildings**
- **Upgrading informal settlements** (Table 1)
- **Water and waste management** (waste disposal, recycling, WTE, water provision, water quality, sewage, wastewater treatment)
- **Manufacturing industries**

In terms of policy instruments, special attention should be paid to: the use of pricing tools made by Asian governments, the flexibility of regulatory tools, and sustainable public procurement. Taking into account the particularity of local conditions is also essential for the choice of relevant policy instruments.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. *What are current needs for greening cities as well as fostering economic growth in your city?*
2. *Which areas or sectors are of particular importance when talking about green growth in your city (and why)? What are your experiences to date?*
3. *Which lessons could be useful for peer learning in Asia as well as in other parts of the world?*



Roundtable Discussion 2:

Key Implementation Issues for Urban Green Growth

KEY FACTS AND CHALLENGES

Implementation issues of urban green growth policies are diverse and met with various degrees of intensity across Asia.

Some of the most important topics to be addressed are: awareness for environmental challenges among policy makers and citizens, understanding of the green growth concept, role of resource efficiency, 3Rs and EST, financing, capacity-building and measuring and monitoring urban green growth policies.

Financing is a recurrent obstacle to greening cities in Asia.

Cities are key investors in infrastructure with green opportunities, such as buildings, transport, water and waste, but despite great potential to “green” their financial instruments, local governments decisively lack their own financial resources for investing in urban green infrastructure.

The scale of urban agglomerations is a key feature of Asian urbanization. As metropolitan regions extend beyond the administrative boundaries of specific cities or even provinces, coordination among local governments is increasingly difficult. For example, it is reported that greater autonomy and fiscal responsibility to municipalities in China has been one of the main reasons for urban sprawl.

Much effort is to be made in order to develop a measuring and monitoring framework for Asian cities.

In most cases, cities and countries lack effective tools for setting up relevant urban green growth targets and measuring and monitoring their progress toward them. Problems include lack of definition of green growth indicators, lack of initial baseline, lack of tools and resources for data collection, treatment and distribution.

Box1. Key Declarations and Partnerships

Bangkok 2020 Declaration - Sustainable Transport Goals for Asia (2010-2020): The Bangkok 2020 Declaration, agreed by the Asian countries at the 5th Regional 3R Forum in Bangkok in 2010, provides an important basis and framework for the Mayors and local authorities in achieving green growth and building 21st century cities.

Hanoi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and Pacific (2013-2023): The “Ha Noi 3R Declaration - Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific for 2013-2023” aims to provide an important basis and framework for national and local authorities to voluntarily develop and implement 3R policies and programmes, including monitoring mechanisms, towards transitioning to a resource-efficient economy and zero waste society.

Kyoto Declaration of Asian Mayors on EST: Acknowledging the important role that Mayors and city authorities could play in implementing local-level actions to make cities healthy, green, and environment and people friendly, 44 Asian cities have signed the Kyoto Declaration under the Asian EST Initiative jointly convened by UNCRD and MoE-Japan. The Declaration calls for, among others, city-to-city cooperation to address issues of common concern and to bridge knowledge, policy, and technology gaps in the environment and transport sector.

Bali Declaration on Vision Three Zeros - Zero Congestion, Zero Pollution, and Zero Accidents (2013): The Declaration is based on a vision of zero tolerance towards congestion, pollution, and road accidents, and calls for national and local level actions in aligning policies, institutional arrangements and financing with the *Bangkok 2020 Declaration* and the *Bali Declaration* in order to build 21st Century next generation transport systems that embody the Vision Three Zeros: Zero Accidents, Zero Congestion, and Zero Pollution.

International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities (IPLA), a Rio+20 partnership and coordinated by UNCRD, was launched during CSD-19 in New York in May 2011 with an objective to foster multi-stakeholders partnerships among local authorities, private and business sector, international organisations, donor agencies, scientific and research institutions, NGOs, and communities in moving towards a resource efficient and zero waste society. Currently IPLA has more than 220 registered members and partners from 62 countries around the world. http://www.uncrd.or.jp/env/ipla/index_form.htm

IDEAS FOR SOLUTIONS

Efforts to diversify revenue bases become an important strategy for cities. For example, environmental fiscal measures (taxes and fees) can raise fiscal revenues while furthering environmental goals. Mobilising private finance is equally important to fill the funding gap for many urban green infrastructure projects.

The roles of different levels of government should be clearly understood among all actors. In particular, the role of national governments should not be understated. It would be worth examining whether **national urban policy frameworks** are put in place in Asian countries, and especially such frameworks include the perspective of green growth.

Community-based approach is increasingly adopted in Asian cities (e.g. community-based recycling in Surabaya, Indonesia). Such approach tends to complement the lack of capacity in the local government by sharing the responsibility between the local community and the public sector. Moreover, it is likely to create local jobs.

“Community-based approach is increasingly adopted in Asian cities”

Multistakeholder partnership also offers effective mechanisms for promoting implementation. IPLA, an international partnership being coordinated by UNCRD, seeks to promote zero waste society in cooperation with municipalities and private sector.

To reflect the fast-growing feature of Asian cities, specific indicators may be required. Bangkok 2020 Declaration (2010 – 2020) on EST and Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013 – 2023) offer goals and targets in their respective field to policy makers. They also include potential indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of progress in implementation.

Defining a metropolitan area as a unit of analysis would be crucial so that comparisons with other metropolitan areas become meaningful. The **OECD Metropolitan Database** provides comparable data for major urban areas across the OECD.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. *What are key drivers for implementing urban green growth?*
2. *How can we encourage political commitment and leadership? How to identify quick wins and co-benefits to get better political support? How to increase public awareness?*
3. *What leadership can Mayors demonstrate in implementing resource efficiency, 3Rs and EST policies and programmes in complement to agreed frameworks, such as Ha Noi 3R Declaration and Bangkok 2020 Declaration on EST in Asia?*
4. *What roles can cities play in creating conditions to mobilising private finance and for successful public-private partnerships?*



Roundtable Discussion 3:

Knowledge Sharing and Collaborative Actions

KEY FACTS

There is a growing demand to share valuable knowledge between countries or cities who want to learn from others' policies and practical experiences and to jointly explore new ideas. This could be a key strategy for fostering urban green growth in Asia.

As recommended by the G20 in 2011 knowledge sharing should be scaled up and increasingly used as an effective tool to learn from models and solutions that have proven to be successful in several countries and might be, in partnership, transferred and adapted in other/s. Capacity building can be an important element of this, and at the same time **exchange of knowledge at equal footing between all actors involved.**

KEY CHALLENGES

Collective learning is, however, not always an easy task. Co-creation on knowledge between different actors within the cities and between the cities requires institutional capacities, interest in learning from other cities, their mayors and their citizens; mutual trust and open minds to share success and failures; result-orientation is another crucial element. **Implementing knowledge sharing should take place at various levels** and most usefully including experts coming from theory and practice and from various disciplines.

“Implementing knowledge sharing should take place at various levels”

Kyoto Declaration Promoting EST in Cities



44 Asian Mayors have signed the *Kyoto Declaration* as of 2013

IDEAS FOR SOLUTIONS

Through **the Knowledge Sharing Alliance (KSA)**, the OECD intends to learn more about the policies and practical implications of greening cities in Asia and offers to build a learning platform together with the participants at equal footing. Also, **UNCRD carries out Regional EST Forum in Asia and Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific.**



First OECD Knowledge Sharing Workshop on urban green growth in dynamic Asia, held in Stockholm, 24 May 2013

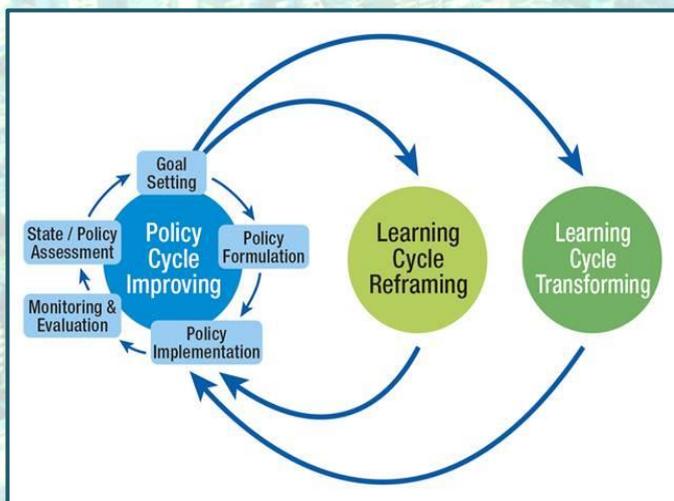
Box 2. OECD Knowledge Sharing Alliance

KSA aims to facilitate and scale up mutual learning among cities and other networks and to promote collective co-creation between all parties involved. This should result in better-informed analysis and policy options that are more relevant for countries at different stages of development, adapted to their contexts and needs, and respond better to the complex challenges of today's rapidly changing global context.

Several types of knowledge sharing can be used, such as: exchange during global forums; help bringing the implementation gap at country and city level, knowledge exchanges and sharing among clusters of countries and cities; peer learning and other forms of exchanges of experiences. All knowledge sharing could make use of a combination of modalities including [global] forum discussions, a web-based platform; country and thematic studies; workshops and seminars; networks both virtual and real; and complementary partnerships with organisations, think tanks, etc.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. *What are your knowledge sharing experiences with other cities in the areas of urban green growth? Are they useful (or not), and why?*
2. *How can we use peer-learning among cities more effectively for mutual learning and scaling up of good experiences?*
3. *How can cities and development agencies collaborate effectively in policy design and implementation for urban green growth?*



Learning loops between various actors and levels



Participants

Co-chairs

Kenji KITAHASHI, Mayor, Kitakyushu, Japan

Nikhil SETH, Director, Division for Sustainable Development, UN DESA

Rintaro TAMAKI, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD

Mayors

H.E. Keophilavanh APHAYLATH, Vice-Governor, Vientiane Capital, Laos

Ismail bin KARIM, Mayor, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Yoko MAKI, Executive Director, Kawasaki Environmental Research Institute, Kawasaki, Japan

Guruprasad MOHAPATRA, Municipal Commissioner, City of Ahmedabad, India

Masato NOBUTOKI, Executive Director for Future City Promotion, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama, Japan

Ibu Tri RISMAHARINI, Mayor, Surabaya, Indonesia

Karen SANDS, Manager of Sustainability, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, USA

Supachai TANTIKOM, Advisor to the Governor of Bangkok, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Thailand

Do Trong DAT, Director, Hai Phong Department of Construction, Hai Phong, Vietnam

International Organisations and NGOs

Annette BAEHRING, Head of Unit, Key Issues for Good Governance, GIZ

Hideki FURUNO, President, Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA)

Gil-Hong KIM, Director, Sustainable Infrastructure Division, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Kazunori MIURA, Director General, Economic Infrastructure Department, JICA

Toru SHIKIBU, Representative, Office in Asia, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Hiroaki SUZUKI, Lead Urban Specialist, Urban Development and Resilience Unit, Sustainable Urban Development Network, World Bank

Bernadia TJANDRADEWI, Secretary General, UCLG-ASPAC

Co-Chairs



Kenji Kitahashi

Mayor, Kitakyushu, Japan

Kenji Kitahashi is Mayor of Kitakyushu since 2007 and the Chairperson of the Promotion Council of the Low-Carbon Cities in Japan.

Mayor Kitahashi graduated from the University of Tokyo and was the Chairperson of the House of Representatives Committee on Environment. He established the Kitakyushu Asian Centre for Low Carbon Centre for promoting international cooperation towards realizing sustainable development in Asian region.

Moreover, Mayor Kitahashi has been Parliamentary Vice Minister of Finance, Senior Director of the Finance Committee, as well as Senior Director of the Committee on Transportation.

He holds a B.A. degree from the Department of Law at Tokyo University.



Nikhil Seth

Director, Division for Sustainable Development, UN DESA

Nikhil Seth is the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and he was also Head of the Rio+20 Secretariat.

During his career with the UN since 1993, Mr. Seth has served as Special Assistant and Chief of Office to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Chief of the Policy Coordination Branch in the Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, as Secretary of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Second Committee of the General Assembly, and as Director of the DESA Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination.

Before joining the UN Secretariat, he was a delegate to the UN in the Permanent Mission of India and involved with various UN conferences and summits including the Rio Summit on Environment and Development. After joining the UN, he has been involved in the organisation of the Copenhagen Summit on Social Development, the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, the Mauritius Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Millennium Summit, World Summit on Sustainable Development and the UN World Summit, beside the Rio+20 Conference.

He joined the Indian diplomatic service in 1980. Mr. Nikhil Seth holds a Master degree in Economics from Delhi University.



Rintaro Tamaki

Deputy Secretary-General, OECD

Rintaro Tamaki was appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD in 2011. His portfolio includes the strategic direction of OECD policy on Environment, Development, Green Growth, Financial Affairs and Taxes.

Prior to joining the OECD Mr. Tamaki was Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs at the Japanese Ministry of Finance. During his 35-year career at the Japanese Ministry of Finance, he has worked on various budget, taxation, international finance and development issues. He worked as part of the OECD Secretariat from 1978 - 1980 in the Economic Prospects Division and from 1983 - 1986 in the Fiscal Affairs Division of the Directorate for Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs (DAFFE). In 1994 Mr. Tamaki was posted to the World Bank as Alternate Executive Director for Japan and in 2002 as Finance Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Washington DC. He then became Deputy Director-General (2005), before becoming Director-General (2007) and subsequently Vice-Minister for International Affairs (2009) at the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Tamaki graduated in 1976, with an L.L.B. from the University of Tokyo. He has held academic positions at the University of Tokyo and Kobe University. He has published books and articles on international institutions, the international monetary system, development, debt and taxation.



Mayors



**H.E. Mr. Keophilavanh
Aphaylath**
Vice-Governor, Vientiane
Capital, Laos

H.E. Mr. Keophilavanh Aphaylath was born on July 10th in 1957. He has a High Rank Degree in Engineering and Architecture and is holding a Bachelor Degree in City Environment, a Pre-Master Degree in City-Planning, as well as a Master Degree in City Planning.

Mr. Aphaylath has been working as the Director of the Department of Public Works and Transportation of Vientiane Capital. Prior to that he has been Director of the Institute of Public Works, and of the Institute of City-Planning at the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation.

Mr. Aphaylath is currently working as the Vice-Governor of Vientiane Capital.



Haji Ismail bin Karim
Mayor, Johor Bahru,
Malaysia

Haji Ismail bin Karim was born on 2nd August, 1955. He started his career with Johor Civil Service (JCS) since 1982, as an Assistant of Johor Bahru Land Administrator. After nine years involving in the land administration, he was given a responsibility as a secretary and also chairman for several local authorities in the Johor State. He serves as a mayor of Johor Bahru City Council since 3rd June, 2013. Haji Ismail Bin Karim holds a Bachelor degree in social sciences and Diploma in education from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM).



Yoko Maki
Executive Director,
Kawasaki Environmental
Research Institute,
Kawasaki, Japan

Yoko Maki is the Executive Director of the Kawasaki Environmental Research Institute.

She is now engaged in various international activities for exploring the co-existence of industry and urbanization, eco-town projects and challenges for climate change.

She was awarded the AECEN (Asian Environmental Compliance Enforcement Network) Excellence Award in 2010.



Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra

Municipal Commissioner,
Ahmedabad, India

Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra is a senior IAS Officer in the rank of the Principal Secretary to the Government of Gujarat.

He has been working as District Development Officer in Surendranagar and as the District Magistrate and Collector at Junagadh and Rajkot districts. Moreover, he was involved in the comprehensive reforms in the power sector and restructuring of the erstwhile Gujarat Electricity Board into several commercial entities.

Dr. Mohapatra has been working as the Managing Director of Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. (GACL) and Managing Director of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited (GNFC).



Masato Nobutoki

Executive Director for
Future City Promotion,
Climate Change Policy
Headquarters, Yokohama,
Japan

Masato Nobutoki was born in 1956 in Japan and graduated from Urban Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering of Tokyo University.

He worked at Mitsubishi Corporation from 1981 to 2002 and worked at Japan Association for the 2005 World Exposition as General Manager for Event Planning from 2002 to 2005. From 2006 to 2007, he worked at Tokyo University as Project Professor.

He joined the City of Yokohama in 2007 to work as Director General in charge of urban management strategy in the Urban Management Bureau. He took the position of Director General, Climate Change Policy Headquarters in 2009, and he took up an Executive Director for Future City Promotion, Climate Change Policy Headquarters since April 2012.

And he held prominent positions as a committee member of Japanese Government such as "Committee to role of carbon offset" in 2007, in Ministry of the Environment, "Research conference of overseas expansion of urban development for harmonious coexistence with the environment" in 2010 in Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and "Committee to efficient use of thermal energy Combined with urban development" in 2011 in Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.



Ibu Tri Rismaharini

Mayor, Surabaya,
Indonesia

Ibu Tri Rismaharini has been Mayor of Surabaya since 2010.

Her prior experience was as Bureau Chief of Park Beautification and Chair of the Development and Planning Committee. She is known as the first woman mayor in Indonesia. She received a Master Degree from Surabaya Institute of Technology in 2002.

The population of Surabaya is 3 million, making it the second-largest city in Indonesia after the capital city, Jakarta. It is home to Indonesia's largest industrial park, in which many Japanese companies are located. It is also well known as an environmental city with a strong international reputation.

In 2011, Surabaya signed a Joint Statement on a Strategic Environmental Partnership with Kitakyushu City, Japan.



Karen Sands

Manager of Sustainability,
Milwaukee Metropolitan
Sewerage District, USA

Karen Sands is the Manager of Sustainability for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) where she's worked for over 11 years. MMSD is a regional government agency that provides water reclamation and flood management services for about 1.1 million customers in 28 municipalities in the greater Milwaukee area (Milwaukee is on the fresh coast of Lake Michigan, part of a complex that holds 20% of the world's fresh water).

In support of MMSD's mission, Karen's sustainability responsibilities encompass green infrastructure for stormwater management, energy planning for conservation and greater use of renewables, and climate resiliency. Prior to working for MMSD, Karen held several private- and public-sector professional planning positions in urban, environmental, and transportation (primarily highways and airports) planning. Altogether, Karen has about 25 years of experience as a planner.

Karen came to the sustainability field with a bachelor's degree in geography and a master's degree in regional planning with a concentration in urban planning, both from the State University of New York at Albany. She is certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) and has a certificate in public participation from the International Association for Public Participation. She serves on the boards of Friends of the Hank Aaron State Trail and Clean Wisconsin.



Dr. Supachai Tantikom

Advisor to the Governor of
Bangkok, Metropolitan
Administration of Bangkok,
Thailand

Dr. Supachai Tantikom serves as the advisor to the Governor of Bangkok since 2009. He has a long experience in project development, construction management and civil infrastructure planning.

Prior to his latest appointment Dr. Tantikom has been Director of Krungthep Thanakom Co., Ltd, the holdings enterprise of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA). Between 2004-2008 he has been Vice President of the real estate investment group, TCC Land Development Co., Ltd. Dr. Supachai Tantikom has been moreover Managing Director for Fena Asset Co., Ltd, Senior Project Manager for TEAM Consulting Engineering and Management Co., Ltd, Engineering Manager for Kuwait Petroleum (Thailand) Limited), Vice President for Chuchawal de Weger Internationaal Ltd and Head of the Technical Department at Chuchawal de Weger Internationaal Ltd.

Dr. Supachai Tantikom holds a Bachelor degree in Civil Engineering from Chulalongkom University Bangkok, a Master degree in Soil Engineering from the Asian Institute of Technology Bangkok, as well as a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Alabama, US.



Do Trong Dat

Director, Hai Phong
Department of Construction,
Hai Phong, Vietnam

Do Trong Dat is born on January 8th, 1957 in An Hong Village, Hai Phong City. He holds a Master degree in Urban Management from Indiana University, US. Throughout his professional career Mr. Do Trong Dat acquired extensive knowledge and experience in urban infrastructure management.

He has been working for the Hai Phong companies of Housing Construction and Water Supply from 1979 to 1983 and from 1983 to 1990 respectively. Between 1991 and 1995 he has been Assistant Director for the Programme of Water Supply and Sanitation in Hai Phong city.

Moreover he has been the Director of Hai Phong Drainage Company, as well as a member of the Executive Committee of the Department of Transport and Public Works from 2002 to 2008.

Having been working as the Deputy Director of the Hai Phong Department of Construction from 2008 to 2011, Mr. Do Trong Dat has become the Director of the Department in 2011.

International Organisations & NGOs



Annette Baehring

Head of Unit, “Key Issues in Good Governance”, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Annette Baehring is working with GIZ for 25 years, many years abroad in Latin-American countries like Columbia or Costa Rica or as a short term advisor in Asia, Africa and worldwide, as well as in the GIZ headquarters in Eschborn.

Annette Baehring has an Engineering Diploma in Environmental Planning with a specialization in Environmental and Regional Development in developing countries; however, throughout her working experience she was closely linked to multi-level-governance issues. Nowadays her areas of specialization are Good Governance and Democracy, Decentralization, Regional and Municipal Development and Urban Environmental Management.

Referring specifically to urban governance, Annette Baehring’s core interest is to improve the framework conditions of urban living, to link and use the synergies among specific urban themes such as water, waste, housing, sanitation, economic development, migration, energy and environmental sustainability, and to involve all stakeholders from various disciplines at all levels.

Today, Annette Baehring is leading the unit “Key Issues in Good Governance”, which is one area within the GIZ-division “Good Governance and Human Rights”.



Hideki Furuno

President, Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association

Hideki Furuno retired as Senior Advisor of Kurosaki Harima Corporation on June 28, 2012. He is the President of Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (formerly an incorporated foundation and now a public interest incorporated foundation).

He has a long experience with the Nippon Steel Corporation: first as a Councilor, and as Superintendent for Hikari Works, and then as Director, and General Superintendent of Hikari Works. Moreover, he served as General Superintendent for Yawata Works and as Managing Director of the Nippon Steel Corporation.

Mr. Hideki Furuno holds a Master degree in Metallurgy from the Graduate School of Engineering at Kyushu University.



Gil-Hong Kim

Director, Sustainable Infrastructure Division (RSID), Asian Development Bank

Gil-Hong Kim is the Director for the Sustainable Infrastructure Division of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Gil-Hong has 30 years of experience in country development planning and operations, regional economic cooperation, infrastructure planning and development, and infrastructure project management. He has been working for ADB since 1996 in operations in Mekong and Southeast Asia Region, Strategy and Policy Department, and Regional and Sustainable Development Department. He served as the Country Director of ADB’s Lao Resident Mission during 2008-2010.

Gil-Hong had worked for Ministry of Finance in Korea for about 13 years as deputy director and director, in various areas including international finance, economic cooperation, and planning and management. Among others, he worked policies and operational guidelines of concessional Economic Development Cooperation Fund which is Korean Government’s development assistance for development countries in the social and physical infrastructure area.

Gil-Hong, a South Korean national, has a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Texas at Austin, USA. He graduated from Korea University with a degree in Economics in 1982.



Kazunori Miura

Director General, Economic Infrastructure Department, JICA

Kazunori Miura was appointed to Director General of Economic Infrastructure Department JICA in 2012.

His responsibility includes overall supervision of project/programme implementation in Peace building, Urban & Regional Development, and Transportation & Information Communication Technology, as well as coordination, research and technical support for Gender Equality & Poverty Reduction and Science & Technology Cooperation issues. He joined JICA in 1984, and has spent much of his career managing grant aid projects for various countries.

He worked as a representative of JICA in Senegal and in France. He served Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Grant Aid Coordinator from 2005 to 2006.

Then he returned to JICA as Director, Office of Evaluation from 2006 to 2008, and he was Deputy Director General, Budget & Accounting Department from 2008 to 2011 and Director General of Financing Facilitation & Procurement Supervision Department from 2011 to 2012.



Toru Shikibu

Representative, Office in Asia, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Toru Shikibu graduated from the University of Tokyo, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, with MA in International Relations.

He joined the Ministry of Finance in 1977, and served as Deputy Budget Examiner of the Budget Bureau (defense budget), Japanese Delegation to the OECD. Became Professor at the Nagasaki University Faculty and Graduate School of Economics in 1994, and served as the Dean of the Faculty and Graduate School of Economics until 1997. Became Director of Cabinet Headquarters of Hanshin-Awaji Reconstruction, Director of Securities Business Supervision of the Financial Supervisory Agency, Financial Minister at the Embassy of Japan in London, Deputy Commissioner for International Affairs of the Financial Services Agency, Director-General of Kinki Region Finance Bureau.

Executive Director for Japan of the World Bank, and currently the Representative of the Office in Asia of the Inter-American Development Bank.



Hiroaki, Suzuki

Lead Urban Specialist, Urban Development and Resilience Unit, Sustainable Urban Development Network, World Bank

Hiroaki Suzuki has more than 20 years of the operational experiences in infrastructure sector and public sector management in the World Bank (the Bank). Having worked in East Asia and Pacific Region, as East Asia Urban Sector Leader/China Urban Sector Coordinator for several years, he joined the Bank's corporate urban unit in 2009 as Lead Urban Specialist and Eco2 Team Leader.

He is the leading author of "Eco2 cities: Ecological Cities as Economic Cities". He is also one of the authors of Eco2 Cities Guide, implementation guide of the Eco2 Cities initiative. He is the leading author of the "Transforming Cities with Transit: Transit and Land Use Integration for Sustainable Urban Development (www.worldbank.org/urban).

He is currently writing a book on "land value capture for transit financing". Before joining the Bank, he assumed the management responsibilities in the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, (current JICA) and a management consulting firm in Japan. He graduated from Yokohama City University and MIT Sloan School of Management with Master of Science in Management and obtained French Diploma from Caen University, France.



**Bernadia Irawati
Tjandradewi**

Secretary-General, United
Cities and Local
Governments for Asia-
Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)

Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi has been working in urban development and related fields for more than 15 years. She took up the position as the Secretary-General of UCLG ASPAC on July 1, 2013.

Prior to UCLG ASPAC, she worked for CITYNET based in Yokohama as the Programme Director for 15 years as well as at the JICA Indonesia Office. She has extensive experience in local governance and development goals and capacity building of local actors, especially in the local government. She has very high level of dedication, working with multicultural contexts among the cities from various countries, achieving the confidence of the donors and representing the institutions at the international level.

She has a Master degree in Atmospheric Physics from Nagoya University, Japan, a second Master degree in Public Policy from the National University of Singapore, and a Ph.D. in urban engineering from the University of Tokyo, Japan. Besides global and urban environmental issues, her current interests range from strategic urban planning, climate change, disaster management, and international cooperation to water management, and local governance.

She is a visiting professor at three universities in Japan and has written various papers, published in the international media.



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