

**Summary Report of the East Asia  
Summit Conference on Liveable Cities,**

**22-25 June 2008, Singapore**

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1. The first EAS Conference on Liveable Cities (EAS Conference) was held in Singapore on 22-25 June 2008, in conjunction with the World Cities Summit (WCS) and the Singapore International Water Week (SIWW). The proposal to convene the EAS Conference was endorsed at the 3<sup>rd</sup> East Asia Summit in Singapore on 22 November 2007. The EAS Conference aims to create a platform for EAS cities to discuss the interrelated issues of public governance, urbanisation, climate change, and the environment. Delegates from 25 Cities representing all 16 EAS participating countries attended. The full list of participants in the EAS LCC appears at **ANNEX 1**. The Conference also featured practitioners and thought leaders with insights and experiences in the areas of public governance and sustainable development of cities.

2 H.E. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, officiated at the Opening Ceremony of the EAS Conference/WCS/SIWW. H.E. Lee Kuan Yew, Minister Mentor of the Republic of Singapore, held a dialogue session with delegates to the meetings. The key highlight of the EAS Conference was a dedicated plenary session on 25 June 2008 attended by representatives from more than 20 EAS cities. It was chaired by H.E. Mah Bow Tan, Minister for National Development of the Republic of Singapore. The programme appears at **ANNEX 2**.

### **EAS Plenary Discussion**

3 In his welcoming remarks, the Chairman H.E. Mah Bow Tan noted that EAS cities were experiencing large population growths. As cities became more crowded, congested and polluted, policy and decision-makers who were responsible for the development of cities and the well-being of its citizens must face and overcome a major challenge, which was to develop and grow their cities while still making it liveable for the people.

### **Presentation of Papers**

4 Governors/Mayors or their representatives from four EAS cities – Jakarta, Foshan, Melbourne, Tokyo – first presented on their cities' experiences in balancing modernization and urbanization with sustainable development and environmental protection. The full text of their presentations is at **ANNEX 3**.

5 H.E. Dr Ing. Fauzi Bowo, Governor of Jakarta, Indonesia emphasized that 'mindset change' was a key challenge toward establishing a sustainable and prosperous Jakarta. Current issues faced were improving air quality, beautifying Jakarta, solving water management issues and striving towards people-oriented policies. Jakarta had implemented four initiatives to address the issues, namely 'Energy efficiency in transportation', 'Going Green', 'Water for Life' measures and 'Listening to the People's Voice'.

6 H.E. Mr Zhou Tianming, Vice Mayor of Foshan, People's Republic of China shared Foshan's aim to develop the city into an advanced manufacturing base, a modern service centre for production, a reputed city with culture and a home of great beauty and wealth. Five initiatives had been implemented to achieve this goal – 'Establish a modern industrial system'; 'Implement a comprehensive administration of the environment'; 'Preserve its heritage'; 'Promote the city's internationalization' and 'Construct a wealthy and harmonious city'.

7 H.E. Mr John So, Mayor of Melbourne, Australia shared Melbourne's approach towards achieving liveability and sustainability. The city abided by five principles that made sustainability a core consideration in city planning. They were, retaining local character, ensuring connectivity, higher density living, diversity in land-use and ensuring a high quality public realm. Melbourne had implemented a City's Zero Net Emissions (by 2020) Strategy to guide its decisions, operations and sustainable development initiatives.

8 H.E. Mr Hiroshi Mori, Senior Director, Tokyo Metropolitan Government shared Tokyo's success in implementing regulations on diesel vehicle emissions; compulsory greening on roof-tops for new construction projects in metropolitan areas and use of advanced water treatment technology. Tokyo aimed to have the lowest environmental burden to the world through reduced carbon emissions and increased use of solar energy. It would also restore a beautiful city of water and greenery by creating a Tokyo bay area through reclamation and green initiatives.

9 Thanking the speakers for their excellent presentations, the Chairman noted, among other issues, Jakarta's key challenge of ensuring 'mindset change', and Foshan's desire to internationalise the city. He also suggested that all cities could learn from Melbourne's success, Tokyo's sense of urgency and its various contributions to sustaining the city. It was also important to promote public awareness and education, community-based initiatives, and the participation of citizens.

### **General Discussion**

10 The EAS Conference delegates also discussed the common challenges facing East Asian cities, and exchanged views on how East Asian cities could work together to develop sustainable and ecologically friendly cities. The delegates noted various initiatives such as Korea's 'Liveable City Programme' and Yokohama City's programme by which citizens actively sorted out garbage as a contribution towards preserving the environment, as well as Chennai's efforts to use bio-degradable packaging material and regeneration of its rivers. Delegates agreed that the sharing of experiences and insights could pave the way for greater cooperation among the EAS cities. Possible projects and programmes could include areas such as R&D, transfer of technology, joint test-bedding of projects, benchmarking and adopting best practices, creating an index or "star - rating" system for rating cities, as well as cooperating on specific issues such as waste management and increasing citizenry participation.

## **Conclusion and Next Steps**

11 Chairman noted that from the discussion, it was clear that despite their differences (in terms of economic development, size, resource endowments) EAS cities faced common challenges in catering to rapid population growth. These included ensuring access to clean water, addressing high carbon emissions and climate change effects, as well as addressing poor urban planning. The discussion revealed that EAS Cities recognized the need to balance economic growth and the environment in their development. EAS cities were all committed to addressing these challenges and had adopted similar strategies in energy efficiency, providing infrastructure solutions and addressing social and recreational needs of their citizens. There was also an awareness of the urgency and a sense of crisis for cities to develop in a more sustainable manner.

12 The EAS Conference showed that there was a strong demonstration of political will on the part of the participating cities to tackle the challenges of energy security, climate change and sustainable development. East Asian cities could play a key role in improving each country's energy efficiency, resource conservation, and help address the effects of climate change through pragmatic and practical measures. At the same time, the Conference recognised that every city was unique in its political, economic, cultural, geographic and climatic circumstances and any measure must consider the diversity among cities.

13 The Conference agreed that the region should work together more actively to promote sustainable and ecologically-friendly communities. Events such as the EAS Conference provided good opportunities to share experiences and explore areas for collaboration. The Conference and in particular, the Plenary Discussion, had been useful and productive. Delegates at the Conference looked forward to more opportunities for similar interactions and requested that discussions and ideas shared should be followed up. The Chairman suggested that Singapore could facilitate the development of an informal network of like-minded cities, through international conferences, workshops and pilot projects in collaboration with other cities, institutions and international organizations, to sustain these discussions. Think-tanks could play a role in sustaining linkages, and Singapore's Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) could serve as such a platform.

14 This Summary Report on the EAS Conference on Liveable Cities, 23-25 June 2008, Singapore, is submitted to the 4<sup>th</sup> EAS for the Leaders' information.

**List of Participants at EAS LCC**

<b>Country</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Pg Haji Mohd Ali bin Pg Haji Othman	Chairman of Municipal Board
	[Counterpart Ministry]	Pehin Dato Adanan Yusof	Minister of Home Affairs
	[Counterpart Ministry]	Dato Hamdillah H. A. Wahab	Dy Minister of Industry & Primary Resources
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Trac Thai Sieng	Vice Governor
	Siem Reap	Sok Leakhena	Dy Governor
Indonesia	Jakarta	Dr Fauzi Bowo	Governor
	Aceh	Irwandi Yusuf	Governor
Laos	Vientiane	Sinlavong Khoutphaythoune	Mayor
	Luangprabang	Bounheuang Duangphachan	Governor
Malaysia	Malacca	Dato Latiff bin Tamby Chik	Chairman of Local Government and Environment Committee & State EXCO member
	[Counterpart Ministry]	Yeo Heng Hau	Dy Sec-Gen, Ministry of Housing & Local Government
Myanmar	Nay Pyi Taw	U Tun Kyi	Secretary
Philippines	Quezon City	Belmonte Feliciano	Mayor
	[Counterpart Ministry]	Austere Panadero	Under Secretary, Dept of Interior & Local Government
Thailand	Chiangmai	Piroj Saeng Poowong	Vice Governor
	<i>Nonthaburi</i>	<i>Churdvit Ridhiprasart</i>	<i>Governor (was represented by the Mayor of Nonthaburi)</i>
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh	Nguyen Trung Tin	Vice-Chairman
	Hai Phong	Nguyen Van Thanh	Vice-Chairman
India	Ahmedabad	Kanaji Thakor	Mayor
	<i>Chennai</i>	<i>Thiru Ma. Subramaniam</i>	<i>Mayor (was represented by his Senior Comissioneri)</i>
Japan	Tokyo	Hiroshi Mori	Snr Director
	Yokohama	Hiroshi Nakada	Mayor
	Nagoya	-	Director, Mayor's Office
China	Tianjin	Lin Xue Fang	Vice Chairman, Eco-city Administrative Committee
	Guanzhou	Wang Dong	Director, Urban Planning Bureau
	Foshan	Zhou Tianming	Vice Mayor

New Zealand	Wellington	Ms Kerry Prendergast	Mayor
	[Counterpart Ministry]	Ms Tanya Perrott	Chief Advisor, Ministry of Economic Development
Australia	Melbourne	John So	Mayor
Korea	Busan	Jeong, Lakhyeong	Dy Mayor
	[Counterpart Ministry]	Young Geun, Lee	Dir-Gen, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Activities
ASEAN		Dr Seoung Rathchavy	ASEAN Dy Sec-Gen

**Proceeding of the EAS Conference on Liveable Cities**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Programme</b>
1415	Admin Instruction by MC
1420	Opening Remarks by Chairman - Minister Mah Bow Tan
1425	Presentation by H.E. Dr Ing. Fauzi Bowo, Governor of Jakarta, Indonesia
1435	Presentation by H.E. Mr Zhou Tianming, Vice Mayor of Foshan, People's Republic of China
1445	Presentation by H.E. Mr John So, Mayor of Melbourne, Australia
1455	Presentation by H.E. Mr Hiroshi Mori, Senior Director, Tokyo Metropolitan Government (on behalf of Governor of Tokyo Shintaro Ishihara)
1505	Open Discussion
1535	Round up of session by Chairman.
1540	End of Session Admin Instruction by MC

**Position Paper by Governor of Jakarta at Plenary Session,  
East Asia Summit Conference on Liveable Cities  
Singapore, 24 June 2008**

**BACKGROUND**

Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, covers an area of approximately 650 square kilometer. It is inhabited by over nine million people with an annual population growth of 2%. Like other big cities in the world, Jakarta is facing various urban problems, worsened by growing pressures from climate change. Related issues include high carbon dioxide emissions produced mainly from transportation; an unprecedented increase in extreme weather events (such as floods due to longer rainy seasons and droughts due to lack of water resources); scarcity of water resources in terms of quality and quantity; and sea water intrusion due to overuse of artesian wells creating land subsidence.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING EFFORTS TOWARD ESTABLISHING A SUSTAINABLE JAKARTA**

**1. *Size of population***

The greater the city's population, the more complicated the steps needed to be taken to establish a sustainable city.

Jakarta's high population. Despite population growth within Jakarta itself decreasing as a result of successful family planning programs, numbers of newcomers arriving from the provinces are on the rise. Another contributing factor is the large number of commuters who live in surrounding areas (Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi or Bodetabek) but work in Jakarta. Pressure from this high population and their economic activities threatens Jakarta's sustainability.

**2. *Income per capita***

The lower the average income per capita, the more difficult it is to work towards a sustainable city.

Jakarta's income limitations. As the main economic center of Indonesia, Jakarta has not only the highest Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDRP) among Indonesia's provinces, but also the highest level of government revenue. Despite this, to provide a suitable level of public service to its citizens and to develop in a sustainable fashion, Jakarta requires even more funds than it has at present, as there are no subsidy programs from the central government to assist with the capital's unique situation.

**3. *Level of Education***

The lower the average level of education, the greater the effort needed to establish sustainability.

While Jakarta's rate of illiteracy is relatively low (0.64% for males and 2.4% for females), only around 10% of Jakartans gain a taste of tertiary education. Even though that figure is higher than those of other regions in Indonesia, it is still low compared to other international cities such as Singapore or Kuala Lumpur. It is easier to promote the concept of sustainability, spread awareness of its importance, and encourage public participation in working towards it when the community is better-educated.

#### 4. *Availability of Space*

The more scarce land or space is, the more complicated it is to establish a sustainable city.

With a high population density and intensive economic activity, land is one of Jakarta's most precious assets. As the result of lack of space, competing land use is widespread, and land prices are very high. For example, green open spaces and river banks which are being used by squatters need to return to their original function to both improve aesthetics and oxygen levels, as well as reduce the risk of flooding.

#### 5. *Administrative Competence*

The lower the competence and authority of the city administration, the more difficult it is to establish a sustainable Jakarta.

Since the inception of decentralization, there has been an increase in authority delegated to provincial level, but in Jakarta's case considerable power still resides at the national level. This includes river management, planning conferences and other strategic areas.

### QUESTION

Is it impossible then for any metropolis or megacity like Jakarta to become a sustainable? The answer is no, it is not impossible. But big cities like Jakarta need to take a variety of actions different to those of smaller cities.

### MEANS OF REALISING SUSTAINABILITY

#### a. **Empowering the community**

Our best potential assets are our people/our community:

**Awareness.** Increase awareness and encouraging systems of active participation/monitoring/control/audit system by the people more at the community level will result in more effective community-based mechanisms.

Target groups include neighborhoods, school students and religious associations, where information can be promoted and disseminated via face-to-face dialogue, for example.

**Activities.** Participation, initiatives and activities that involve the community such as:

- Mobilizing urban inner-city dwellers to clean up their neighborhood.
- Promoting a Save Water movement.
- Developing a flooding mitigation system that involves individual families as well as communities, and is promoted through the means of mosques and other places of worship, as well as the media.
- Weekly mosquito egg fumigation.
- Large-scale construction of biopore wells.
- Construction of ground water wells.
- Planting trees and mangroves.
- Shifting use of kerosene to Liquid Petroleum Gas.
- Introducing *bajajs* (local public transport) powered by natural gas.

#### b. Role Of City Government

- **Law Enforcement.** Enforcement of regulations for better quality of life has already commenced in certain areas:
  - Smoking bans.
  - Car and motorcycle emission controls.
  - Use of CNG buses on the busway system and for other public transport (*bajajs*, taxis, etc).
  - Regulations to construct groundwater wells as a condition of granting building permits.
  - Consistent enforcement of spatial planning and regulations.
  - Enforcement of water use primarily from deep wells.
  - Car-free days.
- **Coordination** among government units :
  - Improving coordination with central government and other regional government in the areas around Jakarta (Jabodetabek).
- **Incentives.** The Jakarta Provincial Government needs to provide its people with incentives, eg. :
  - Operating funds for community grass root organizations (RT/RW).
  - Clean and green competitions among sub-district communities.
- **Restructuring.** To involve other stakeholders in making Jakarta more sustainable, the government of Jakarta needs to restructure itself and change its bureaucratic mindset. Provincial government policies should aim towards encouraging progress rather than simply change for change's sake, and to become more of an enabling force rather than simply a provider. Capacity-building also needs to be done in order to make government officials more responsive, effective, efficient and public service-oriented.
- **A 'Change for the better' mind set.** The most important work to do for the Jakarta Provincial Government now is to change its bureaucratic mindset. It is not an easy task but can be done through time, effort and commitments from all stakeholders in Jakarta.

#### GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE CITY DEVELOPMENT

- Development of green areas (creating new green open spaces – both large and small scale – and interactive parks).
- Mass rapid transportation project (MRT, Light Rail Transit, extending the busway network).
- Flood control projects (construction of canals, ponds and dams, and dredging existing rivers, canals and dams).
- Sanitation improvement projects (large- and small-scale solid waste management and treatment, 3R at community level).
- Improvement in water supply and control of the use of artesian wells.

## **CLOSING REMARKS**

A key challenge in making Jakarta more sustainable is change. This does not only mean simply bureaucratic change in the Jakarta Provincial Government itself, but also changing the mindset of all Jakartans. A shift in thinking will result in better cooperation and synergy among stakeholders. The community, government and private sector will then play a significant role in making Jakarta more sustainable.

Purely technical solutions must be combined with social engineering as a developmental approach. With strong commitment and continued support from all stakeholders (community, city government and central government), a sustainable city can be established.

An important issue that everybody should understand is that a city developed on a basis of sustainability will bring prosperity and better socioeconomic conditions to its people.

The more prosperous the community, the better educated they will be, which itself will bring a better understanding of the importance of sustainable development, and thus better participation in realising this goal.

Creating prosperity for all Jakartans is therefore the ultimate goal of our administration. This will mean they will enjoy a better level of education, better socioeconomic conditions, and can thus more effectively participate in making Jakarta a sustainable city, guaranteeing their own future.

Thank you.

**Speech at the East Asia Summit Conference on Livable Cities**  
Dr. Chen Yunxian, Mayor of Foshan People's Government

Honorable Minister,  
Distinguished guests,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

It's my greatest honor to attend the Conference being held here in Singapore. In the following, I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce to you the economic and social development of Foshan City.

Foshan is situated in the center of the Economic Zone of the Pearl River Delta, one of the most dynamic economic powers in China. With a favorable geographical location, profound cultural inheritance and advanced industry and commerce, it is reputed as a famous historical and cultural city in China and the cradle of Southern Chinese Culture. Foshan covers an area of 3,848 square kilometers with a population of 5.92 million.

Over the past 30 years since China's reform and opening-up, Foshan witnessed remarkable achievements in its economic growth, with its national economy reaching a high average annual growth rate of 17.4%. In 2007, the GDP of the whole city reached 358.85 billion RMB, ranking the 11<sup>th</sup> in China.

In the process of urban development, however, we still face quite a number of problems. For example, there is an imbalanced development of regional economy, a comparatively low level of industry branding, capitalization and internationalization, and an impotence of sustainable development and international competitiveness for its industries; there is great pressure in protecting the resources environment and a heavy task of conducting energy conservation and emission reduction, environmental administration, and construction of an ecological city.

With China being at the developmental stage of accelerating its urbanization, Foshan has defined its new orientation for future development, that is, turning the city into an advanced manufacturing base, a modern service center for production, a reputed city with typical Southern Chinese culture, and a home of great beauty and wealth. To attain this goal, we need to do the following:

**First, establishing a modern industrial system.** We will consistently follow the new mode of industrialization, adjust and optimize the industrial structure, refine the primary industry, optimize the secondary industry and develop the tertiary industry. Also, we will focus on developing the advanced manufacturing industry so as to reinforce the modernization of traditional industries and promote emerging and high and new technology industries. What's more, we will promote the modern service industry by paying special attention to the development of producer service industries such as finance, logistics, and exhibition and conventions. Meanwhile, we will adhere to the principle of promoting development through opening-up and explore ways of strengthening cooperation with such internationally advanced cities as Singapore in areas of urban planning, construction of logistics parks and industry development so as to elevate the modernization level of industries.

**Second, implementing the comprehensive administration of the environment.** We will, as a leading project, enhance the comprehensive administration of the water environment through dredging the Fenjiang River waterway in Foshan. We will speed up the construction of environmental protection infrastructural facilities so as to restore the natural ecological environment of the water body. With energy conservation and emission reduction as the focus, we will reinforce air pollution prevention and control. We will endeavor to promote the adjustment of the structures of such traditional industries as ceramics, cement, and textile. We will phase out enterprises or production processes with backward production facilities or causing heavy pollution, and develop clean industries. We will achieve harmony between man and nature and enhance nature ecological protection and construction. We will encourage tree planting by all people in the city and promote the city landscape greening construction and turn Foshan into an ecological city which is suitable for living and working.

**Third, carrying forward “the three olds” renovation project.** By adhering to sustainable development, we will promote the transformation of “the three olds” (that is, old towns, old factory buildings and old villages) within the city. We will give priority to the transformation and protection of the city’s central district and model it in three to five years into a modern city area with the integration of Southern Chinese folk customs and cultures, and modern commercial civilization. It will be the center and landmark of the city.

**Fourth, striving to promote the city’s internationalization.** We will re-schedule the regional development distribution and industrial distribution planning and will offer guidelines to all urban districts for adjusting their industrial planning and developing their characterized industries according to their features and advantages. We will accelerate the construction of a comprehensive modern transportation system and of the urban public infrastructure by reinforcing comprehensive urban administration and by drawing upon the developmental experiences from advanced cities all over the world so as to promote the internationalization of Foshan.

**Fifth, constructing a wealthy and harmonious city.** In accelerating the economic development, we will attach greater importance to developing social enterprises such as education, culture, sanitation, sport and social security. We will do 11 practical deeds concerning the livelihood of citizens and help resolve people’s practical problems in terms of housing, education, medical care and employment so as to help them gain more benefits.

Ladies and gentlemen, Foshan is a city with great potential and business opportunities. I’d like to invite with great sincerity all the distinguished guests and dear friends here to Foshan for tourism, business or investment. You are warmly welcome to join hands with Foshan people to promote the development of Foshan.

Lastly, I wish the 2008 East Asia Summit Conference a complete success!

Thank you!

**East Asia Summit | Conference on Liveable Cities**  
Speech notes prepared for Lord Mayor, John So  
Suntec, Singapore | Wednesday 25 June, 2008 | 2:00pm

**Chairperson:**

- Mah Bow Tan (Minister for National Development, Singapore)

**Speakers:**

- Dr Ing. Fauzi Bowo (Governor of Jakarta, Indonesia)
- Dr Chen Yunxian (Mayor of Foshan, People's Republic of China)
- Lord Mayor, John So (Mayor of Melbourne, Australia)
- Mr Hiroshi Mori (Senior Director, Tokyo Metropolitan Government - on behalf of Governor of Tokyo Shintaro Ishihara)

**Theme**

This session will bring together Mayors and Governors from East Asian Cities, who will share challenges, best practices and expertise in developing sustainable and ecologically friendly cities as part of the global effort against Climate Change.

Today I will speak about Melbourne's approach to sustainability. I will also give you some key examples of ways in which we are ensuring our city's development as a major urban centre is sustainable into the future.

Melbourne is the capital of the State of Victoria and the second largest city in Australia. Our current population is 3.7 million and we have the nation's fastest population growth. The City of Melbourne – the municipality for which my Council is responsible - consists of the CBD and immediate surrounding suburbs, and it has a resident population of 77,000, and a daily visitation of 720,000.

Melbourne is an important national and Asia Pacific business and economic centre with growing influence. Major industries include education, retail, biotech and financial services. Emerging industries include fashion, design and clean technology. Melbourne is the world's 6th most important biotechnology centre, a globally significant funds management centre and home to 5 of Australia's 10 largest companies.

We also have the largest container port in Australia. We enjoy a unique city landscape – with river frontage, a major Docklands precinct on the bay, and large parkland spaces in the city centre.

Melbourne's mix of culture, low cost of living, job opportunities and green spaces has seen us voted world's most liveable city 3 times in last decade by The Economist.

The reason I am providing such detail about our city, is to establish what is at stake if we do not become more sustainable in our way of life. The climate is changing, putting stress on the natural environment and our water sources. More and more people use the city every day posing serious challenges in terms of transport access, pollution, waste, energy use and carbon emissions.

We want Melbourne to remain one of the world's most liveable cities, but to be liveable we must be sustainable. The two go together. Since 1997, the City of Melbourne has built sustainability into city planning and operations – our goal is to provide world's best quality of life for all citizens, now and in the future.

There are five principles that we consider being the major components for achieving liveability and sustainability.

### **The first is Local Character**

As urban architecture and branding goes global, it is becoming increasingly important for cities to protect their local identity and retain a point of difference. We need to retain our city's distinctive identity – that's what attracts visitors and satisfies residents. We make an effort to make Melbourne look like Melbourne, taking advantage of its unique characteristics. Heritage controls have been essential to retaining our physical history, heritage and identity.

### **The second principle is Connectivity**

Connectivity is the glue that holds a city together. Good connectivity in Melbourne has improved access and movement within and out of the city. A comprehensive network of walking, running and bike paths are driving a shift to sustainable transport. Well defined places of work, entertainment and leisure – coupled with good quality public facilities – are helping communities members to connect with one another.

### **The third principle is Density**

By increasing the concentration of population and activity in central urban areas, we reduce vehicle usage, pollution and carbon emissions. Higher density living also:

- reduces the consumption of land, preserving public space
- reduces distances travelled and traffic congestion
- improves efficiency of infrastructure and promotes public transport
- and it reduces energy consumption.

### **The fourth principle is Mixed Use**

Ensuring a diversity of accommodation, businesses and infrastructure is the cornerstone of healthy, vibrant and sustainable communities. Mixed use offers people convenience, choice and opportunities to build a sense of community. It reduces dependency on cars, encourages more walking and cycling, increases the viability of local businesses and reduces crime. If we think and live local, the environment and the community will thank us.

### **The 5<sup>th</sup> and final principle is High Quality Public Realm**

We all like to live in a place that is clean, green, welcoming and safe. A high quality urban environment attracts people, increases economic performance and encourages activity at street level. It builds community pride by getting people in public places and improving social interaction. In Melbourne we've planted trees and potted plants, improved streetscapes, created new public spaces and we've improved pedestrian lighting.

And we welcome interesting, unique business enterprises. Our city is not only a great place to work, when you leave the office you have every kind of leisure, dining and entertainment option on your doorstep.

**Back in 1997, with these 5 principles to guide us, Melbourne made sustainability a core consideration in city planning.**

The City of Melbourne has set an ambitious environmental target of zero net emissions for the whole municipality by 2020. The City's Zero Net Emissions Strategy guides our decisions and our operations. It has changed the way we view return on investment.

We now purchase green energy, produced from renewable sources. We buy 40% Green Power for street lighting and 20% for Council's main buildings. We also invest in emerging technology, thereby creating a local 'clean technology' industry. The City is currently trailing the 'active reactor', groundbreaking energy-efficient street lighting engineered by a local technology company.

Two years ago we completed the construction of CH2, Australia's greenest office building. Winner of United Nations design awards, it has become an international case study in sustainable urban development. Home to city employees, it uses natural light and ventilation to create an inviting and productive workplace. Its smart design reduces energy use and emissions by over 80%, saving Council over \$1 million annually.

With an estimated environmental technology payback period of just 7 years, it has also persuaded other governments and business to do the same. Melbourne is now home to a growing number of 6-star buildings. In 2003, we installed over 1300 solar panels on the roof of the city's largest market, Queen Victoria - the largest solar grid of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. It generates 250,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year, which compensates significantly for the Market's electricity use.

All new council buildings are now being designed to achieve maximum energy efficiency ratings. To ensure city developers follow our lead we have embedded energy efficiency rating systems into planning and building regulations. We have made international best practice a minimum requirement.

We also work directly with managers of existing offices, apartments and hotels to improve their bottom line and performance. Council has established a trust fund to invest in efficiency measures, plus we offer grants and reduced cost loans to encourage adoption of more efficient technology and systems.

**Our greatest current challenge is the reduction of emissions created by city buildings.**

Energy use in residential and commercial buildings accounts for 95 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions from the municipality. CH2 demonstrates what is possible in the construction of new buildings, but we need to improve the performance of *existing* building stock to make a difference.

With that goal we have programs in three main areas:

- education of city users, particularly hotels, in energy and waste reduction
- changes to planning regulations

- and a partnership with the Clinton Climate Initiative to develop financial models for retrofitting of old buildings

The last point is critical to us reaching the zero net emissions target. Melbourne has formed strategic relationships with many international sustainability groups. We are working with other cities to share knowledge, influence change and develop solutions with global impact. What we learn at home dealing with Australia's specific challenges we are keen to share. Through knowledge sharing we alert other cities to the impacts of emissions far away from the source.

We joined ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection program in 1998. ICLEI provides practical tools and support to city governments across the world. Joining gave us a solid framework for establishing greenhouse reduction targets similar to the Kyoto Protocol – well before the Australian government ratified.

We are a central panel member of the C40 Cities climate leadership group. Through C40 we struck an agreement with the Clinton Climate Initiative, giving us direct access to research and development.

We have also adopted the Energy Efficiency Building Retrofit Program. The program provides cities and private building owners with access to lower cost funds for retrofitting existing buildings with energy efficient products. This program brings together four of the world's largest energy service companies, five of the world's largest banks, and sixteen of the world's largest cities. It is a landmark program which realises energy savings of up to 50%.

There are many other sustainable development initiatives underway in our city. From recycling water to the creation of safe pedestrian and bike paths, we are looking at every aspect of Melbourne life and assessing its impact on sustainability.



## Message from the Governor of Tokyo

### Forward

**Prime Minister, Lee Hsien Loong, Minister Mentor, Lee Kuan Yew, and the leaders of metropolis of Asia, I am the governor of Tokyo, Shintaro Ishihara.**

The "East Asia Summit Conference on Liveable Cities 2008" is an extremely noteworthy conference promoting teamwork among the cities of Asia and allowing them to work together towards the goal of realizing cities which exist in harmony with the environment. Allow me to express my utmost admiration to the Singaporean Government for taking the initiative in holding this conference.

### Critical Environmental Issues

The earth is presently in a critical state, facing many serious environmental issues, including global warming. While being a driving force behind the development of civilization, cities, where the majority of the world population resides, are also consumers of vast quantities of resources and energy and are becoming a heavy burden on the global environment.

The accumulated load on this planet is already approaching a critical point, and the actions of cities that are burdening the environment are coming into question.

### Two Targets for "Tokyo's Big Change: The 10-year Plan"

In Tokyo, we have taken the initiative ahead of the national government and implemented our own regulations on diesel vehicle emissions achieving a momentous improvement in the quality of Tokyo's air, as well as creating approximately 90 hectares of new greenery inside the metropolis through the compulsory greening of new construction project rooftops. For quite some time already we have been supplying world-renowned safe and superior quality tap water to much of the metropolis which has been made possible through our advanced water treatment technology. In "Tokyo's Big Change: The 10-year Plan", our urban development strategy for Tokyo's near future, we have included 2 goals which have "environment" as the keyword.

### Cities with Low Environmental Burdens

One of the goals is to "Realize a city model with the lowest environmental burden in the world." By 2020 we aim to "reduce Tokyo's greenhouse gas emissions by 25% from their 2000 levels," A bill to be resolved by the current session of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is calling for a emission trading scheme and a mandatory cap on large emitters to reduce their emissions. This will be the world's first emission reduction scheme that also targets office buildings that abound in large cities. Furthermore, Tokyo, as the first member from Asia, is now participating in the "International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP)" and presenting our new cap and trading scheme to the world.

In addition, we will establish a system to purchase the environmental value of solar energy, with the aim of increasing the use of solar energy to approximately 1 million kilowatts through the promotion and distribution of solar generated power and solar powered devices.

We are also contributing to the world by sharing many of our innovative water management methods such as advanced wastewater reclamation technology and our outstanding water supply technology which has an extremely low leakage rate of approximately 3%.

### **Beautiful City of Water and Greenery**

The other goal is to “restore Tokyo’s beauty as a city of water and greenery” For that purpose we have embarked upon a project to transform reclaimed land in Tokyo bay made of waste and soil from construction sites into 88 hectares of abundant natural greenery, to be known as "Umi-no-Mori(green island)". And we are doubling the number of roadside trees in the metropolis to one million. Additionally a thousand hectares of new greenery will be created by greening up rooftops and refurbishing city parks helping us realize a comfortable Tokyo overflowing with greenery and where cool ocean breezes blow.

### **Cooperation with Global Cities**

Environmental issues, including global warming, need to be urgently dealt with on a global scale. Particularly in Asia, which is becoming one of the world's axis, there is extremely great significance for large cities, which have the power to lead their countries, to come together in mutual cooperation to solve the challenges, including environmental ones, that they are all facing.

### **The Task of Asian Network of Major Cities 21**

Due to the abovementioned circumstances, I established the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 in 2001. In this association, 11 large Asian cities including Singapore and Tokyo are jointly attempting to resolve common issues generated by big cities through various initiatives which focus on the environment, crisis management, and industrial promotion among other areas. Regarding the environment, we are making efforts in areas that deal with automobile emission countermeasures, global warming and the education of human resources.

### **C40 Tokyo Conference on Climate Change**

This October, cities participating in "The Large Cities Climate Leadership Group: C40" and the member executives of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 are invited to Tokyo to the C40 Tokyo Conference on Climate Change. With expertise and a mutual sense of crisis, we will study measures against the heat-island phenomena, drought, and other severities which are occurring frequently right before our very eyes.

### **Actualization of 2016 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games**

On June the 4<sup>th</sup> Tokyo was selected as a candidate city for 2016 Summer Olympic/Paralympic Games. The IOC gave Tokyo high marks in its assessment of the city’s environmental conditions and policy.

As a representative of Asia, Tokyo wishes to set an example as a 21st century city with advanced environmental awareness.

We will continue to steadfastly implement advanced measures in line with our objective “hosting a Games which nurture people, protect greenery and revitalize cities”. Tokyo is the sole Asian candidate and your kind support towards the realization of a 2016 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games would be appreciated.

The Tokyo 2016 bid logo is an ornamental cord called MIZUHIKI which takes the form of traditional Japanese knot, known in Japan as MUSUBI. And it is my intention to realize this symbolism by tying the city to the environment and Japan to the world.

**Conclusion**

Lastly, I believe that through this conference a lot of wisdom and enthusiasm that ties cities to the environment has been shared by all the participants. I hope that the efforts of each city and the cooperation between them will be intensified further as a result of this conference.