The 5th
Asia Smart City
Conference
in Yokohama

Roundtable Session
ラウンドテーブルセッション

Moderator: Mr. Hideyuki Mori, President, IGES

Panelists

Ms. Mary Jane Ortega, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center

Dr. Alfonso Vegara, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center / Founder and Honorary President, Fundación Metrópoli

Dr. Bindu N. Lohani, Special Advisor for Y-PORT Center / Distinguished Adjunct Faculty and Board of Trustee, Asian Institute of Technology

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Panelists

Mr. Gil-Hong Kim, Senior Director concurrently Chief Sector Officer, Sustainable Development & Climate Change Department, Asian Development Bank

Mr. Barjor Mehta, Global Lead, City Management, Governance and Finance, The World Bank

Mr. Laxman Perera, Human Settlement Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Yasuaki Akimoto, Executive Director for Future City Promotion, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama

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Thematic Meeting 1

Showcase of best practice of smart city management

スマートシティ経営のグッドプラクティス

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Thematic Meeting 1

Key Questions;

When we learn of "Best Practice of Smart City Management", what makes you want to replicate it?

The smart city management can help the city works more efficiently. It can also help improving economy, the quality of life of citizen, the transparency, accountability of the government and increase the quality of public services. And also it can increase the environment quality by providing the renewable energy to replace the fossil sources.

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Thematic Meeting 1

Key Questions;

What are the challenges you expect to face in replicating Best Practices? Is it the cost of the program, the capacity of the staff, the acceptance of the citizens, or other reasons?

The cost of the program and the capacity of the staff. While some smart city program is affordable for us, some other need huge budget due technical requirement, for instances installing the CCTV in very corner of the city, installing solar panel on the rooftop of the government offices and citizen houses and in larger scale the development of a techno park. The other thing that quite challenging for us is the capacity of the staff, especially the old generation.
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Key Questions;

What do you think is better city to city collaboration modalities (e.g. South to South, North to South, bilateral, multilateral, etc.)? How about a triangular city cooperation idea?

I think a collaboration of an advanced city, with two developing cities is the best collaboration. Because the developing cities can learn so many advanced thing from the advanced city. In the other hand, the two developing city can share their experience in overcoming the problem they face during the cooperation because of the common level of resources and challenges they have.

In the other hand, the ideas of triangular city cooperation also can overcomes a lots of new ideas about how to manage and face the city problems in different ways. Because every city has different methods to face their challenges base on their local wisdoms.

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Key Questions;

What are your fundamental concepts and principles towards building of a smart city?

The cooperation between government, citizen, university and private company or we call Private Public Partnership (PPP) method, because every stakeholder has the weakness, so if the stakeholders sit together and thing then act, so that the city will rise with new city concept.

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Thematic Meeting 2

Key Questions;

From the entity/company that you represent, which would you say are the main proposals or solutions applied to the development of smart cities?

The government has to show strong commitment for smart innovation. The government also has to build strong cooperation with university, private sector and the participation of the citizen.

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Thematic Meeting 2

Key Questions;

What are the technology trends and how do they apply to urban transformation of the near future?

Smart transportation and smart energy (renewable energy). Both of them will trigger huge urban transformation in the whole city including in land use, economy, quality of life, culture of a city and citizen's behavior.

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Key Questions;

It is expected that countries will further strengthen domestic resources mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other resources collection. What has been done in the countries (and what has been countries experience to share) to mobilize more domestic resources for smart city development? What constraints and barriers, if any, are being faced in the countries for such resources mobilization?

Our city mobilize their resources by improving the capacity of the government staff in the implementation of new innovation. It can only be implemented by strong commitment from the government. The main constraint in resources mobilization is in budget and the capacity of staff, especially of the old staff to adapt into a new environment full of new technology and also the old behavior of the citizen that still life with manual/old system.

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Key Questions;

Developing countries are expecting additional development assistance for implementing SDGs and COP21 Agenda. What additional funds (e.g. ODA, Green Climate Fund, and others) are being received by the countries and how they are being used for smart city development?

We have some program from National Government to assist the local government to plan the city with the concept of SDG's and COP 21 Agenda to face the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, for instance we have right now the Document of Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) and City Resilient Strategy (CRS).

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Thematic Meeting 3

Key Questions;

It is clear that without mobilizing private sector funding, the SDGs and COP21 agenda cannot be successfully implemented. This is also true for meeting the financial needs for current and future needs for smart city development. What are the possible new ways of leveraging private funds and the financial instruments that has been used successfully (and that those which could be used but might need additional efforts, such as creating an enabling environment) for smart city development (e.g. PPP, domestic debt market, viability gap funding, use of capital market by encouraging risk guarantee, blended finance for higher risk projects, thematic bonds like green bonds, institutional investors and pension fund, etc.)?

PPP posses huge potential for smart city program. Yet, the government has to provide more financial guarantee for higher risk project to help private company involving themselves in smart city program. This could be implemented by the government for example by investing huge money to establish a techno park, a place for private company, research center and university develop innovative technology.
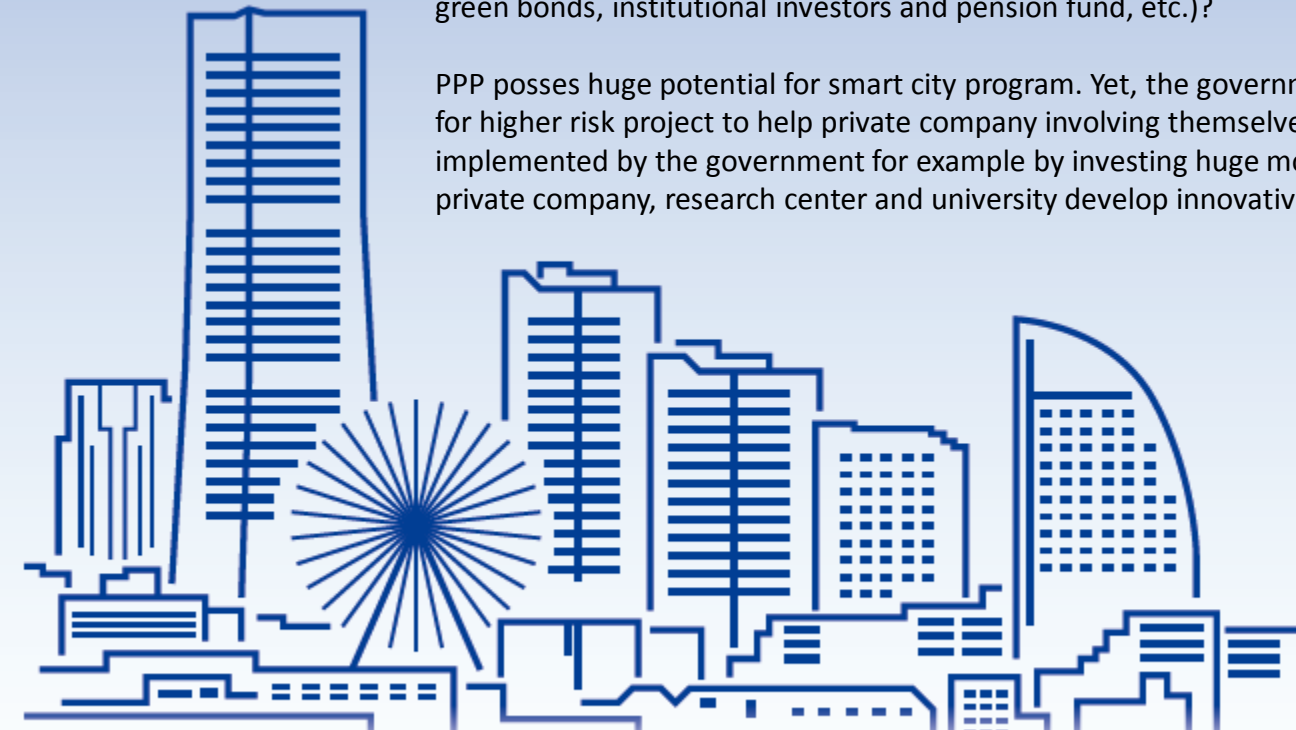
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Session 3

THREE (3) MAJOR TAKE AWAY

1. **Japan's Strong Financial Support for Quality Infrastructure (includes smart city development)**

◆ **Addition Fund (Both Loan and Grants) from Government and Private Sector**

◆**New and Innovative Financial Instruments Introduced (in addition to the existing moderities)**

Session 3

THREE (3) MAJOR TAKE AWAY

2. Multilateral Banks (ADB,WB,IFC, etc.) Commitment for Smart City Development

◆ **Expanded Capital (better use of concessional fund)and More Resource commitment for infrastructure (including smart city development)**

◆ **Project Preparation and Capacity Building Facility**

◆ **Greater use of Instruments like PPP, Risk/Patial Gurante, crediting enhancement, bond (including thematic bond like Green Bond)**

Session 3

<u>THREE (3) MAJOR TAKE AWAY</u>
<u>3. Financing Local Government / Municipalities / Cities for Smart City Development</u>

◆ **Force on smart City Development will be in Cities and working with Local Government is Essential**

◆ **Huge funding gap exists needing financial support from domestic resources and from donors**

◆ **Borrowing capacities of local government is limited, Use of municipal bond is limited, Hence the role of the central government in providing fund to local government as well as providing guarantee for issuing municipal bond will be required.**

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Key Questions;

What kinds of specific knowledge are required for decision-makers, practitioners, and stakeholders, respectively, for smart city development?

The awareness towards new technology, new application, and the awareness of how smart city development can improve the quality of life in the city.

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Key Questions;

What are barriers to such knowledge capture, sharing and use? And what are your recommendations to facilitate knowledge transfer and timely knowledge application in city development process? Are there good examples of knowledge platform established and managed at city level?

The difference level of technological infrastructure and knowledge in difference places. The cities has to build strong network such as sister city or twin city between advanced cities and developing cities to trigger more knowledge transfer. For example, some cities in Indonesia share their governmental application for free to other, like Banda Aceh, Bandung etc.

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Thematic Meeting 4

Key Questions;

What roles have peer-to-peer learning played in the cities' development and how to make the twining program more effective in the long term perspective?

Very often, these programs are limited in scale and impact and are viewed as good marketing/publicity exercises rather than having long term impacts.
It is because the twining program sometimes involves two cities with huge difference resources. The program could be more effective if the advanced city share their knowledge to more than one developing cities with the same level of resources. Hence, the two developing cities can share knowledge between them on how to overcome the huge difference resources and culture. In long term, it will accelerate the improvement in both developing cities to catch up the advanced cities.

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Knowledge Management for Smart City Development

Gil-Hong Kim
Senior Director concurrently Chief Sector Officer
Asian Development Bank
18 November 2016

Discussion Points

1. What kind of knowledge should be shared to different types of audiences?

2. What are the main constraints in sharing those knowledge and what are recommendations to address these constraints?

3. Twinning programs or peer-to-peer learning is an option for knowledge sharing. How can it be made more effective for smart city development?

1. What kind of knowledge should be shared to different types of audiences?

- Integrated planning with multi-sectoral approach

- Sector specific knowledge and experience
  - Solid waste, water supply and sewerage, public transport, housing for slums
  - Emerging issues such as disaster preparedness, aging workforce, ICT

- Financial management for taxation, and good governance

- Vision

2a. What are the main constraints in sharing knowledge?

- Silo-mindset

- Low data availability and low capacity to analyze data – lack of good manpower

- Limited institutionalized systems to support information gathering and sharing

- Low commitment from decision-makers

- Culture barriers

2b. What are the recommendations to address constraints?

- A clear vision should be in place, together with good data and institutional capacity

- Commitment from different groups – political, academe, private

- Citizen participation

- Transparency in gathering data and sharing knowledge

- Testing out new solutions and pilots and then scale up

3. How can peer-to-peer or twinning programs be more effective to help smart city development?

- Knowledge sharing should be longer term and connected to investment programs

- Twinning programs can come in many different forms, specific to the needs of the city

- It can be at city level, university level, among communities all towards improving the city and among centers of excellence

3. Good examples of partnerships and their focus are:

- Philippines: Community-based monitoring system, governance performance scorecard, emergency command center
- Japan: city participation, university partnerships with other Asian universities
- Thailand: citizen engagement on public waterways
- Africa: municipal learning initiative together with the World Bank
- World Bank: city partnership program
- ADB: Future Cities Program and Water Operators Partnerships Program

Summary

- Smart cities development should be customized to each city situation

- Citizen participation and knowledge sharing is important for smart city development

- Knowledge sharing should be connected to actual practice and investment

- Platforms like Smart City Conference is a good way to learn about best practices and knowledge sharing

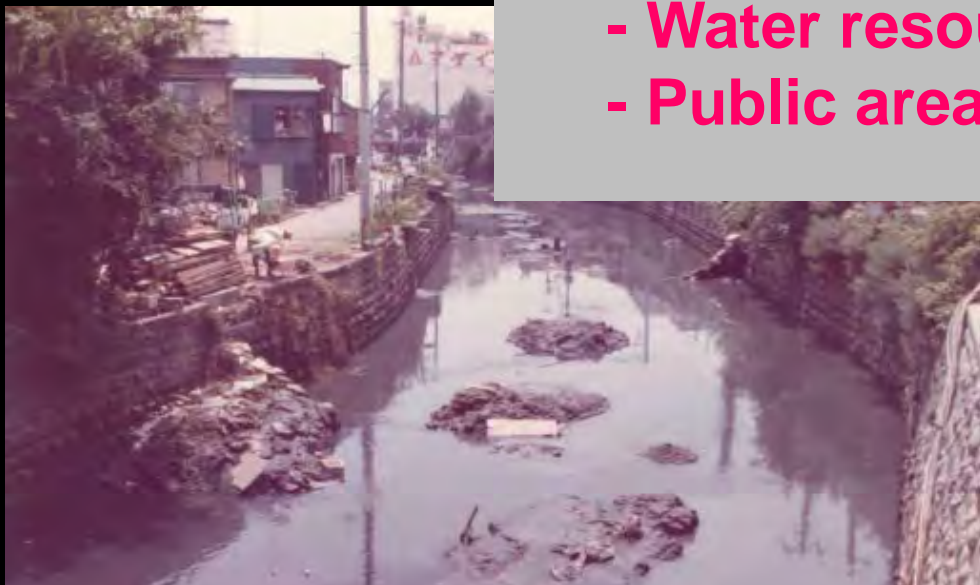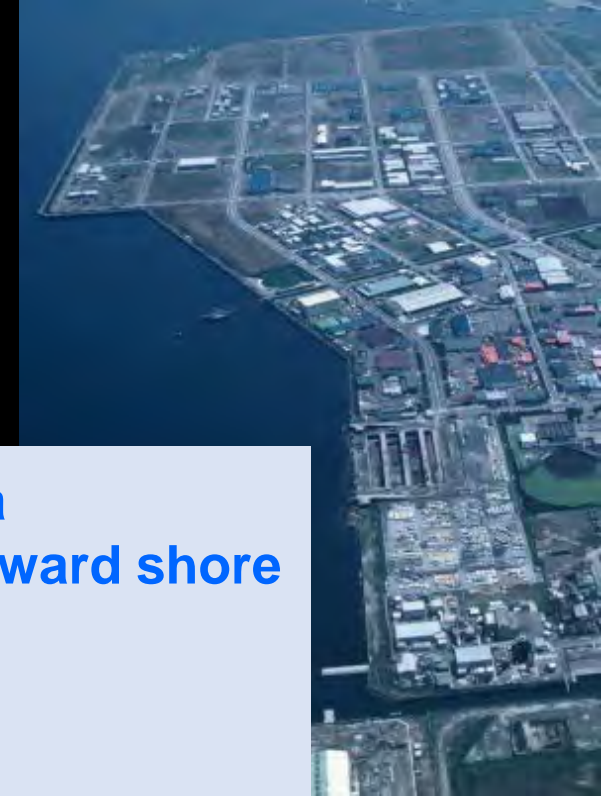# Thank you

Yokohama's "5 Major Challenges"

-Environmental disruption
- Waste
- Roads and traffic
- Water resources
- Public areas
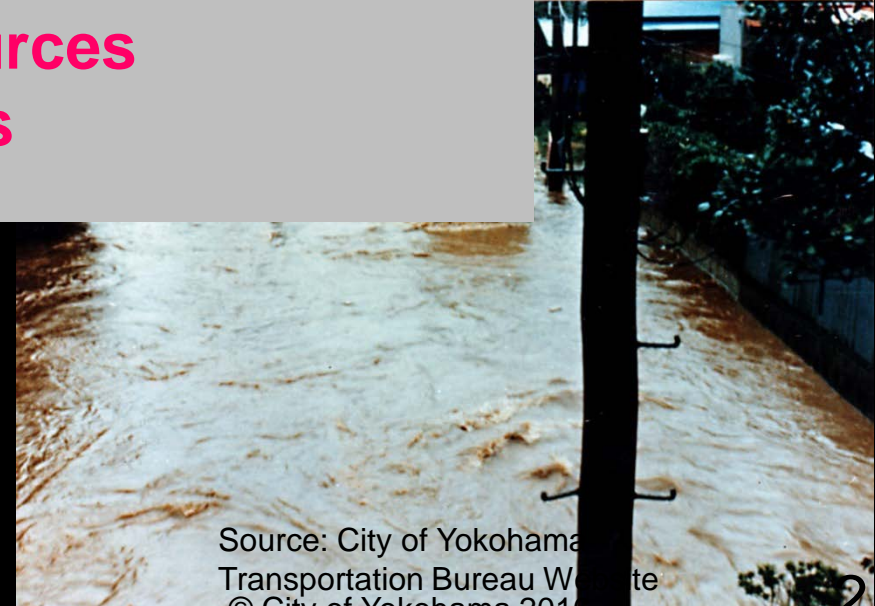
Source: City of Yokohama
Transportation Bureau Website
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Yokohama's "6 Major Projects"

- Reinforcement of central urban area
- Land reclamation off the Kanazawa ward shore
- Kohoku New Town development
- Installing a high-speed railway
- Building a highway
- Construction of the Yokohama Bay Bridge

3

Seven Objectives of Urban Design

①To protect pedestrian movement by guaranteeing safe and pleasant open spaces.
②To value the distinctive natural features of the region such as the topography and greenery.
③To value the cultural and historical properties of the area.
④To strive for an abundance of greenery and open spaces.
⑤To value open spaces along the rivers and ocean.
⑥To increase the number of places where people can come in contact with each other and communicate.
⑦To seek beauty in both form and content.

Creation of Pedestrian Spaces

Downtown Promenade

Kishamichi, Yamashita
harbor line etc.

Development of Shopping District

Isezaki Mall

China Town

Bashamich Shopping Street

Motomachi Shopping Street

Urban Planning that incorporates the history (Modern Architect)

Yokohama Information Culture Center （Public facility）

Strong building （Hotel）

Nipponkoa Bashamichi building（Office）

Red-Brick Warehouse （Commercial facilit

Creative Cities and Cultural Interaction

YOKOHAMA TRIENNALE

YOKOHAMA OTOMATSURI

DANCE DANCE DANCE YOKOHAMA 2012

Our Ideal City – "FutureCity" Yokohama

Environment

Society

Economy

From Environmental FutureCity to SDGs

"FutureCity"Yokohama

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT G OALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

- As an environmental FutureCity we have sought to become a city in which everyone wants to live and everyone is empowered by focusing on three aspects: economy, society and environment.
- This matches the SDGs's aim to achieve an appropriate balance between the economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection dimensions of sustainable development.

Experience addressing/solving variety of issues accompanying city growth

Inter-city collaboration

Achievement of SDGs

Creation of City by Yokohama

Attractive Development of City

Activities
Culture, Art, Industry, Business, Community

Urban Design Project Control

Local resources of Yokohama
History, Culture, Nature