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HAMAMATSU INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT ON INTERCITY COLLABORATION 2019

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY BUILDING

— THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF CITIES —

23-25 OCTOBER 2019, ACT CITY HAMAMATSU CONGRESS CENTER, HAMAMATSU, JAPAN

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Yasutomo Suzuki
Mayor of Hamamatsu City

FOREWORD

First, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Japan Foundation, United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), and Intercultural Cities (ICC), which have greatly contributed to the hosting of the “Hamamatsu International Summit for Intercity Collaboration.”

In 2015, Hamamatsu merged with twelve neighbouring municipalities, becoming the 2nd largest local government in terms of surface area in Japan. Through this merger, we now have a variety of natural and social environments ranging from urban to rural and mountainous areas. That is why Hamamatsu is called a “Microcosm of Japan.”

On top of maintaining infrastructure assets due to the vast surface area that we hold, Hamamatsu is working on a variety of issues such as aging population, declining birth rate, revitalisation of local industries, applications of renewable energy, environmental conservation, disaster prevention and reduction. These are all areas of work being tackled by local governments throughout Japan today.

In the midst of this, Hamamatsu strives for sustainable development and continues to make progress in urban governance in line with the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and based on economic, social and environmental harmony. In Hamamatsu’s comprehensive plan covering a period from 2015 to 2044, we have drawn a vision for the city and aim to realise this vision in 30 years in the future. We have connected our policies under this vision with the SDGs.

“Forestry Growth Industries,” “Introduction of Renewable Energy,” and “Interculturalism” are some representative case studies of Hamamatsu’s characteristic policies. Hamamatsu is a leader in the field of interculturalism in Japan with prominent initiatives such as the establishment of the Council of Municipalities with Large Migrant Populations and collaborations with other member cities to create policies and carry out research.

Our initiatives were evaluated and in 2018, Hamamatsu was selected as a “SDGs Future City” by the national government.

Cities that are working on the front lines in various fields from Japan, Asia, Oceania and Europe have assembled here at this Summit to discuss sustainable community building through international cooperation of cities under the themes: “Interculturalism,” “Foreign Ties for the Development of Local Governments” and “SDGs.” This summit was a valuable opportunity to share the leading local governments’ initiatives and issues as well as to have fruitful debate for the solution to our problems.

I hope that through this Summit, the international intercity relationships will continue to deepen further by overcoming bridges between the public and private sectors. In addition, governments, local residents, private companies, experts, international organisations and various other stakeholders can work together and accelerate sustainable community building.



Hiroko Tsuka
Executive Vice President
The Japan Foundation

FOREWORD

It is an honour to organise this Summit in cooperation with Hamamatsu City and UCLG ASPAC. The communities that we live in today have come to encompass more diverse people. How can we use that diversity to bring about further development to make our cities more dynamic? This is an issue people around the world are grappling with. However, it could also be an opportunity to open a new path for the future.

The amended Immigration Control Act was enforced by Japanese Government in April this year, introducing the new residence status of “Specified Skilled Worker,” thus further increasing the diversity in our community. As such, it has become even more crucial to recognise and respect individuals of different cultural backgrounds as well as facilitate interaction between different parties.

Since our establishment in 1972, the Japan Foundation has worked to enhance international exchange in the fields of culture, language and dialogue. I believe that in overcoming national borders, language barriers and different cultural backgrounds, interacting with different people and exchanging opinions with one another, we can carve a path for the future.

This collaborative project with Hamamatsu City is one of the important activities of the Japan Foundation. In Europe, which has a long history of interculturalism, the Council of Europe has organised a programme called “Intercultural Cities (ICC)” that promotes initiatives for utilising the diversity advantages brought by migrants and minorities. The Japan Foundation has been cooperating with the ICC since 2009, sharing knowledge and experience regarding intercultural initiatives from cities in Europe and Japan.

With the increase in the acceptance of foreign workers, we wanted to create an opportunity to learn about the latest initiatives in other intercultural cities, and thus, jointly organised the “Hamamatsu International Summit on Intercity Collaboration 2019.”

In addition to its intercultural initiatives, the Japan Foundation every year presents “The Japan Foundation Prizes for Global Citizenship” awards to three organisations in Japan that work to strengthen ties and networks among citizens and provides support to their activities.

Furthermore, for past thirty years, we have run the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) all over the world for people whose first language is not Japanese. With the new change in immigration legislation, we have created a new test called Japan Foundation Test for Basic Japanese (JFT-Basic) for foreign nationals who plan to reside in Japan mainly for professional purposes. This test is a method to measure the required Japanese language proficiency necessary for the “Specified Skilled Worker” resident status.

We are also developing learning materials to support those starting a new life in Japan and plan to release them in March next year. Foreign residents can study Japanese before moving to Japan, while Japanese parties hiring foreign employees can use these materials as reference for communication.

I hope that through this Summit, we can further tie the cities together and open a path for further development and solutions for all.



Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi
Secretary General
United Cities and
Local Governments Asia Pacific

FOREWORD

With information and communication technology, open borders and global challenges such as climate change, cities have become connected and interdependent more than ever. Urbanisation and economic potential that comes with it also make cities a game changer for the world that we want to live in. This transformation could come with undesirable consequences. That is why significant responsibilities are now with cities to ensure that we do not live our present moment at the expense of future generations.

Since the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda in 2015, cities and local governments have risen to the challenge to pursue the SDGs and address the global challenges. This was demonstrated at the Hamamatsu International Summit on Intercity Collaboration 2019, organised with the theme “Sustainable Community Building through International Cooperation of Cities.” UCLG ASPAC is proud to be part of this collective city-led effort. Localising SDGs is a cornerstone of our work. Decentralised international cooperation plays a critical role in strengthening local governments' work on SDGs.

I wish to congratulate Hamamatsu for living up to its reputation as a champion of SDGs localisation. By hosting this event, we all had the privilege to be inspired by Hamamatsu's as well as its citizens' conviction and mutual efforts to build a city that is not only sustainable, but also thrives on openness and cultural diversity. As one of Japan's SDGs Future Cities, Hamamatsu had a lot of experience to offer. Other notable initiatives presented by guest mayors and other institutions including the Japan Foundation and the Intercultural Cities (ICC) contributed to the success of this Summit.

A key takeaway for us is that cities and local governments can, and should, be bold in bringing about positive changes. As we are approaching one-third of our journey to realise SDGs, the progress that we have made is still far from enough to bring us towards the targets set for 2030. Much more needs to be done in localising SDGs, especially in our region, Asia and the Pacific.

The UCLG report released during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) held in New York last July indicates that local and regional governments' involvement in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) was only the case for about ten of thirty Asia-Pacific countries that submitted VNR between 2016-2019. On that note, I would like to commend Hamamatsu for being among the pioneer cities that submitted Voluntary Local Review (VLR) this year. This is a testimony of Hamamatsu's commitment to a bottom-up approach for SDGs. It is also a good tool to connect local government with citizens. I hope other cities in the region can draw from Hamamatsu's success.

A lot of remaining work will not happen overnight. Fortunately, we are not operating in insolation, but rather in partnership. Our shared prosperity and sustainability will depend on our joint efforts, collaborative actions, advocacy and commitments. This proceeding captures concrete initiatives, good practices and important conclusions on cities' cooperation and actions on SDGs-related matters. The document will also allow us to share the summit's outcomes and benefits among the wider cities, local governments and SDGs practitioners' networks. The 5-Zeros' vision that I shared at this Summit is possible through our strong commitments, better collaboration and partnerships.



Hamamatsu's Mascot, Ieyasu-kun, the Daimyo or Lord of Success.

INTRODUCTION

HAMAMATSU INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT ON INTERCITY COLLABORATION 2019

Located in Shizuoka Prefecture, Hamamatsu is the 2nd largest city nationwide in terms of municipal area. It covers a variety of diverse natural environments. The city has rich forest and fishery resources and social environment of both rural and urban natures. It is also home to world-renowned manufacturing brands such as Suzuki, Yamaha and Kawai.

Hamamatsu is known as the "City of Music" and is a designated UNESCO Creative City in 2014. To date, Hamamatsu is the sole Japanese member of the Intercultural Cities Network and UCLG ASPAC. In the international arena of urban policies, Hamamatsu continues to be a pioneer for change. At the recent High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York, Hamamatsu presented its Voluntary Local Review (VLR), becoming the 4th city in Japan and 6th city in Asia Pacific to join the increasing number of local governments that have expressed their strong commitment to achieve the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the theme "Sustainable Community Building Through International Cooperation of Cities," the Hamamatsu International Summit on Intercity Collaboration 2019 was jointly organised by Hamamatsu City, the Japan Foundation and UCLG ASPAC. The event is supported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR), Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES), Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan Intercultural Academy of Municipalities (JIAM).

The Summit consisted of two main parts: Intercity Practical Session and the Mayor's Summit. The Intercity Practical Session focused on the operational aspect of cooperation, including a presentation on Hamamatsu City's initiative with Bandung City and panel sessions on "Mutual Exchanges for Local Community Building" and "Community Building that Makes Use of Diversity Advantage." The Mayor's Summit featured high-level discussions by city leaders from UCLG ASPAC and the Intercultural Cities (ICC) Network. Revitalising local regions through "Interculturalism," "Foreign Ties for the Development of Local Governments" and the "Sustainable Development Goals" were the focus areas of the Mayor's Summit.


Close to 200 participants from 55 institutions and local governments of ten countries attended the three-day event. Participants included UCLG ASPAC member cities, ICC Network member cities and representatives from local governments and other institutions in Japan. The Hamamatsu Declaration was presented and adopted at the end of the Summit.



In the international arena of urban policies, Hamamatsu continues to be a pioneer for change.

In 2019, Hamamatsu presented its Voluntary Local Review (VLR), becoming the 4th city in Japan and 6th city in Asia Pacific to have done so, demonstrating the city's strong commitment to achieving the SDGs.




 Lake Hamana

INTERCITY PRACTICAL SESSION

This session was opened by Mr. Shinjiro Naito, Director General of the Planning and Coordinating Department of Hamamatsu City. He expressed his warm welcome to the participants and reiterated the summit's objective which is to share advanced good practices and foster exchanges on matters important to cities in order to jointly develop effective solutions.




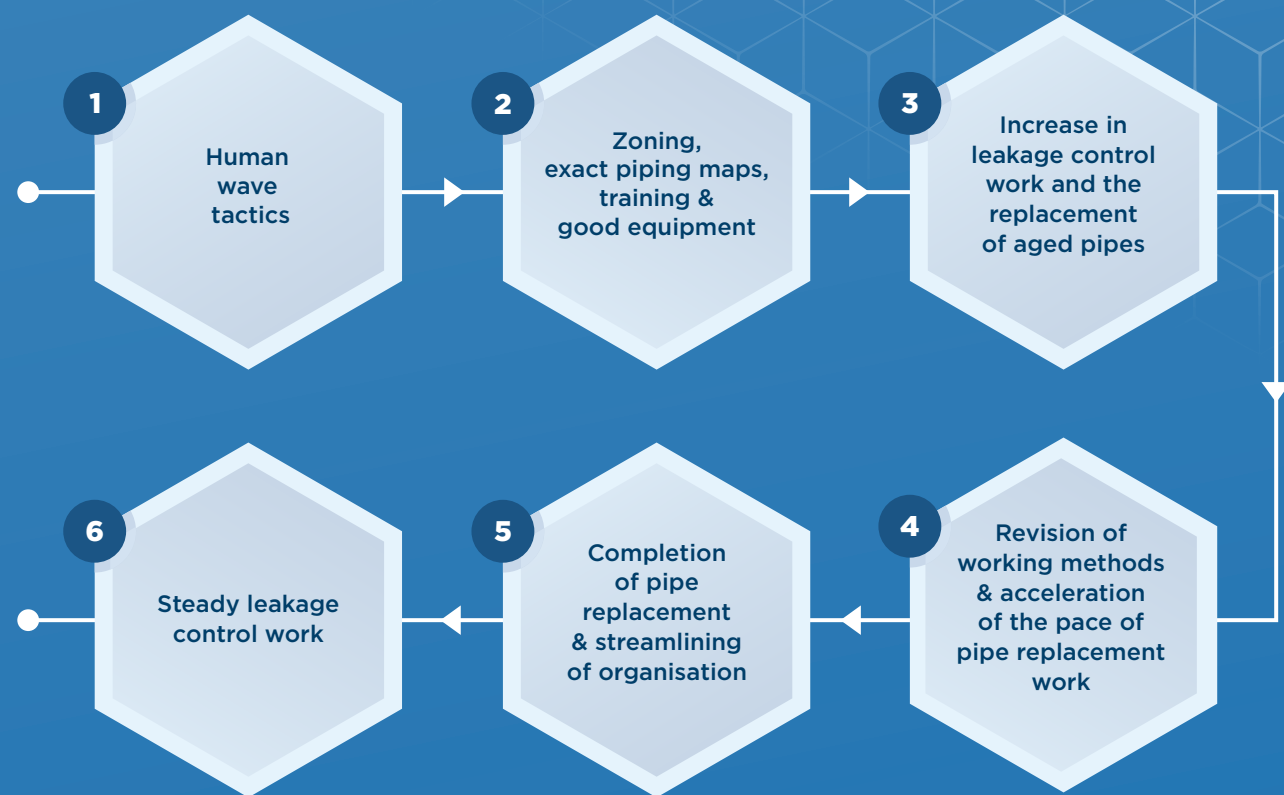
 **Mr. Shinjiro Naito, Director General of the Planning and Coordinating Department of Hamamatsu City, delivered opening remarks during the Intercity Practical Session.**

Mr. Taichi Sugiyama, Chief Engineer of the Water Services Division, Hamamatsu City, then presented the collaborative initiative on "Leak Prevention Skills Support for Bandung City." The initiative is based on a letter of intent (LOI) signed between Hamamatsu City and Bandung City to collaborate in art and environment fields. Supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), both cities worked together on the water leakage prevention project from March 2017 to July 2019.

Bandung is the 3rd largest city of Indonesia and capital city of West Java Province. Ratio of water supply is 76 per cent and ratio of non-revenue water (NRW) is 37.7 per cent. Due to shortage of water, PDAM Bandung cannot supply water to the whole city throughout the day, with proper water pressure. Furthermore, it cannot be used for drinking due to poor quality. Adding to this problem is that systematic water leakage measures have not been implemented due to outdated water pipe mapping. PDAM Bandung staff have low awareness of NRW measures; PDAM also has a lack of water theft and illegal connection prevention at the water supply. In terms of skills, the construction method of leakage repair and water supply was not standardised due to lack of capacity building training. To address these challenges, the initiative's objective was to develop human resources and improve technology on NRW measures in Bandung.



 **Mr. Taichi Sugiyama, Chief Engineer of the Water Services Division, presents Hamamatsu's support to Bandung for water leak prevention and efficient water resource management.**



Box 1. A six-stage process of leakage prevention measures in Bandung City

Through close collaboration and consultation with the local community to identify the challenges, a six-stage process was proposed to improve the leakage prevention measures in Bandung. With forty years of work in this area, Hamamatsu is already at 6th stage where there is steady work on water leakage control and minimum leakage rate. The goal for Bandung is to move from the 1st to 2nd stage in order to decrease surface leakage.

A special team of six PDAM staff members were trained on leakage prevention measures, investigation and rapid repair of water leakage and its prevention plan development and preparation of a manual for water supply work to reduce leakage.

By the end of the project, Bandung's special team had gained mastery of techniques for leakage investigation and repair. A leakage prevention plan was drafted. And through the pilot district leakage investigation, water blockage and theft were detected and countermeasures have been undertaken. Three manuals were developed namely: leakage investigation engineers training manual, repair manual and water supply construction manual. Training among PDAM staff was conducted using these manuals. Through this cooperation, Bandung has managed to reduce NRW from 80 per cent to 10 per cent.

The future challenge for Bandung is to be able to provide safe drinking water for the people. The project is related to SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation. Mr. Sugiyama emphasised the need to work together and collaborate in order to achieve this goal.



Hamamatsu-Bandung cooperation contributed to

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

MUTUAL EXCHANGES FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY BUILDING

Speakers: (i) Ms. Hisano Hori, Representative Director of Hamamatsu Global Human Resources Support; (ii) Mr. Hiroki Okazaki, Secretary-General of Shibazono Danchi Neighborhood Association, Saitama Prefecture; and (iii) Mr. Hideki Hayakawa, Representative of Multicultural Community Development Center. The session was moderated by Ms. Kumi Fujisawa, Co-Founder of Think Tank Sophiabank.



From left: Ms. Kumi Fujisawa (Co-Founder of Think Tank Sophiabank), Ms. Hisano Hori (Representative Director of Hamamatsu Global Human Resources Support), Mr. Hiroki Okazaki (Secretary-General of Shibazono Danchi Neighborhood Association), and Mr. Hideki Hayakawa (Representative of Multicultural Community Development Center)

With the amendment of the immigration law in early 2019, Japan will be welcoming more foreign nationals. At the grassroots level, people are making an effort to create an intercultural community with foreign nationals. "The Japan Foundation Prize for Global Citizenship" is awarded in recognition of instrumental work in promoting international exchange. As recipients of the award, the speakers shared what they have done in their communities.

Ms. Hisano Hori expressed that the role of Hamamatsu Global Human Resources Support is to nurture global human resources. She described global human resources as people who are able to overcome different languages and cultures, have communication skills and can create new values. She emphasised that human resources is the asset of the community and no one should be left behind, stating that, "For global human resources, it is important to have diversity. Diversity is an asset and can create new possibilities." She also noted the significance of having a foreign national who serves as a key person and role model for next generations of foreign nationals. In order to achieve this, there should be a good environment and infrastructure for foreign nationals.

From the experience of Shibazono Danchi Neighborhood Association, Mr. Hiroki Okazaki emphasised the importance of creating an environment that fosters mutual exchange and interaction between Japanese and foreign nationals. He stated that despite living in the same neighborhood, there is no contact point between the Japanese and foreign nationals due to the differences in age and interests. The Shibazono Danchi Neighborhood Association helped the communication and interaction between the two groups by engaging students as the bridge between them. The Japanese and foreign nationals find the students easier to talk to and approach. There are monthly activities where they all come together such as potluck parties, "monotsukuri" or manufacturing classes, among others. These activities help Japanese and foreign nationals forge a relationship and deepen bonds. Mr. Okazaki stated that "We need to create an environment where foreign nationals can easily interact with the local community. To that end we need to open up the local community by involving both local organisations and institutions."



Ms. Kumi Fujisawa, Co-Founder of Think Tank Sophiabank, was moderating the Session on Hamamatsu International Summit on Intercity Collaboration 2019

The Multicultural Community Development Center was established in 1994 to provide Japanese language classes but activities have extended ever since. Mr. Hideki Hayakawa discussed how the foreign nationals who attended the language classes started consulting them on daily life support. Prompted by this need from the community, they began providing consultation services in 2006. The institution became more engaged in the community through activities such as disaster prevention projects with fire station, soccer classes for the youth and the neighborhood's annual festival. Mr. Hayakawa pointed out that the local community is facing an aging issue and because of this, the association has a bigger role to play in the festival. They are organising an intercultural exchange event on the second day of the festival to help people show their traditional dances, songs and other festive things. He expressed that "I believe that creating this kind of opportunity for people to get together is very important. This creates new networks and new kinds of activities."

Panelists agreed on the significance of the Japanese language in nurturing the symbiotic relationship between Japanese and foreign nationals. Ms. Hori suggested focusing on Japanese language education in foreign countries and cited the example of what Japan Foundation has been doing abroad. In addition to having a proper programme to nurture foreign workers, Ms. Hori raised the need to have more people like them who are engaged in community building with foreign nationals. She recognised that method and technique can only be obtained through experience and increasing the number of people who work in this field is not easy to do in short period of time. The need for public and private sectors to collaborate and support for third parties were also reiterated.



Initiatives to promote exchanges between Japanese and foreign nationals help contribute to

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

COMMUNITY BUILDING THAT MAKES USE OF DIVERSITY ADVANTAGE

Speakers of this panel were: (i) Mr. Phil Wood, Urban Policy Expert, ICC; (ii) Ms. Jennifer Fink, Executive Manager of Learning and Community Hubs, Ballarat City, Australia; and (iii) Ms. Nadina Rosengren, Political Chief of Staff, Botkyrka City, Sweden. The session was moderated by Mr. Keizo Yamawaki, Professor, Meiji University, School of Global Japanese Studies.



From left: Mr. Keizo Yamawaki (Professor, Meiji University, School of Global Japanese Studies), Ms. Nadina Rosengren (Political Chief of Staff, Botkyrka City, Sweden), Ms. Jennifer Fink (Executive Manager of Learning and Community Hubs, Ballarat City, Australia), Mr. Phil Wood (Urban Policy Expert, ICC)

This session explored how diversity drives the community-building process in member cities of the ICC Network, a flagship programme of the Council of Europe. Hamamatsu City is a member of the ICC Network which fosters exchange on intercultural policies between cities. The session enabled the sharing of good practices from ICC member cities.

Mr. Phil Wood focused his presentation on how the complex issue of integration and segregation is being handled in the City of Kirklees, the United Kingdom. He described segregation as an extreme separation between different peoples, religion and ethnicities wherein people live separate lives within the same space. While government policies have done little to stop the segregation, successful projects have emerged from the grassroots.

One of these projects, "The Linking Network", now operates in 26 towns and cities across the country where segregation is most serious. The project provides support to teachers and school principals on how to arrange linking. It provides training to teachers on how to discuss difficult topics dealing with different identities and providing resource materials to help them teach and discuss these issues. The project is now part of the national quality mark in terms of providing spiritual, moral, social and cultural education. It lets children reflect on four key questions: "Who am I?," "Who are we?," "Where do we live?" and "How do we live together?." The impact of this project benefits both the children and their parents.

The second project is "The Great Get Together" initiated by the organisation called "More in Common." The organisation was formed in response to the murder of local parliamentarian Jo Cox to show that people have more in common than things that divide them. "The Great Get Together" has become a national weekend event where people, neighbors, friends and strangers are encouraged to come together.

With good branding and marketing, the event integrated many aspects of British life. People who attended the event felt more positive about their neighborhoods and found that the best part of it was spending time with their local community.

A diverse city is one that values the difference between people. It is one that recognises that people with different backgrounds, skills, attitudes and experiences bring fresh ideas and perceptions.

This statement was made by Ms. Jennifer Fink who reported on the initiatives of Ballarat (Australia) as an intercultural city. One of their programmes is the “Intercultural Ambassador Program” that provides opportunities for people from intercultural backgrounds to exercise their rights and responsibilities to influence public life and also to be representatives for the city. The Ambassadors participate in community events and projects, city advisory and reference groups and attend civic functions. They also act as champions for their existing communities and gain valuable leadership and development opportunities along the way. To date, there are about 50 Ambassadors.

Another programme is the “Intercultural Employment Program (IEP)” which aims to enhance social inclusion, employment and education pathways for culturally and linguistically diverse men, women and young people. The programme supports participants with training and personal development opportunities to be work- and study-ready in Australia. Harmony Fest is a ten-day annual event that celebrates diversity in Ballarat. It culminates in an intercultural youth event called “Rock the Block” which provides the platform for young people to perform and provide their own interpretation of their cultures.

Since 2017, Botkyrka (Sweden) has been implementing the Strategy for Equality. This takes into consideration different perspectives such as intercultural perspective, gender rights, rights of people with disabilities, and freedom from oppression, to enable the city to be inclusive. “We have a strong belief that everyone should be able to own their story. You should be able to have the right to be you. You should also have the right to belong,” noted Ms. Nadina Rosengren who discussed the principles and mechanisms they work with. She raised the right to language and mentioned how children that are of school age study the language that is connected to their family origin.

As such, they learn Swedish as primary language and another language. They have an Ombudsman for children who works solely to make sure that rights of children are incorporated in everything they do in Botkyrka. The city applies feminist urban planning to ensure that women’s needs are considered when building a local area. Listening to the people is also an important part of the political leadership in the city and this is enabled through different initiatives such as the Botkyrka Youth Council and the Botkyrka Dialog. In creating change, Ms. Rosengren focused on the need to work together, owning your story and an inclusive leadership.



Discussion during this session addressed

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The biggest challenge in the three cities varies. In Botkyrka, it is to ensure that interculturalism and Strategy for Equality are implemented in everything they do. While in Ballarat, the change in Australia’s immigration policy implies that immigrants cannot stay in metropolitan areas and have to move to regional areas. The challenge is to find housing and employment for these people. Although there are many jobs in regional Australia, there is not enough housing. In the case of the UK, in order for interculturalism to work and take root in Britain, politicians will need to commit to the policy for around 10-20 years and this is a challenge for them.




and

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Mr. Yamawaki asked the panelists about the role of sports in enhancing integration and inclusion. All three panelists agree on the important role of sports. Ms. Fink stated that any sport in Australia is a combination of different cultures and it is really encouraged in schools. Ms. Rosengren shared that there are lots of different teams and sports in Botkyrka. Whenever there are challenges in the city, sports play a key role in overcoming those. Mr. Wood responded that sport is a tremendous asset in Great Britain. He added that at the local level, it probably offers greatest single opportunity for major change to take place and that sport is a great source of hope.



 Hamamatsu Castle

MAYOR'S SUMMIT

OPENING REMARKS AND KEYNOTE SPEECH



 Hamamatsu Mayor Yasutomo Suzuki inaugurated the Mayor's Summit.

The Mayor's Summit was inaugurated by Mayor Yasutomo Suzuki. In his remarks, Mayor Suzuki discussed how sustainable development is at the core of the city's plans and initiatives, particularly on forest industry, introduction of renewable energy and multicultural symbiosis. These activities have been highly recognised by the country and Hamamatsu was selected as the SDGs Future City by the Japanese Government in 2018. He expressed hope that the Summit will enable active exchange of opinions and innovative measures among the participants and will help intercity collaboration globally in the future to further accelerate regional sustainable development.

With the revised immigration control act coming to effect in Japan in April last year, the diversity of people in communities is increasing. It has become more important that each individual member of the community with different cultural backgrounds respects each other and interacts with each other. The Japan Foundation has been promoting international exchanges in the field of culture, language and dialogue since 1972.



 Ms. Hiroko Tsuka, Executive Vice President, The Japan Foundation, delivered opening remarks during the Mayor's Summit.

Ms. Hiroko Tsuka expressed conviction in the belief that "We can open up the next era by interacting with each other and exchanging opinions beyond countries, languages and cultural backgrounds." She discussed the initiatives of the Japan Foundation, including partnering with the ICC to share the expertise and lessons of multicultural symbiosis in Europe and Japan with the support and cooperation of Hamamatsu City. The Japan Foundation also celebrates organisations in Japan that contribute to the strengthening of bonds and collaborations among citizens and present the global citizenship prize to three organisations every year.

They also implement the Japanese Language Proficiency Test and a new exam called the Japan Foundation Test for basic Japanese targeting foreigners coming to Japan for work. "What kind of future cities do we wish for? What can we do to help communities develop where people interact with each other?" Ms. Tsuka concluded her remarks with the wish that the Summit will bind people together beyond countries and provide the momentum for tomorrow and ideas for solving problems.



Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC, focused on the importance of intercity cooperation in her keynote speech.

The world today is more connected because of trade, globalisation and information and technology. At the same time, problems such as climate change, inequality and poverty are also connected. The challenges that the Asia-Pacific region is facing include urbanisation, natural disasters and pollution. UCLG ASPAC Secretary General Dr. Bernadia I. Tjandradewi emphasised that cities only occupy 3 per cent of overall land but produce 50 per cent garbage, account for 60-80 per cent of GHG emission, consume 75 per cent of natural resources and contribute to high percentages of GDP. She raised that as citizens of the world, we are concerned about how the world is going to be and about the life of the people outside our areas.

Dr. Tjandradewi discussed how UCLG ASPAC served as a key institution in influencing the UN on the important role of local governments in global development, particularly in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She noted that with almost 60 per cent of SDGs targets that have to be done at the local level, capacitating and working more with local governments is essential.

UCLG connects more than 240,000 local governments and cities from more than 140 countries around the world. UCLG ASPAC is the largest regional section of UCLG covering 50 per cent of the world population, connecting 7,000 local governments and incorporating economically fast developing countries such as China, India, and Indonesia. The work of UCLG ASPAC includes advocacy, peer learning, research, programme and project development and city-to-city cooperation. Areas of work involve public space, disaster risk reduction and management, climate change, sanitation management and localisation of SDGs.

Dr. Tjandradewi also shared her 5-zero vision for the Asia-Pacific region:

- 1 zero inequality;
- 2 zero poverty;
- 3 zero crime, violence, disaster and accident;
- 4 zero greenhouse gas emissions and zero pollution;
- 5 zero intolerance and zero discrimination.

She concluded her speech by inspiring people to work together for a better future. "Let us work towards a future where "we" matters more than "I," where cities co-exist and prosper together, where people are one with the world."

SESSION 1: INTERCULTURALISM



From left: Mr. Keizo Yamawaki, Professor, Meiji University, School of Global Japanese Studies, who served as moderator, and Mr. Phil Wood, Urban Policy Expert, ICC, who served as commentator. Speakers of this panel were: (i) Mr. Yasutomo Suzuki, Mayor, Hamamatsu City, Japan; (ii) Ms. Ebba Östlin, Mayor, Botkyrka City, Sweden; and (iii) Mr. Jim Rinaldi, Deputy Mayor, Ballarat City, Australia.

Intercultural city initiatives which make use of cultural diversity are becoming a new trend in global intercultural policies. Diversity can be used as a source of energy for the revitalisation of cities. In this session, panelists presented their activities, outcomes achieved and challenges faced in their cities.

Hamamatsu, Japan: The city is a manufacturing city where companies like Suzuki, Honda, Yamaha and Kawai are headquartered. In order to support the industry, foreign residents are needed.

There are about 25,000 foreign residents in Hamamatsu and 9,000 of them are Brazilians making them the largest cluster in Japan. There are also foreign residents from the Philippines and Vietnam making the city more multicultural. 1990 was the biggest starting point when the immigration control law in Japan was amended. This has increased the number of foreign people in Japan as well as Hamamatsu. While the number of foreign nationals decreased during the Lehman Shock in 2008, the numbers are picking up again.



Mr. Yasutomo Suzuki, Mayor, Hamamatsu City, Japan discussed the city's initiatives as an intercultural city.

Mayor Yasutomo Suzuki highlighted how Hamamatsu regarded foreign nationals as important partners in order to create a good city. The Hamamatsu Intercultural Center and Hamamatsu Foreign Resident Study Support Center are important infrastructures set up for foreign residents to know more about Japan. Realising that there are many similar cities, Hamamatsu initiated a conference among cities that host a large number of foreign nationals. In this conference, they exchanged information, opinions and came up with solutions to common issues.

They proposed that foreign residents be entered in the Japanese basic educational system and there should be more allocation of teachers for classes with students with foreign background. "Diversity will become new energy and we are able to use such energy for the development of the city. This is the vision for the future," stated Mayor Suzuki. Another policy contribution addressed the issue of children's education, particularly foreign students who are withdrawing from school. Under the Hamamatsu Model, students of schooling age are matched with schools. Support is provided to the children to eliminate withdrawal from school and society.

Botkyrka, Sweden: In Botkyrka, 58 per cent of the people have their roots from somewhere else in the world. Intercultural diversity is a norm and an asset. Mayor Ebba Östlin focused on the importance of embracing the fact that people have multiple identities and Botkyrka residents should be proud of their background and identity and still be Swedish. In Botkyrka, they moved from co-existence to interaction and focused on what they had in common.

Mayor Östlin explained the 5 dimensions of their Strategy for Equality:

- 1 Interculture
- 2 Gender equality
- 3 Freedom from violence and oppression in the name of honour
- 4 Accessibility
- 5 Equal health

She also noted that Sweden has a decentralised system and as such, lots of decisions that affect residents are in the hands of the local government.

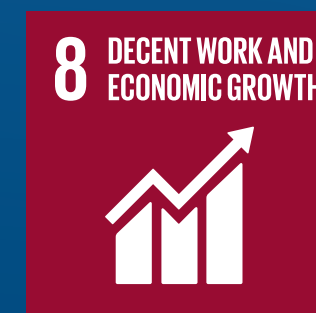
In order to create change, Mayor Östlin discussed that there are 6 steps: 1) see the individual as an asset; 2) confirm the dignity of the individual; 3) include the strategy in the regular work; 4) encourage norm consciousness and social mobility; 5) collaborate with local organisations and NGOs, and 6) strengthen different forms of self-organisations among immigrants and minorities.

Ballarat, Australia: Interculturalism has been a way of life in Ballarat for decades. Ballarat has always welcomed and valued their diverse population which began with the goldfields rush to Australia between 1851 and 1860. Many of these people decided to build their lives and families in Ballarat after this time. Today Ballarat has a constantly changing and diverse population that comes from over 219 ancestries. Ballarat is Australia's first intercultural city for embedding intercultural methodology and practice into the delivery of services and programmes. Vice Mayor Jim Rinaldi defined an intercultural city as "A community that looks at what its people already share." He reported on the Intercultural City Strategic Plan launched in 2018 with the following four priority areas:

- 1 Responsive services
- 2 Active citizenship
- 3 Leadership and advocacy
- 4 Maximising and valuing diversity

"We see interculturalism as a way of life that is highly valued for the diversity advantage it brings to our great City," said Mr. Rinaldi.

Discussion: Mr. Phill Wood from ICC remarked that three themes emerged with different priorities because of the local context of the cities. What is common to all the cities is the courage to stand out from the crowd where other cities or national mood see diversity as a problem to be solved or difficulty to be overcome. He characterised three different forms of innovation. Hamamatsu showed economic innovation. The city is attractive to foreign workers because of the economy. Mr. Wood pointed out that while other cities may see foreign workers as low scale workers and simply put them in a box, Hamamatsu wanted to raise the skill level of foreign workers and raise their engagement in society so in turn they can contribute to increase in innovative capacity of local economy. Botkyrka exhibited conceptual innovation through multiple identities. Diverse identity is recognised as the greatest asset that becomes fuel for energy in the city. Ballarat displayed innovation in governance structure. By adopting and embracing interculturalism in the way of work, it enabled them to see challenges in a simpler way.



This session addressed SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.

SESSION 2 :
FOREIGN TIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



From left: Mr. Go Shimuta, Chief Director, JETRO Hamamatsu, who served as moderator, and Mr. Mitsutaka Uchijima, Director for the Cooperation Promotion Division, JICA Chubu Center, who served as commentator. Speakers of this panel were: (i) Mr. Norihiko Fukuda, Mayor, Kawasaki City, Japan; (ii) Ms. Madelaine Yorobe Alfel, Mayor, Iriga City, Philippines; (iii) Mr. Hom Narayan Shrestha, Chairperson, National Association of Rural Municipality in Nepal; and (iv) Ms. Fozia Khalid Waraich, President, Local Councils Association of Punjab, Pakistan.

With citizen groups and businesses expanding their activities beyond national borders, it is becoming increasingly necessary for local governments to strategically promote international cooperation development with a global view. In this session, panelists described how they utilise international cooperation and foreign ties to revitalise local regions and contribute to international society.

Kawasaki, Japan: The city is among the twenty government-designated cities. They have the smallest area with a population of 1.5 million people. In July 2019, the city was selected as one of the SDGs Future Cities. Mayor Norihiko Fukuda discussed the city's work to restore Kamagawa River to the clean river it is today.

He also explained that Kawasaki prospered through industry but has advanced to become a research and development (R&D) city with more than 400 R&D institutes including universities and three science parks. The city has been active in waste management and has recently developed the first electric vehicle powered by waste material in Japan. For the first time this year, the city's waste per capita is the smallest among all government-designated cities. The city established the platform called Kawasaki Green Innovation Cluster which networks with JICA, JETRO, UNIDO, other international organisations and NGOs. The Kawasaki Water Business Network is another platform where all private sector dealing with water business, together with NGOs, JICA, and national government institutions form a network.



Mayor Norihiko Fukuda, Kawasaki City, Japan, explained the history of industry development and environmental work in Kawasaki.

Mayor Fukuda described three cases that Kawasaki is working on. The first case is to help Laos provide a 24-hour water supply system to 80 per cent of the population by 2020. Kawasaki provided assistance on engineering, technology and management. The first phase of the project enabled Laos to acquire the capacity to manage sewerage work, but they needed more engineering capability. The second phase began in 2018 and Kawasaki is helping to improve the civil engineering and water quality for the project.

The second case is with Bandung to provide assistance on waste management, specifically in garbage classification, citizen engagement, and policy implementation aspects. The third case is the bilateral programme with Indonesia to clean the Citarum River. Kawasaki welcomes every opportunity to help out other municipalities.

Iriga, Philippines: It is a small city with an area of 17,000 square hectares and a population of 120,000. It is a landlocked city located in Southern Luzon. Being in a disaster-prone area visited by an average of 26-28 typhoons each year, Iriga focused on disaster resiliency. Mayor Madelaine Yorobe Alfel emphasized that “Being a leader, this is a continuous learning process for all of us. We are not perfect and we do not have the monopoly of knowledge. That is why we need the help of everyone. That’s where the international relationship comes in.” She highlighted the importance of creating partnerships as it promotes successful trade policies, cultural exchanges, advocacy and policy development. It allows cities to cooperate with one another, pool resources and share best practices as a way to face global issues. Iriga has partnerships with different cities and institutions in areas of disaster resiliency, culture and education.

Nepal: Mayor Hom Narayan Shrestha provided a historical overview of international cooperation for local development and decentralisation in Nepal. He noted that Nepal was in the priority of international institutions after the 1993 local elections. This provided opportunity for local elected leaders to learn through participation in conferences and observation of development practices. Donor funded programmes introduced capacity building on decentralisation, participatory district development

Nepal has three local government associations (LGAs): National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal (NARMIN), Association of District Coordination Committees of Nepal (ADCCN), and Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN). These associations represent the 72 municipalities in Nepal and have expanded the network of local governments through memberships in international networks and establishment of sistership with cities and other LGAs.

Pakistan: Mayor Fozia Khalid Waraich discussed the investment opportunities in Pakistan. The country's geo-strategic location, young population and workforce, resilient economy, conducive business environment and presence of social economic zones were presented as five key reasons to invest in Pakistan. An environment conducive to business has all been provided in five major areas: has also been provided in five major areas: food processing, textiles, information and technology, logistics, and automobiles.

Discussion: Mr. Uchijima pointed out that the city leaders have all shown that they have the energy and ideas to develop their cities. He noted how each city has its own strength and challenges and these become areas for international cooperation.

In terms of the role of private sector, Mayor Fukuda remarked that having a common platform for government and private sector is important in order to have the same understanding of the problem and work together to find the best solution to address the problem. Mayor Alfeloro responded that through local policy, the city government ensured that businesses also take part in disaster management.



This session addressed SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

SESSION 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



From left: Mr. Junichi Fujino, Principal Researcher Programme Director, City Taskforce Institute for Global Environment Strategies, who served as moderator, and Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC, who served as commentator. Speakers of this panel were: (i) Mr. Yasutomo Suzuki, Mayor, Hamamatsu City, Japan; (ii) Ms. Noraini Roslan, Mayor, Subang Jaya City, Malaysia; and (iii) Mr. Syahrul, Mayor, Tanjung Pinang City, Indonesia. They had on hand the Hamamatsu VLR Report launched in New York in September 2019.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN in September 2015, there have been great hopes for local governments to take the main initiative for the realisation of the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region. In this session, city leaders highlighted their SDGs-related case studies and initiatives.

Hamamatsu, Japan: Mayor Yasutomo Suzuki presented three cases on how Hamamatsu sought to achieve the SDGs. The first case is with regards to forestry management. Hamamatsu collaborated with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), a global association based in Germany working to protect woods and forests in the world.

The FSC provides certification based on global standards and helps in proper forest management. Mayor Suzuki reported that half of the Hamamatsu forest which is equivalent to 45,270 hectares is under FSC and 74 wood timber manufacturers are also certified by FSC. He noted that using FSC certified products benefits the economy while also saving the environment.

The second case is on interculturalism where Mayor Suzuki emphasised that the local government ensures that every citizen is entitled to a happy life. The third case is on renewable energy. Hamamatsu has been working on renewable energy even before the SDGs were adopted. Before becoming the Mayor, Mr. Suzuki was a Congressman whose expertise was on energy use. Hamamatsu's vision of smart city is focused on renewable energy use.

Hamamatsu is number one in production and incorporation of solar energy and is working on wind power and biomass energy. Hamamatsu's self-sustainment of energy will create a robust and low carbon society. Mayor Suzuki stated that work on SDGs involves local government working with various stakeholders including private sector, organisations, and individuals. "I really believe that the role of local governments in achieving the SDGs is very important," he said.



Mayor Noraini Roslan, Subang Jaya City, Malaysia, explained the perspective of women leaders in city planning to achieve sustainable development.

Subang Jaya, Malaysia: It is envisioned to be a global city, smart city, business city and ideal residence by 2030. The local government formulated six action plans: green action plan, safe city action plan, smart city action plan, well-being city action plan, health city action plan and women-friendly action plan. As a woman leader, Mayor Roslan shared that there is a difference between female and male leadership. “I believe it is bringing the perspective of women into everything we do and decide upon,” she said. As an example, she illustrated how different materials are chosen in creating pavements so that it is convenient for women wearing high heels. Since becoming Mayor, she explained that her focus was the bottom twenty per cent of the population who are living in low-cost housing.

The city works in the areas of entrepreneurship, education, health, arts and culture, sports and environment/placemaking in partnership with the community, government, private sector and NGOs. She noted that the more affluent part of society is willing to help but didn't know how to and this is where local government came in. Some of the initiatives include the urban farming program, beautification program and vocational training. Expected outcomes are to raise income, enhance leadership, increase green spaces, and create more talents and entrepreneurs.

Tanjung Pinang, Indonesia: It recognised the importance of realising the SDGs at the local level and took the initiative to form a sustainable development coordination team that was tasked to develop an inventory for SDGs achievement baseline in 2018. The city's medium-term plan 2018-2023 integrates the achievement of SDGs into its programmes and activities. Tanjung Pinang's vision is to be a developed, culturalised and prosperous city, in harmony with the diversity of civil society. There are three areas in the city's initiatives to achieve the SDGs. The first area is poverty reduction through a collaborative programme between the central, provincial, and city government. Tanjung Pinang is part of the “Recipient of Contribution Assistance” Penerima Bantuan Iuran (PBI) program which provides health insurance for low-income communities. The second area is the reduction of urban slums in the city which is in line with SDG 11. The third area is ensuring the availability of clean water in line with SDG 6. Mayor Syahrul emphasised that cooperation with all stakeholders and other cities is crucial to achieve the SDGs. He added that global partnerships can be a key factor to keep local government updated with the latest information and a chance to exchange experiences.

Dr. Bernadia Tjandradewi acknowledged the efforts of the local leaders as shown in their presentations. For Hamamatsu, she congratulated the City for completing and launching the VLR and asked for a tip on how to work better with different stakeholders. Mayor Suzuki explained that local government can provide the environment and infrastructure to make it easier for companies to carry out their business. “Our role in terms of collaboration is to prepare a good environment for the private sector.”

For Subang Jaya, Dr. Tjandradewi asked about how to ensure sustainability of the initiatives. Mayor Roslan responded that the city tries to nurture champions among the people themselves so they have a sense of belonging. It is also important to be transparent when engaging with the private sector with regards to how the sponsorship is used and what benefits are achieved. She added that there is a national measure of sustainability so all cities have to show their efforts in sustainable initiatives.

Mayor Suzuki also remarked that achieving SDGs will help solve the challenges of local government. For Mayor Roslan, the leaders' understanding of the SDGs is important in the development of local empowerment to localise the SDGs. She expressed appreciation to the support of international organisations on increasing awareness about the SDGs but she reiterated the need for local government empowerment and collaboration to achieve the SDGs. Mayor Syahrul expressed that to achieve the SDGs is to deliver the mandate of government to provide better quality of life for the people.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



This session discussed the important roles of cities and local governments in realising the targets set under SDGs and highlighted local initiatives, actions and their international cooperation that contribute to various SDGs. The session also addressed SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals.

HAMAMATSU DECLARATION

Prior to the Closing Ceremony, the participants discussed and adopted the Hamamatsu Declaration as the outcome of the International Summit on Intercity Collaboration 2019.



HAMAMATSU INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT ON INTERCITY COLLABORATION 2019

“HAMAMATSU DECLARATION”

24 • 10 • 2019


Recognising that as globalisation progresses there are challenges that need to be solved together, we have gathered here at the Hamamatsu International Summit on Intercity Collaboration 2019 and have carried out active discussions to develop solutions.

We seek to advance international intercity cooperation, and thus, as part of a framework that crosses national borders, mutually share knowledge and experience to work towards the goal of building a sustainable local community. In line with our discussions on the themes of “Interculturalism”, “Foreign Ties”, and “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” in this Summit, we aim to promote the importance of international intercity exchange for sustainable local community building and hereby declare that we will:

- 1 | Involve more people, including civil society, business sector, academe, and other stakeholders, to play an active role in intercultural community building and share the concept of an intercultural city where diversity becomes a strength of the city.
- 2 | Synergise our efforts in developing and revitalising our cities and regions by promoting foreign ties with other local governments and understanding respective characteristics and strengths of each city and region.
- 3 | Call for the localisation of SDGs and support the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process to accelerate the achievement of SDGs at the local level across different countries.

(Top) Mayor Suzuki accompanied by all Mayors and the Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC read and (Bottom) showed the Hamamatsu Declaration.



 Lake Hamana


CONCLUSION



In her concluding remarks, Dr. Tjandradewi reiterated that we are all responsible as global citizens and that the Earth and the future depends on us.


Dr. Tjandradewi raised three points in her concluding speech. First is to connect similarities. She noted that cities discussed common challenges and that other cities already have solutions to those challenges. Exchange is important so that cities can learn from the experiences of others and do a “leap frog” to achieve targets faster. Second point is to embrace differences. She emphasised that different cultures give us uniqueness and identity and that differences can be seen as assets. The third point is to explore possibilities. UCLG ASPAC is ready to work more with cities and local governments to create a better future for our society.



 Hana no Mai Sake

STUDY VISIT



 Ryotanji is an ancient Zen temple from the Nara era.



 Participants appreciated the beauty and history of Ryotanji.

The study visit was organised on 25 October 2019 for the participants to explore Hamamatsu City's cultural and historical sightseeing spots. This included the Ryotanji Temple, Hana no Mai Brewery and the Hamamatsu Museum of Musical Instruments. Along the way to Ryotanji, participants saw the Hamanako or Lake Hamana, the 10th biggest lake in Japan located on the western part of Hamamatsu City. Hamanako Bridge passes through the "imagire" where the lake and ocean water meet as a result of an earthquake and tsunami in 1498. Lake Hamana has been connected to the Pacific since then and over 800 kinds of fish and shellfish now thrive in the saltwater lake.

Ryotanji is located north of Lake Hamana in Okuhamanako. Founded in 733 by the priest Gyoki, it is a temple of the Rinzaï sect of Zen Buddhism and was the family temple of the Ii Family for more than 1,000 years. The Ryotanji Garden, a national cultural asset, was designed and built by artist Enshu Kobori.



📷 Hana no Mai Brewery is one of the oldest and most established breweries in Hamamatsu.



📷 Participants tasted freshly brewed sake at Hana no Mai.

Hana no Mai Brewery was established in 1864. "Hana no mai" means flower dance which in the olden days was performed beside the rice fields for good harvest. Participants learned the three key elements to brew good quality sake: "good rice," "good water," and "good brewing." Hana no Mai uses "yamadanishiki," a variety of rice best used for sake, and soft and pure water from the southern Japan Alps. The brewing process is led and overseen by a master brewer or "Touji."



📷 The Hamamatsu Musical Instruments Museum has a diverse collection of roughly 1,300 instruments from Asia, Oceania, Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Japan.



📷 Participants explored the Hamamatsu Musical Instruments Museum.

The Hamamatsu Museum of Musical Instruments is the first municipal museum of musical instruments in Japan. Established in 1995, the museum is part of Hamamatsu's initiatives as a "City of Music." The Hamamatsu Museum of Musical Instruments has received the Fumio Koizumi Prize for Ethnomusicology in 2014 in recognition of its contribution to ethnomusicology through its research, education and outreach activities.

During the study visit, participants were acquainted with the mascots of Hamamatsu City, Ieyasu-kun and Naotora-chan. Ieyasu-kun was created in commemoration of Hamamatsu's 100th year of establishment. The character was inspired by Tokugawa Ieyasu, the lord of Hamamatsu Castle for seventeen years before he unified Japan. Ieyasu-kun is popular nationwide and won the Yuru Chara Grand Prix, a competition for Japanese mascot characters, in 2015. Naotora-chan is the Priestess of Success who brings liveliness to Hamamatsu together with Ieyasu-kun. Her character is modeled after Ii Naotora, the first female lord in Japan who prevented the end of the Ii family. Ii Naotora was a nun who also raised Ii Naomasa, one of the "Four Heavenly Kings of Tokugawa" or the samurai generals of Tokugawa Ieyasu.



IEYASU-KUN

Ieyasu-kun, the Daimyo or Lord of Success, possesses many symbols of Hamamatsu. His hair piece is a Lake Hamana Eel, one of Hamamatsu's specialty products. The colors of his clothing are the same colors as the Hamamatsu logo, green representing forests which cover 66 per cent of the city's landscape, and blue representing the bodies of water in Hamamatsu, namely Lake Hamana, Tenryu River and the Enshu Coast. Ieyasu-kun's family crest is the popular mikan. His Piano Key Hakama Skirt symbolises Hamamatsu as the "City of Music."



NAOTORA-CHAN

Naotora-chan is a master of the spear, the "Unagi Spear." Unagi refers to eel which is a popular specialty of Hamamatsu. On her clothing are the Ii family crest and the Ryotanji crest.