



**Fourth Meeting of Kitakyushu Initiative Network  
Kitakyushu, Japan, 25-26 June 2007**

## Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment

ESCAP Instrument for facilitating  
City-to-City cooperation for improvement of  
Urban Environmental Quality  
in Asia and the Pacific

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# *KIN4 Welcomes*

- **Local Governments / Community Groups**
  - Yokohama, Dalian, Kitakyushu, Minamata, Weihai, Sibuyan, Bago, Kathmandu, Fukuoka, Bangkok, Ube, Nonthaburi, Cebu, Surabaya (14)
  - Khan-Uul District of UB (1)
  - Atsugi Nakacho Union (1)
- **New Participants**
  - Ulsan, San Fernando, La Union Province, Kyoto, Puerto Princesa, Bogor (6)
- **International agencies, research and other relevant organizations**
  - ASEAN Working Group on Sustainable Cities, ICLEI Japan, HABITAT, UNCRD, KFAW, OECC, CEERD (7)
- **Private Sector**
  - Bionersis, J-PEC (2)
- **National Governments through ACD**

# KI - Background

- **Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific 2000 (MCED2000)**
  - held in Kitakyushu in 31 August - 5 September 2000
  - Attended by Ministers / Senior Official from around 50 countries
- **MCED Reviewed the State of the Environment 2000**
  - Assessment
    - Although positive trends were discerned in national and regional responses to environmental degradation, **the overall environmental condition of the region continued to deteriorate.**
  - Response
    - Proposal to designate a Specific Area to **concentrate efforts to achieve tangible improvement** by the next Ministerial Conference in 2005,
    - **Urban Environmental Management** has been designated taking advantage of rich experiences available at the host city (Kitakyushu, Japan).
- **MCED 2000 adopted the Kitakyushu Initiative as a priority mechanism for implementing Regional Action Programme**

# KI – Main Features

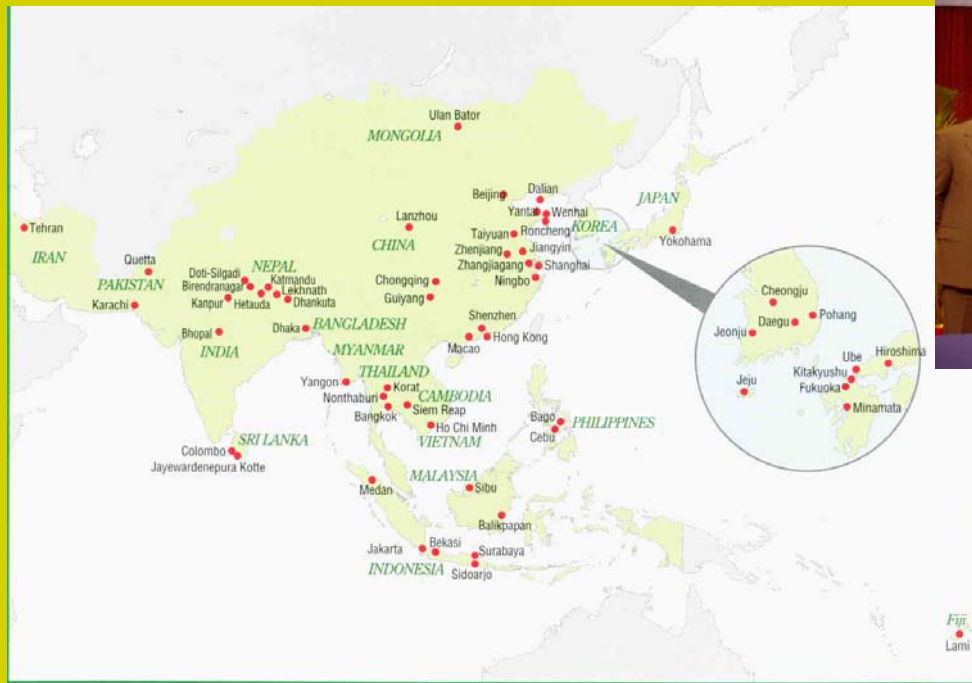
- Attempts to draw lessons from the practices and experiences of **Kitakyushu and other cities** and put them together into a menu of effective action for the cities in the region.
- Mandate to **achieve measurable progress in improvement of the urban environment in Asia and the Pacific**
- Promotes **local initiatives** targeting control of air and water pollution, minimization of all kinds of wastes, taking selected technical, institutional, regulatory and participatory measures

# *KI – First Cycle*

- **Major Activities during 2000-2005**
  - Identification and Collection of Successful Practices
  - Web-based Information Network established and operated by IGES Kitakyushu, Japan
  - Thematic Seminars  
(Air, Water, Solid Waste, ICT Application, etc.)
  - Pilot / Demonstration Projects and Studies, e.g.
    - Solid waste - Nonthaburi, Dhaka, etc.
    - Water pollution – Weihai, Ningbo, Korat, Cebu, etc.
    - Water efficiency – Tehran, etc.
    - Air pollution – ICLEI/Puerto Princesa, etc.
    - Energy – Khan Uul District, Ulaanbaatar, etc.

# KI - First Cycle

Linking cities to share experiences  
(more than 60 cities in 18 countries)



# *KI – Evaluation of First Cycle*

- Acknowledged by WSSD (2002) in Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) as a major regional initiative
- MCED 2005 evaluated positively “Practical Approach” and “Significant Progress” and recommended extension up to 2010

*>>> Continuation with*

Basic Features to be maintained

+

New Focus following MCED 2005 Assessments



# *KI – New Focus in Second Cycle (1)*

- **Application of “Green Growth” at local level**
  - Integrated win-win approach to achieving tangible improvements in urban environmental quality and promoting economic livelihood at the local level
  - Environment and socio-economic co-benefits, e.g.
    - Solid Waste Management (Urban hygiene, Resource saving, GHG emission reduction, business and employment, poverty alleviation, etc.)
    - Transport (Health, Opportunity Costs, Climate and Local Air Pollution)
    - Energy Efficiency (Climate Change, Local Air Pollution, Financial Feedback, etc.)



# *KI – New Focus in Second Cycle (2)*

- **Strengthening replication approach**
  - Encouraging formulation and implementation of pilot / demonstration projects to prove replicability
  - City-to-city interface through network, interactive workshops and study tours
- **Analytical and Normative Work**
  - Analysis and proposal of new development models for local governments based on successful practices (e.g. win-win approach, co-benefits)
  - Feedback from demonstration / pilot replication to support analytical work
  - Link with UNESCAP/ESDD Study on Sustainable Urban Infrastructure Development

# *KI – Highlight on Co-benefits (1)*

- **AP Developing Country Cities are faced by lack of ...**
  - Local Capacity (technical / institutional )
  - Legal / regulatory instruments (particularly at national level)
  - Financial resources
  - Awareness and support
- **Background problems**
  - Competing policy priority amongst mounting multiple challenges (poverty, slums, housing, infrastructure, health, social welfare, economic livelihood) > More competition than synergy
  - Perception – Environmental protection measures are financial burden (Prevailing both in city managers, donors and investors)
  - Environmental Protection bureaus relatively weak

# *KI – Highlight on Co-benefits (2)*

- **Environmental Protection Measures mostly have the socio-economic co-benefits**
- **Such co-benefit, if explicitly demonstrated, will contribute to**
  - Enhancing the priority in local policy making
  - Creating more synergy amongst different department
  - Attract more financial opportunities (grants) from broad range of sources
  - Strengthen public support with enhanced awareness
- **Demonstration of economic return will help**
  - Revolving investment for project expansion / replication
  - Attract more financial opportunities (loans and investments)
  - Engage expertise commercially available

# *Exemplar Cases of Co-benefits (1)*

- An example - Typical Municipal Solid Waste Management can simultaneously address:
  - Environmental benefits:
    - Improvement in MSW Management / health implications
    - Reduction of GHG gas emission
  - Socio-economic co-benefits:
    - Engagement of Informal Sector
    - Generating incomes for the poor and marginalized
    - New business opportunities
    - Partnership amongst NGO, Private Sector and City Hall
    - Urban Governance / Transparency
    - Social equity and gender perspective
    - New Finance through Landfill Gas CDM project

## *Exemplar Cases of Co-benefits (2)*

- Another example – Promoting Public Transportation / Demand Side Management for Urban Transport:
  - Environmental benefits:
    - Improvement in local air quality
    - Reduction of GHG gas emission
  - Socio-economic co-benefits:
    - Direct return from energy saving
    - **Avoiding the cost of traffic jam**
    - Stimulate **economic livelihood / competitiveness**
    - Equitable mobility and safety
    - New business opportunities
    - New Finance through Urban Transport CDM project

# *KI - Second Cycle started*

- Major events undertaken so far;
  - Identifying emerging innovative approach:
    - Tokyo Workshop (June 2006) focusing on Lifestyle Changes
    - Yogyakarta BAQ Workshop (Dec 2006) focusing on Environment and Socio-Economic Benefits in urban AQM programmes
  - Replicating successful practices:
    - Series of Study Tours for replication of successful practices
    - Distant Learning Events
  - Strengthening link with other regional initiatives
    - ECO-Asia, Better Air Quality Workshop by Clean Air Initiative /ADB, Kyoto Conference on Climate Change (ICLEI), Urban Policy Forum (UNEP), Asian Mayors Policy Dialogue on EST (UNCRD), etc.

# Overall Achievements/ Impacts

- Policy / technical Information made available
  - Database + Two guidebooks
- Activity / business models developed
  - Solid Waste Management - 3R related (Nonthaburi, Surabaya)
  - Solid Waste Management – Poverty + Economic Aspects (Dhaka)
  - Energy efficiency (Ulaanbaatar - Khan Uul District)
- **Cities** more **equipped** knowledge-wise  
+ awareness increased
- **Cities** more **motivated** to take proactive approach to inter-city cooperation as practical tool
  - Momentum formulated for voluntary / self replication
- **Champion Cities Emerging**
  - Outstanding cooperation efforts by Nonthaburi and Surabaya
  - Secretariat (UNESCAP, IGES) wishes to express appreciation

KI Network is ready to do more **to achieve its target on tangible improvement in urban environmental quality in the region.**



# *Objective of KIN4 (1)*

- Exchange of experiences:
  - With particular focus on “multiple benefits” approach
  - Lessons from ongoing activities and ideas on emerging innovative measures
  - Sharing insights for bettering / scaling up the efforts by participating cities
  - Innovative measures presented, will be documented, compiled and disseminated to wider audience

***Outputs include: Compilation of Presentations, Articles for Website, newsletters, etc.***

## *Objective of KIN4 (2)*

- Exchange of views, ideas and suggestions
    - How KI Network can work better
      - To help participating cities to achieve their commitments
      - To catalyze more City-to-City environmental cooperation
      - To scale up the replication of good practices
      - To collaborate with partners
- ... in order for cities to work better

### ***Outputs may include...***

- ***Inputs to more concrete activity plan***
- ***Milestones towards 2010***
- ***Collective voice to partners and donors***

Thank You