

APEC Tokyo Conference on Quality Infrastructure Investments to Address Environmental Challenges of the Cities in APEC Region

APEC Committee on Trade and Investment

November 2025



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 2014 APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, leaders endorsed the APEC Connectivity Blueprint (ACB) (2015-2025), highlighting disparities in access and quality of physical infrastructure across the region. In 2021, the Aotearoa Plan of Action (APA) was launched, committing APEC economies to collective actions and policies that support global efforts to address environmental challenges, including climate change, extreme weather, and natural disasters.

In response to the challenges identified in the ACB and the APA, the goal of this project was to discuss Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) for enhancing urban climate resilience in APEC cities, and to contribute to capacity building for infrastructure planners and policymakers by sharing best practices on urban adaptation and mitigation measures.

To achieve this, a two-day conference and site visits were held in Tokyo, Japan. The event facilitated the exchange of information on QII policies and initiatives for climate-resilient urban infrastructure, as well as good practices from participating economies. During the site visits, participants toured infrastructure facilities in Tokyo and its suburbs, where they observed practical adaptation and mitigation measures and engaged in discussions with local experts for capacity building. Details of the site visits are provided in a separate report, "APEC Tokyo Conference on Quality Infrastructure Investments to Address Environmental Challenges of the Cities in APEC Region – Report on Site Visit with Tokyo and its Suburbs."

The conference brought together a total of 113 participants, including government officials from APEC economies and representatives from the private sector. In total, 11 APEC economies were represented. The event featured speakers from international organizations such as the World Bank and UN-Habitat, as well as numerous Japanese private sector companies, creating valuable networking opportunities and facilitating meaningful dialogue.

Discussions primarily focused on practical approaches to developing climate-resilient urban infrastructure, such as leveraging ICT and AI technologies in policymaking and advancing Public-Private Partnerships and innovative financing mechanisms. Participants from each economy shared their specific climate-related challenges and policy responses, fostering dialogue on common issues and the potential for collective approaches. Feedback emphasized the importance of sharing best practices across economies and translating these insights into actionable projects. There was also a strong call to foster public-private cooperation and to deepen collaboration among APEC economies to promote effective

adaptation and mitigation strategies for urban climate resilience.

2. APEC TOKYO CONFERENCE

2.1. OVERVIEW

The APEC Tokyo Conference was held on 17 June 2025. The objective of this project is to enhance climate resilience across APEC economies by facilitating the exchange of best practices and policies related to adaptation and mitigation measures for urban infrastructure, with an emphasis on Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII).

To achieve this goal, a two-day program was organized, consisting of a conference featuring expert presentations and case study discussions, as well as site visits to selected infrastructure facilities in Tokyo and surrounding areas. The initiative aimed to promote the dissemination of QII-related strategies and highlight exemplary practices from participating economies, thereby supporting capacity-building for those responsible for infrastructure and urban planning. Additionally, the project sought to foster collaboration among APEC economies, address shared climate-related challenges, and encourage the integration of effective QII approaches into local policy frameworks.

This report summarizes the proceedings and discussions of the first day, the APEC Tokyo Conference. The conference was structured into four main parts. It began with a Plenary Session, which included opening remarks and keynote speeches from distinguished guests representing international organizations. This was followed by a session where participating APEC economies shared best practices under the theme "QII to Promote Climate Resilient Cities with Adaptation and Mitigation Measures."

A luncheon was held to facilitate networking and exchange between officials from APEC economies, representatives of Japanese private companies, and local governments. In the final session, titled "Public Private Dialogue," multiple examples of Japan's public-private initiatives toward climate-resilient cities were presented, followed by a panel discussion and interactive activities.

Please refer to Annex A for the detailed agenda.

The conference was highly impactful, with a total of 113 participants, including 23 delegates from 10 APEC economies (excluding Japan), as well as observers and luncheon participants from Japanese companies and organizations.

2.2. RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE

2.2.1. PLENARY SESSION

The conference commenced with opening remarks by Mr. Yasushi FURUKAWA, State Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan. Mr. FURUKAWA welcomed participants to Tokyo and emphasized the importance of quality infrastructure investment to enhance physical connectivity throughout the APEC region. He highlighted Japan's extensive experience with natural disasters and its ongoing contributions to disaster risk reduction and climate resilience through high-quality infrastructure. The conference aims to advance discussions on climate-resilient infrastructure and strengthen capacity building for policy planning officials. Mr. FURUKAWA expressed his hope that the conference would lead to fruitful discussions and meaningful outcomes for the upcoming APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.

Next, Mr. Hirofumi AMAKAWA, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (MLIT), Japan, delivered remarks as the Chair of the conference. He expressed gratitude to the participating economies and organizations for their involvement. Mr. AMAKAWA emphasized that the conference aims to deepen discussions on quality infrastructure investment for climate resilience in APEC cities, address shared challenges, and promote capacity building. He highlighted the importance of learning from best practices and fostering knowledge exchange to support effective policy planning and infrastructure development.

Following the opening remarks, four keynote speeches were delivered by representatives from international organizations, Japan and Korea, the APEC host economy this year.

The first keynote speech was given by Mr. Kenichi OGASAWARA, Deputy Minister for International Projects, MLIT, Japan. He outlined Japan's policy direction on "Quality Infrastructure Investment to address environmental challenges of the cities in the APEC region," the main theme of the conference.

Mr. OGASAWARA discussed Japan's initiatives in disaster risk reduction, urban planning, and carbon neutrality. He introduced the "River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All" approach, which provides guidelines for local governments to consider river basins—including watersheds and floodplains—as integrated spaces. This policy promotes comprehensive and multi-layered actions, including: 1) flood prevention, 2) exposure reduction, and 3) disaster resilience.

He also highlighted Japan's use of advanced technologies and green infrastructure strategies, such as the Takanawa Gateway Station project, to achieve urban carbon neutrality. Additionally, he mentioned Japan's international cooperation efforts, including flood control projects in Manila and initiatives under the Asia Zero Emission Community framework.

The second keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Seung-Hyun KIM from the Korea Institute of Civil Engineering & Building Technology, who presented Korea's strategy for managing road slopes in response to climate change.

Mr. KIM explained that, until 2020, public awareness of climate change in Korea was relatively low. However, a series of prolonged heavy rainfall events in 2020 caused significant damage, including secondary disasters such as rockfalls, riverbank collapses, debris flows, and landslides. This experience underscored the urgent need for effective climate change countermeasures, which have since been actively promoted by government agencies.

Recognizing the increased risk of such disasters, the importance of road slope management has become more widely acknowledged. Mr. KIM identified several challenges in this area: the intensification of climate change, insufficient investigation and management systems, and the lack of mechanisms to address sudden rockfalls.

To address these issues, Korea has developed an economy-wide strategy for adaptation and mitigation, structured around three main policy directions: 1) Strengthening inspection and management of slopes, 2) Enhancing managerial capacity, 3) Upgrading monitoring systems.

This strategy is comprised of seven components, each designed to assess the recent impacts of climate change and translate these insights into targeted improvement plans and expected outcomes. He introduced these elements and processes of Korea's policy development as a good practice that could be applicable and beneficial to other APEC economies.

The third keynote speech was delivered by Ms. Kazuko ISHIGAKI, representing UN-Habitat. Ms. ISHIGAKI provided an overview of key regional trends in the Asia-Pacific, including rapid urbanization, climate change, social inequality, and governance challenges. She emphasized the critical role of risk-sensitive urban planning, resilient housing, and

community empowerment in reducing disaster risks.

Ms. ISHIGAKI introduced the common characteristics of UN-Habitat projects in Asia and the Pacific Region, which include a community-centered “People’s Process,” the Build Back Better approach, gender-sensitive strategies that promote female participation and empowerment, capacity building through training in construction methods, and the use of local construction techniques and materials.

She shared examples of reconstruction projects in the Philippines and Cambodia. In Surigao del Norte, one of the regions most affected by Super Typhoon Rai/Odette, UN-Habitat supported the construction of 20 model houses and created livelihood opportunities for 100 families, mainly benefiting women and children. The project utilized nature-based, low-cost housing solutions informed by the traditional knowledge of the Sama Bajau community, and involved local residents throughout the process, demonstrating the effectiveness of community-driven approaches.

In closing, Ms. ISHIGAKI underscored the importance of cross-sectoral partnerships, greater private sector involvement, and enhanced data collection to advance climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts in the region.

The final keynote speech was delivered by Ms. Angelica Nunez, Practice Manager Urban, Resilience, and Land Global Department, World Bank. Ms. Nunez emphasized the critical importance of urban climate action, noting that cities are both significant contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. She highlighted the substantial financial requirements for developing resilient and low-carbon urban infrastructure, particularly in low- and middle-income economies where annual investment needs are especially high.

Ms. Nunez stressed the need to establish stable financing mechanisms, promote efficient urban planning, and mobilize private sector investment to address these challenges. She explained that, in order to meet the investment needs for Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) and close the existing gap, it is essential to consider three key elements: funding, financing, and efficiency.

The World Bank actively supports cities in these efforts by providing financing, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing platforms. As an example, Ms. Nunez cited a waste-to-

energy facility in Serbia, which exemplifies the integration of climate objectives into urban development in line with quality infrastructure principles. The project combines financing from multilateral and bilateral development banks—including the World Bank Group’s IFC—as well as concessional climate finance and private commercial loans. Approximately 20 to 25% of the repayment to private investors is generated from the sale of energy and heat. Furthermore, the public-private partnership leverages Japanese and European technical expertise to ensure operational efficiency.

2.2.2. PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION SESSION FROM APEC ECONOMIES

In the second session, eight economies nominated one speaker respectively to address the theme, “Sharing the Good Practice: QII to Promote Climate Resilient Cities with Adaptation and Mitigation Measures.” The speakers presented on climate-related challenges faced by their respective economies, as well as economy-wide strategies, specific initiatives, and best practices implemented in response to these issues. The session was moderated by Mr. Christopher Pablo, Senior Urban Specialist and Team Lead of the Tokyo Development Learning Center at the World Bank, who facilitated active discussion among the participating representatives.

The session commenced with opening remarks delivered by Mr. Izuru KOBAYASHI, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Mr. KOBAYASHI underscored the necessity of enhancing climate risk awareness among APEC economies and stressed the value of sharing experiences and knowledge to achieve this objective. He noted that the conference provides an essential platform for economies to exchange expertise and insights.

He further remarked that the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement recognizes the vital role of attracting and retaining high-quality investment to promote resilient and sustainable economic growth. This principle is also a key element of the APEC Investment Facilitation Action Plan (IFAP). In alignment with IFAP, Japan is actively expanding its cooperation network, particularly within Asia, and is implementing numerous infrastructure projects that utilize Japan's advanced technologies and know-how.

In closing, Mr. KOBAYASHI expressed his expectation for engaging and informative presentations from the participating economies and extended his best wishes for productive discussions and successful outcomes.

Furthermore, as the special speaker for the second session, Mr. Katsuhiko KITA, Director of the International Division at the Cabinet Office of Japan, was invited to deliver a speech. He mentioned that disaster risk reduction is one of the top priorities for Cabinet Office and the Japanese government is going to establish a new agency for disaster management in coming year, with the purpose to strengthen its disaster management capabilities by integrating the command functions of the domestic disaster prevention sector within a newly established agency. This organizational reform is designed to enhance responses to increasingly severe and frequent disasters, while also fostering the development of specialized human resources. The details of these institutional changes were of significant interest to the participants.

Mr. KITA also introduced that Japan has agreed with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to host the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) in 2027. This international forum will convene ministers and stakeholders from across the Asia-Pacific region to deliberate on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. Japan intends to leverage this conference as an opportunity to share its expertise in disaster risk reduction, including case studies on the “Build Back Better” approach demonstrated during the recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Noto Peninsula Earthquake, with some innovative technologies, such as advanced seismographs, AI-driven analytics, and satellite-based damage monitoring systems, to highlight its contributions to disaster management and resilience.

He concluded his speech by emphasizing the necessity of continuously raising disaster risk awareness across the entire APEC region, including through the forthcoming 2027 conference he introduced. In this context, he highlighted the significance of the current meeting as an important step toward achieving this objective.

A total of eight economies presented best practices to promote climate resilient cities. Presentations were conducted in alphabetical order, with Q&A sessions held after every two or three economies, moderated by Mr. Pablo, who facilitated the discussions. The following section outlines the content of each economy’s presentation as well as the topics addressed during the Q&A sessions.

[Presentation from Chile]

Ms. Maite DE ELORRIAGA, Legal Advisor at the Department of Services, Investment and Digital Economy, Undersecretariat of International Economic Affairs presented the Chile’s

situation on the QII to address environmental challenges, and the domestic policies and strategies aligned with APEC initiatives, experiences and good practices.

She reported that almost 90% of the population lives in urban areas, mainly in the central valleys, which has increased pressure on transportation and highlighted the need for public transport upgrades. Chile faces significant climate risks, including droughts, heat waves, and seismic events, necessitating climate-resilient infrastructure in areas such as housing, water storage, and energy systems.

Chile has set targets for carbon neutrality and climate resilience under Law 21455, making environmental integration in infrastructure planning a priority. Focus areas include sustainable transport, urban regeneration, disaster risk reduction, and water resource management. Key challenges remain in building stakeholder capacity, advancing smart city initiatives, securing funding, and improving intersectoral coordination. Chile's policies emphasize environmental balance and sustainable urban planning. It is also active in APEC initiatives on smart cities and climate resilience and underscores the value of public-private partnerships and resilient infrastructure planning.

In the Q&A session, the moderator, Mr. Pablo, asked about project preparation and development processes. Ms. ELORRIAGA identified inter-agency coordination as a key challenge, noting that differing timelines and procedures among sectors and ministries often lead to inefficiencies in planning and implementation. To address this, Chile is working to involve regional and specialized groups, and to enhance collaboration among relevant agencies. She also stressed the importance of effective public-private sector participation during project continuation, which remains a challenge. Additionally, Chile is considering regulatory and legal adjustments to promote Public-Private Partnerships and optimize the use of underutilized infrastructure, including collaboration to unlock urban land value from assets owned by both private and public entities.

[Presentation from Indonesia]

Indonesia's presentation was delivered by Ms. Erna Verawati HUTAGALUNG, Team Leader of Investment Preparation for Road and Bridge, Ministry of Public Works. Titled "Best Practice of Climate Resilient Cities in Indonesia," the presentation outlined public works targets for 2025–2029, focusing on increasing urban households' access to piped water. Ms. HUTAGALUNG highlighted the importance of achieving SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation for all), as well as global challenges such as investment gaps and the need for more effective

climate finance in the water sector.

To address these issues, Indonesia has adopted innovative approaches such as the “Source to Tap” concept—which consolidates responsibility for the entire water supply process under private operators—and the use of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes. Case studies including the Jatiluhur I Regional Water Supply and the West Semarang Water Supply Project demonstrated improved access to clean water, reduced groundwater dependency, and mitigation of land subsidence.

Nonetheless, Indonesia continues to face challenges such as technical limitations, governance and institutional barriers, financial and regulatory constraints, and low public demand for piped water services. Ongoing issues include insufficient production capacity, infrastructure inefficiencies, and limited willingness among the population to use formal water services. As a result of these challenges, Indonesia is still in the process of exploring measures to promote Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII).

In response to Indonesia’s presentation, Ir. Mohamad Hazmin ZAKARIA (Malaysia) asked about maintenance responsibility allocation between the central government and private corporations. Ms. HUTAGALUNG replied that the central government sets tariff regulations, while maintenance is mainly handled by local government enterprises (BUMD).

[Presentation from Malaysia]

Dato’ Mohd Sakeri bin ABDUL KADIR, Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Works, presented an overview of Malaysia’s urban and inter-urban highway development projects, highlighting the focus on sustainable infrastructure and environmental considerations. Notable projects include the Damansara–Shah Alam Expressway (DASH), which features innovative elements such as the “Spaghetti Link” designed to disperse heavy traffic and enhance connectivity, Malaysia’s first fully enclosed noise barrier, a solar panel system, and smart LED lighting. Another key project is the Sungai Besi–Ulu Kelang Expressway (SUKE), recognized for its double-deck helicoidal ramp, eco-friendly elevated structures, and solar photovoltaic system.

He also mentioned that Malaysia’s commitment to sustainability is further demonstrated by the Malaysia Green Highway Index (MyGHI), introduced in 2014. MyGHI assesses highways based on sustainability criteria, and to date, 44 operational highways and 5 highways under construction have been evaluated and certified under this framework. These initiatives highlight Malaysia’s efforts to balance infrastructure development with

environmental sustainability and social responsibility.

In response to Malaysia's initiatives, Mr. Bhanitiz Aursudkij (Thailand) raised two questions. First, he asked whether the solar panels installed along the highways were used only for street lighting or for other purposes as well. The Malaysian representative clarified that the solar panels are used exclusively for street lighting. Second, he inquired if there had been any consideration of installing noise barriers to reduce disturbances to nearby wildlife. The Malaysian representative responded that installing noise barriers to protect wildlife is not included in the current plan.

[Presentation from Peru]

Ms. Cecilia CIFUENTES GUTIERREZ began by highlighting Peru's vulnerability to climate change, pointing to fragile mountain ecosystems, urban pollution, deforestation, and economic dependence on fossil fuels. She then shared two notable examples of Peru's Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) initiatives: improvements in water and sanitation systems, and measures to strengthen port resilience.

In the area of water and sanitation, she described a portfolio of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects that actively leverage private sector initiatives. These projects focus on expanding access to clean water and enhancing climate resilience through the construction of wastewater treatment plants and desalination facilities. As a result, the three major concessioned plants now treat approximately 84% of sewage from Lima and Callao, and the total volume of treated wastewater increased almost sevenfold between 2012 and 2023.

For port systems, she emphasized efforts to boost resilience against tsunamis and climate-related risks. She noted that Peru is working with private partners to map risks and potential damages to ports in case of disasters. Additional measures include building robust infrastructure and establishing redundancy systems to help safeguard port operations from environmental hazards.

[Presentation from the Philippines]

Ms. Cherrielyn T. LAGAHIT reported on the Philippines' climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, emphasizing the economy's high vulnerability to natural disasters. According to the 2024 World Risk Index, the Philippines is the most affected by extreme events globally. The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 sets out strategies to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness, in line with international frameworks

such as the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. The plan prioritizes integrating climate adaptation and mitigation into infrastructure planning, including risk-informed programs, climate-resilient agriculture, renewable energy, and energy-efficient designs.

Monitoring and evaluation systems have been established for infrastructure projects, with key examples including the Metro Manila Subway Project and the North-South Commuter Railway Extension Project, both aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Additionally, the Climate Change Act of 2009 requires the mainstreaming of climate change into all government policies and led to the establishment of the Climate Change Commission as the central policymaking body.

Following the presentation from the Philippines, Mr. KOBAYASHI Izuru from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked about fundraising strategies for resilience projects, noting that the Philippines will no longer be classified under ODA. In response, Ms. LAGAHIT explained that they strive to balance minimum performance standards with cost management in infrastructure development. The Philippines places importance on integrating climate change considerations into PPP projects, while avoiding excessive costs that could burden the public, as private sector investments may pass expenses to end-users or rely on government payments. Efforts are focused on managing costs to keep projects affordable. Additionally, the Philippines is leveraging improved liquidity and access to local funding sources, such as commercial banks, to attract private sector investment and support infrastructure projects.

[Presentation from Chinese Taipei]

Dr. Yanling LEE, Secretary General of the APEC Emergency Preparedness Capacity Building Center (APEC EPCC), presented an overview of APEC's efforts to address environmental challenges, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the Asia-Pacific region. She referenced key frameworks such as the Sendai Framework and emphasized collaboration among member economies to build resilient cities and communities, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Dr. Lee identified major challenges including global disaster response, climate adaptation, and infrastructure resilience. She highlighted innovative approaches such as digital solutions, early warning systems, and public-private partnerships to improve disaster preparedness and recovery. Capacity building, knowledge sharing, and science-based policy recommendations were noted as essential for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

As an example, Dr. Lee introduced the "Plant Back Better" project in the Philippines, which focuses on promoting capacity building through the adoption of smarter and disaster-resistant plantation methods for flowers and vegetables. She also mentioned the use of Civil IoT for real-time disaster monitoring in Chinese Taipei. Dr. Lee stressed the importance of gender equality, community engagement, and cross-fora collaboration to ensure a resilient and sustainable future for all.

[Presentation from Thailand]

Ms. Siriwan BOONMA, Environmentalist from Department of Climate Change and Environment of Thailand, presented Thailand's climate change initiatives, highlighting domestic targets of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero emissions by 2065. She explained that climate change measures are incorporated into domestic policy through strategies such as the Climate Change Master Plan and the National Adaptation Plan, which emphasize sustainable development, resilience, and low-carbon growth.

She described practical efforts in Thailand, including the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement and hydraulic cement to reduce CO₂ emissions in road infrastructure, as well as IoT-based slope monitoring and disaster management systems to enhance resilience. Research initiatives, such as machine learning-based flood risk prediction for highways, are also underway. In addition, Thailand is promoting climate resilience through projects like urban forest parks and improved water management in wetland areas.

She mentioned that Thailand's approach combines policy integration, innovative infrastructure solutions, and community engagement to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.

[Presentation from Viet Nam]

Dr. NGUYEN Du Minh, Doctor of Architecture at the Ministry of Construction of Viet Nam, presented an overview of Viet Nam's urban development strategies for 2021–2030, with a particular emphasis on climate change adaptation. He reviewed the progress of urbanization since the "Đổi Mới" policy in 1986, which significantly transformed Viet Nam's urban landscape. By 2025, Viet Nam is expected to have 900 cities, supported by enhanced infrastructure and green growth initiatives such as tree planting.

Dr. NGUYEN also described the significant impacts of climate change, including rising

sea levels and extreme weather events, which are especially severe in the Mekong Delta, Red River Delta, and coastal areas. He categorized urban areas into two groups—coastal/riverine and mountainous/highland—each facing specific challenges such as flooding and landslides.

To address these issues, Dr. NGUYEN outlined urban development projects aligned with government policies, focusing on the integration of climate considerations into urban planning, legal frameworks, and infrastructure development. He highlighted future solutions, including sustainable urban planning, the adoption of renewable energy, improvements in public transport, and the promotion of green buildings to enhance resilience and reduce emissions.

2.2.3. LUNCHEON WITH PRIVATE SECTORS

At the luncheon, in addition to participants from APEC economies, many representatives from Japanese private companies and local governments attended, making it a networking opportunity for a total of approximate 90 participants. The Japanese private companies represented a wide range of sectors, including construction, technology research institutes, consulting, and finance. Several companies that expressed interest were able to set up their own booths, where they showcased their technologies for addressing environmental challenges and engaged in discussions on issues faced by various APEC economies. For participants from APEC economies, the event also served as an effective platform for networking and gaining insights into the latest technological trends and the interests of Japanese private companies.

2.2.4. PUBLIC PRIVATE DIALOGUE

This session was conducted in a round table style, with all conference participants divided into three groups. In each group, presentations and Q&A sessions were held simultaneously. The theme of the session was “Sharing the experience and case study of Local Government Agencies and Private Companies: QII to promote climate resilient cities with adaptation and mitigation measures.” Presenters included representatives from private companies, local governments, and central government agencies, each of whom shared initiatives utilizing the latest technologies and new concepts in urban design relevant to climate resilience, adaptation, and mitigation, introducing these efforts to the APEC economies and engaging in active discussion.

Details of the groupings and individual presenters can be found in the Conference Agenda in ANNEX A. The discussion in each group was facilitated by three moderators: Ms. FUTAMI Keiko, Deputy Director, APEC Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. TACHI Kenichiro, Director, International Cooperation and Engineering for Infrastructure, Overseas Projects Division, Policy Bureau, MLIT, Japan; and Ms. ISHIGAKI Kazuko, Regional Director, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

The following sections summarize the presentations and Q&A sessions from each group.

[Group 1]

In Group 1, representatives from private sector companies and local government agencies involved in climate-resilient urban development were invited to present. They shared the latest initiatives and innovative ideas in urban design from Japan. For Presentation 1, TOKYU CORPORATION was invited as a representative from the private sector. For Presentation 2, the City of Yokohama participated as the representative of local government.

Presentation 1:

- TOKYU GREATER SHIBUYA -Shibuya Redevelopment Projects-

Mr. AOTO Takayuki, General Manager of Shibuya Development Planning Group of TOKYU CORPORATION, introduced the project of Shibuya Redevelopment, which has long been involved in town planning centered on railway operations, focusing on creating communities closely connected to daily life. Currently, they are advancing a major redevelopment project around Shibuya Station, considered a "once-in-a-century development".

This initiative began in 2002 with the decision to move the Tokyu Toyoko Line underground, creating development opportunities in the former rail site and underground station area. Since then, they have completed five major projects, including Shibuya Hikarie (2012), Shibuya Stream (2018), and Shibuya Scramble Square (2019).

The redevelopment addresses long-standing issues of Shibuya, such as flooding caused by Shibuya's bowl-shaped topography, division of the area by railways and roads, aging station facilities, and the lack of comfortable spaces. Key initiatives include flood control measures with a facility storing 4,000 tons of rainwater, improved pedestrian networks with

horizontal decks and vertical pathways, and the creation of plazas and staying spaces around the station. TOKYU CORPORATION continues to focus on pedestrian-friendly, sustainable, and safe urban development centered on public transportation.

During the Q&A session, participants raised questions on several aspects of the project, including its economic and environmental impacts, partnership structures, cost sharing, and stakeholder coordination.

In response, Mr. AOTO highlighted the strong collaboration between the public and private sectors, involving the central government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and local ward authorities.

When asked about the economic impact, Mr. AOTO noted that while specific data was not available, the redevelopment led to a substantial increase in visitors to Shibuya. This influx contributed to higher property values and rents, which in turn improved the profitability of real estate businesses. Notably, Shibuya recorded its highest visitor numbers in 2023 or 2024, further strengthening its international competitiveness.

Addressing environmental concerns—particularly the river relocation—Mr. AOTO emphasized that this step was crucial for expanding public space. The relocation process was carefully managed through detailed planning, extensive simulations, and close coordination with the Water Bureau, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and Shibuya Ward to minimize environmental disruption.

Regarding the allocation of project costs, Mr. AOTO highlighted the establishment of a committee comprising representatives from the railway company, economy-wide and Tokyo Metropolitan Governments, and local community members. This committee worked collectively to identify and address challenges throughout the project.

Finally, Mr. AOTO discussed the coordination with private stakeholders such as landowners and businesses. This was facilitated by a dedicated committee that included experts and representatives from both public and private sectors, as well as the local community. Given the area's history as farmland and the complexity of land ownership, careful negotiation and collaboration were essential to ensure the project's smooth progress.

Presentation 2:

- Green Infrastructure Initiatives of Yokohama City

Mr. IWAMA Takao, Director for Parks Promotion Strategic Planning Division, Green Environment Bureau, Yokohama City, delivered the presentation. Yokohama City, Japan's second largest city by population, is actively working to preserve and enhance its water and green spaces. Key initiatives include the Basic Plan for Water and Greenery, which integrates forests, parks, rivers, and waterways, and the Yokohama Green Up Plan, focused on forest preservation, urban agriculture, and accessible greening—all supported by the unique “Yokohama Green Tax.”

The city has implemented major green infrastructure projects such as Kohoku New Town, Shin-Yokohama Park, and Grand Mall Park to address water circulation, flood prevention, and heat island mitigation. A Green Infrastructure Potential Map using GIS technology helps prioritize and plan these efforts. Yokohama City will also host the GREEN×EXPO 2027, themed “Scenery of the Future for Happiness,” to highlight urban greening, renewable energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity restoration.

During the Q&A session, Mr. IWAMA explained that the Yokohama Green Tax, backed by the local community, funds forest management, new greenery, and agricultural support to balance development with nature conservation. To protect green spaces amid urbanization, the city enforces development regulations and acquires land when necessary, using the green tax for these and for public recreational areas.

Regarding water management, he emphasized the use of permeable green infrastructure to absorb rainwater, irrigate vegetation, and reduce heat, including in public housing projects. He also explained the water storage function of Shin-Yokohama Park, which includes the stadium. The area is designed with specific slopes and facilities to automatically receive excess river water when water levels rise. The first floor of the stadium can temporarily store this water, helping to prevent flooding in the surrounding area.

[Group 2]

In Group 2, the focus was on Japanese technologies that are environmentally friendly or contribute to disaster prevention, which could lead to QII. Presentations were delivered from both private sector companies and public institutions, introducing these technologies and discussing future prospects. For each of the two types of presentations, two presenters were

appointed—one from the private sector and one from the public sector—resulting in a total of four presentations. This structure enabled a comprehensive panel discussion with active participation from all presenters and attendees. The content of each presentation is summarized below.

Presentation 1:

- Japan's 99.5% Asphalt Recycling -Building Sustainable Roads-
- Current Status on Overseas Expansion of Recycled Asphalt Technology

In the first presentation of Group 2, two speakers discussed the use of recycled asphalt technology for road construction. Representing the central government, Mr. SHIMADA Hirofumi, Director for International Affairs, Road Bureau, MLIT, Japan, highlighted Japan's achievement of a 99.5% asphalt recycling rate, positioning it as a global model for sustainable road infrastructure. He explained that Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) combines recycled aggregate, new bitumen, and additives, resulting in mixtures that emit 16% less CO₂ compared to new asphalt and help lower maintenance costs. Key factors behind Japan's success include the Construction Material Recycling Act (2000) and other supportive regulations, which have fostered a recycling-oriented society. Currently, recycled asphalt accounts for about 75% of total production, reducing costs and boosting market growth. Japanese companies, such as SUGAWARA Industry Co., Ltd. and Sakai Heavy Industries, Ltd., are expanding these technologies internationally, including in Indonesia.

The second speaker, Mr. HIRAKAWA Kazunari, Leader of International Working Group, International Committee, Japan Road Contractors Association (JRCA), discussed overseas deployment of recycled asphalt technology from the private sector's perspective, focusing on Viet Nam. He noted Japan's advanced processes in material collection, quality control, and production ensure recycled asphalt matches the performance of new mixtures. Japan's high recycling rates result from legislation, technical standards, and mandatory recycling practices. In Viet Nam, plant recycling is gaining traction over in-situ recycling due to quality concerns. Japanese companies are collaborating with the Vietnamese government to develop standards and conduct testing. Successful technology transfer requires both legislative support for waste management and technical trials for local adaptation, aiming to promote carbon neutrality and sustainable infrastructure in Viet Nam.

During the Q&A, Mr. SHIMADA explained that recycled asphalt reduces manufacturing costs mainly through lower transportation expenses, as recycled materials are sourced from

urban areas rather than distant mountains, resulting in about a 20% cost reduction. In response to a question on increasing recycling rates, he emphasized that government involvement is essential through regulation and enforcement, not just private sector efforts. Regarding the lifecycle of recycled asphalt roads, Mr. SHIMADA and Mr. HIRAWAKA stated that road lifespan varies by location—typically 10–15 years in urban areas and up to 20 years in rural areas—and that asphalt in Japan is recycled multiple times without compromising quality.

Presentation 2:

- River and flood management in Japan
- GIKEN Press-in Technology

Mr. Takahiro KONAMI, Director for International Affairs of the Water and Disaster Management Bureau, MLIT, outlined Japan's strategies for managing flood risks and climate change impacts. Japan faces increased flood risks due to frequent heavy rainfall and typhoons, with climate change further intensifying these threats. To address this, Japan employs a multi-layered approach, including improved rainwater storage, upgraded river channels, evacuation systems, and resident guidance.

Mr. KONAMI highlighted advanced flood control infrastructure such as retarding basins, urban flood storage facilities, and multi-purpose flood storage systems, with examples like the Ichinoseki Retarding Basin, Koshigaya Lake-town, and the Metropolitan Outer Area Underground Discharge Channel. He stressed the importance of optimized dam operations, including pre-discharge techniques.

Mr. Kensei YAMADA, Global Business/Regional Strategy Section Manager from GIKEN Ltd., introduced the company's Press-in technology using the SILENT PILER™, which minimizes vibration and noise during pile installation and is adaptable to various ground conditions. The Giken Reaction Base system (G.R.B. system™) allows multiple machines to operate simultaneously, shortening construction times. Case studies included emergency road restoration after a typhoon-induced sinkhole.

In the Q&A session, Mr. YAMADA explained that the Rotary Press-in method for tubular piles can handle hard rocks and buried obstacles. Regarding a project in Amsterdam, he described how a special machine was developed to install piles beneath a commemorative tree without causing damage, meeting the city's unique requirements.

[Group 3]

Group 3 focused on the potential applications of ICT and AI technologies in disaster risk reduction. Presenters were invited from both private companies and government agencies. The program was designed not only to introduce technologies currently in use by private sector firms, but also to showcase initiatives adopted and promoted by administrative organizations, offering APEC participants a multifaceted perspective.

Similar to Group 2, Group 3 consisted of two presentations, each featuring speakers from two different organizations. Details of the topics, discussions, and Q&A sessions are summarized below.

Presentation 1:

- Introduction of Japan Bosai Platform
- AI Solution for Disaster & Crisis Management

Mr. Satoshi NEGORO, Director & COO of Spectee Inc. and Board Member of Japan Bosai Platform (JBP), provided an overview of JBP, a consortium of about 100 Japanese private companies offering Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) technologies. JBP's mission is to build resilient societies by sharing Japanese DRR solutions globally. Member companies from engineering, ICT, and manufacturing sectors supply innovative technologies, which JBP helps governments and organizations access through its central platform.

JBP promotes collaboration, as demonstrated in joint UNDP projects in Nepal; the Philippines; and Sri Lanka, where tailored solutions were provided in partnership with local governments. The platform also offers the online "Bosai Solution Database" with over 60 categorized tools and regularly organizes seminars and delegations to promote Japanese DRR technologies worldwide. JBP's neutral position enables flexible combinations of member solutions to address specific challenges.

In the Q&A, Mr. NEGORO explained that JBP integrates hardware, such as floodgates, with software like real-time data systems, creating comprehensive disaster management packages.

Mr. Masao KOMAZAKI, Global Sales Manager at Spectee Inc., then introduced Spectee's AI-driven crisis management solutions. Spectee Pro aggregates real-time data from various sources, verifies information through AI and human checks, and delivers updates via

dashboards and notifications. The company serves public agencies, local governments, and private firms, and has expanded to the Philippines, offering free trials and adapting services based on user feedback. Social media's speed and coverage are leveraged, but Spectee also addresses misinformation through AI-based text and image analysis, supported by human review.

In the Q&A session, Mr. KOMAZAKI noted that disaster updates can be posted within two minutes, and users are naturally motivated to share information during emergencies. Spectee operates as a SaaS-based B2B service, with rising demand for crisis management. To control misinformation, Spectee combines AI and human checks, including text analysis, account credibility checks, and image verification. Feedback from the Philippines has been positive, with requests for more features such as CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) integration, which Spectee plans to implement.

Presentation 2:

- Project PLATEAU – The Initiative of Digital Twin in Japan -
- Visualizing flood risks across the prefecture using 3D city models

In the second presentation of Group 3, the focus was on PLATEAU, Japan's domestic urban digitalization project led by MLIT. Speakers included Ms. Yuka SOGAWA, Senior Deputy Director of the City Bureau at MLIT, and Mr. Osamu ISHIKAWA, Head of the Office for City Planning, Saitama Prefecture. The session included a presentation and interactive Q&A.

Ms. SOGAWA outlined PLATEAU's purpose and functions. PLATEAU aims to make "3D digital city data" openly available, allowing anyone to utilize it freely. Its mission is to create new societal value and address local issues using digital twin technology. Key achievements include standardized 3D city model data specifications, which facilitate software development, knowledge sharing, and data integration. PLATEAU supports a wide array of use cases such as urban planning, disaster management, environmental simulations, tourism, infrastructure management, and mobility, leveraging digital twin-based technologies. The project promotes open data and innovation through platforms like GitHub, building an ecosystem for 3D city model development and encouraging digital transformation in urban planning.

During the discussion, participants asked about PLATEAU's adoption by private and public sectors, as well as current challenges and future plans. Ms. SOGAWA explained that, while commercial applications are still limited, educational use is growing—for example, high

school students in Saitama Prefecture are using 3D models and hazard data to study urban design. She noted that although some prefer traditional 2D maps for their simplicity, 3D models provide clearer visualization of evacuation routes and more realistic urban planning perspectives.

On flood management, Ms. SOGAWA stated that drainage systems are not yet incorporated into the 3D maps, but future updates will support features such as optimal rain garden placement, which is increasingly important due to frequent torrential rains in Japan. Transitioning from 2D to 3D has been challenging, mainly due to high data production costs and technical knowledge gaps. To address these, MLIT introduced AI-driven automation to reduce costs and organized hackathons to educate stakeholders. Local governments own the underlying data and are responsible for 3D map creation, often in collaboration with mapping firms, with funding provided through government budgets. Updates follow Japan's five-year urban planning cycle, using aerial photogrammetry and mobile mapping for accuracy. These efforts aim to establish a sustainable framework for producing, maintaining, and utilizing 3D urban data nationwide.

Mr. ISHIKAWA from Saitama Prefecture explained how 3D models are being used for flood risk management. Saitama, home to historic and modern attractions such as Kawagoe ("Little Edo"), the UNESCO-listed Chichibu Night Festival, Saitama City, and Hanno City, faces significant flood risks due to its geography. The prefecture is defined by the Arakawa and Tone Rivers and their tributaries, with bowl-shaped terrain in the southeast, making some areas lower than river levels and highly susceptible to flooding. Heavy rainfall events have doubled over the past 30 years, and urbanization near Tokyo has concentrated populations and assets in flood-prone zones.

To mitigate flood risks, Saitama Prefecture uses structural measures (embankments, floodways, underground reservoirs) and non-structural measures (real-time river and rainfall monitoring via IT systems) to promote proactive safety actions by residents. The prefecture leverages 3D urban models to visualize disaster risks, integrating flood risk data, building information, and disaster warning zones to support public awareness and preparedness. By 2027, full coverage of Saitama is planned, with 35% completed as of March 2025, covering 1,335 km² and 2.1 million buildings, at a cost of JPY 600 million.

The 3D hazard maps enable users to see where, how high, and when flooding might occur, supporting evacuation planning and risk assessment. These models are publicly available

on Saitama's website and economy-wide platforms such as Project PLATEAU and the G-Spatial Information Center, free of charge. In 2024-2025, the maps received approximately 14,000 views, demonstrating their effectiveness in raising disaster awareness and promoting timely evacuation. Saitama Prefecture aims to continue utilizing these tools to enhance flood risk management and protect its residents.

3. OBSERVATIONS & ANALYSIS

3.1. SURVEY RESPONSE

After the conference, a survey was distributed to participants from APEC economies to collect feedback regarding the event. The purpose of the survey was to help APEC better understand the strengths and challenges of the conference operations, and to inform future improvements. The survey consisted of a required multiple-choice section and an optional free-form response section. The free-form response section of the survey included questions regarding both the overall conference and individual sessions. In particular, it aimed to assess the effectiveness of the round-table style Public-Private Dialogue that was newly introduced at this event.

The survey response rate from participants representing APEC economies is shown in Table 1. The following sections present an analysis of the survey results for each part of the conference.

Table 1 Survey Response Rate

	Response	
	Number	Rate
APEC Economy Participants	19	82.6%

Table 2 provides an overview of the overall evaluation, indicating the degree of agreement among participants with each survey prompt related to the assessment items of the conference. Overall, the conference was highly regarded by participants as being well-structured to achieve its objectives, and it was considered to have successfully fulfilled its intended purpose. In particular, the clear definition of the conference's aims and the well-organized content arrangement were especially appreciated, demonstrating that high-quality input was provided to the participants.

The conference also received positive feedback regarding pre-event coordination with speakers and the distribution of materials. For this event, the Project Overseer efficiently collected presentation materials in advance and distributed them to participants via a cloud service. This enabled participants to briefly review the content of the presentations beforehand, which contributed to more focused and sophisticated discussions during the limited conference time.

On the other hand, some areas received lower ratings, specifically the handling of gender issues and the limited time allocated for sessions. Gender considerations were addressed during the planning stage, and efforts were made to ensure balanced participation. As a result, out of 23 participants from APEC economies, 10 were women, with 6 of them serving as presenters in Session 2. This contributed to a more inclusive conference environment. However, there were no agenda items directly related to gender aspects of QII, and these topics were not mentioned in individual presentations or discussions. To address this in the future, it will be important to include relevant gender-related topics in the agenda during the planning stage, or to encourage moderators to facilitate such discussions. In this conference, the focus on sharing best practices from each economy limited the opportunity to incorporate gender perspectives more fully.

Table 2 Summary of Overall Evaluation Results

#	Survey Prompt	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	The objectives of the training were clearly defined.	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	The project achieved its intended objectives.	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	The agenda items and topics covered were relevant.	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	The content was well organized and easy to follow.	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Gender issues were sufficiently addressed during implementation.	52.6%	31.6%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%
6	The trainers/experts or facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable about the topic.	89.5%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	The materials distributed were useful.	84.2%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	The time allotted for the training was sufficient.	47.4%	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The survey included several open-ended questions under the Overall Questions section. These questions were designed to explore the insights gained by participants from various perspectives, as well as how they intend to apply these learnings within their own economies. For details on each question, please refer to ANNEX C.

To begin, the open-ended section asked participants how the topics discussed at the conference related to the current situation and challenges in their own economies. Many respondents indicated that they are involved in policy development, such as climate change legislation and domestic adaptation plans. They expressed concerns regarding escalating

environmental issues and substantial funding needs and noted that their participation in the conference was motivated by the opportunity to discuss best practices from these perspectives.

Regarding the questions on project achievements and the new skills and knowledge gained by participants, many comments highlighted the facilitation of knowledge transfer related to technological advancements. In particular, Session 3's Public-Private Dialogue provided an opportunity to introduce a wide range of private sector initiatives. Participants expressed interest in technologies such as the application of digital twin models—which convert 2D plans into 3D representations—for climate-resilient urban design, as well as the use of Press-in technology for silent piling.

Additionally, representatives from economies with flood-prone areas were impressed by Japan's example of transit-oriented development and its flood mitigation measures in Shibuya. Several participants noted that the challenges and initiatives presented by other economies closely resembled those in their own economies, leading to the recognition that information sharing within the APEC region can contribute significantly to effective solutions for environmental issues and the promotion of Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII).

Furthermore, while economies are striving to promote climate-resilient infrastructure investment, they also acknowledged significant gaps between the required investment and available financial resources. As a means to address these gaps, many economies are looking to leverage Public-Private Partnership (PPP) frameworks. As highlighted in the presentation by the World Bank, the necessary investment for addressing intensifying environmental challenges is expected to continue increasing, and it is widely recognized that government budgets alone will not be sufficient.

3.2. GENDER INCLUSION

For this conference, conscious efforts were made to promote gender inclusion during the planning and coordination stages. In the 2019 project "Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment in Rapidly Urbanizing APEC Region," also overseen by MLIT, one of the main challenges identified was the low participation and speaker rates of women. In response, specific outreach was conducted to encourage greater female participation for this event, with clear messaging to all economies that women's involvement was welcomed.

Specifically, the General Information Circular inviting participation from each economy explicitly stated that economies are strongly encouraged to consider qualified female participants in their nominations. As a result, among the 23 participants from economies other than Japan, 10 were women (43.4%), and among the 8 speakers from member economies in Session 2, 6 were women (75%), showing significant improvement in these figures. Furthermore, female participants were actively engaged in Q&A sessions, indicating progress toward a more inclusive and participatory environment regardless of gender.

However, analysis of post-conference survey results revealed that, from the participants' perspective, gender issues were not sufficiently addressed. In practice, few presentations or discussions directly incorporated gender-related topics, and the importance of promoting gender-related initiatives was not sufficiently emphasized, which likely influenced participants' evaluations.

Overall, the conference succeeded in addressing the previous challenge of gender imbalance in participation and in creating an environment where both men and women felt encouraged to speak. For future events, further raising awareness of gender issues among participants will require more deliberate inclusion of gender perspectives in the agenda. This could be achieved by identifying relevant case studies linked to the main theme of QII or by establishing gender-related sub-themes and dedicated presentations within the conference program.

3.3. NEXT STEPS

The conference successfully concluded with insightful presentations from various economies, government agencies, and private sector companies, which brought together over 100 participants who engaged in active discussions, and the event successfully reached its target proportion for gender balance among attendees. Under the theme “Quality Infrastructure Investments to address environmental challenges of the cities in APEC region,” each economy shared unique best practices.

It is important that, in future conferences, economies continue to share information on their projects and initiatives as well as good practices that have achieved positive outcomes, so that such knowledge can be accumulated as practical experience. In particular, by evaluating and analyzing the discussions and feedback received during the conference, recommendations for content improvement can be considered from the following

perspectives.

- Share practical, experience-based approaches and lessons learned in Quality Infrastructure development, including policy formation utilizing ICT and AI, and urban planning tailored to local geographical and climatic conditions.
- Strengthen regional cooperation and link project outcomes to collective actions of the APEC regions by further utilizing opportunities.
- Explore opportunities to offer practical support, such as technical assistance and organizing workshops, with the aim of enabling participating policymakers to apply the knowledge gained to actual project development upon returning to their respective economies.

Overall, it is encouraged to further promote Quality Infrastructure Investments to address environmental challenges and to formulate more effective adaptation and mitigation measures by continuously sharing good practices and strengthening collaboration among APEC economies.

ANNEX A: CONFERENCE AGENDA

The agenda of the conference can be accessed through the APEC Meeting Document Database (MDDB) at the following links:

https://mddb.apec.org/Documents/2025/CTI/CONF1/25_cti_wksp4_001.pdf

ANNEX B: PRESENTATION MATERIALS

All documents and materials for the conference can be accessed through the APEC Meeting Document Database (MDDb) at the following links:

<https://mddb.apec.org/Pages/search.aspx?setting=ListMeeting&DateRange=2025/06/01%2C2025/06/end&Name=Quality%20Infrastructure%20Investments%20to%20Address%20Environmental%20Challenges%20of%20the%20Cities%20in%20APEC%20Region%202025>

ANNEX C: SURVEY SHEETS

Questionnaire for APEC 2025

<Day 1>

APEC Tokyo Conference on Quality Infrastructure Investments
to address environmental challenges of the cities in APEC region

The answers you provided will be used to create a report, which will be made public after ensuring that no individuals can be identified.

Thank you for your understanding in advance.

[Overall Evaluation]

Instructions: Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements listed in the table below.

1. The objectives of the training were clearly defined. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
2. The project achieved its intended objectives. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
3. The agenda items and topics covered were relevant. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
4. The content was well organized and easy to follow. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
5. Gender issues were sufficiently addressed during implementation. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
6. The trainers/experts or facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable about the topic. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
7. The materials distributed were useful. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
8. The time allotted for the training was sufficient. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)

[Overall Questions]

Instructions: Please answer the following questions based on the discussion throughout the conference.

9. How relevant was this project to you and your economy? (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)

10. In your view what were the project's results/achievements? (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
11. What new skills and knowledge did you gain from this event? (Required description)
12. Please provide any impactful or noteworthy points from the Keynote Speech or Presentation in all Sessions. In particular, we would appreciate it if you could highlight any insights related to the challenges faced by your economy. (Required description)
13. How will you apply the project's content and knowledge gained at your workplace? Please provide examples (e.g. develop new policy initiatives, organise trainings, develop work plans/strategies, draft regulations, develop new procedures/tools etc.). (Required description)
14. What needs to be done next by APEC? Are there plans to link the project's outcomes to subsequent collective actions by fora or individual actions by economies? (Required description)
15. How could this project have been improved? Please provide comments on how to improve the project, if relevant. (Required description)

[Session-Specific Questions]

Instructions: Please answer the following questions based on the discussion in the Public Private Dialogue (Session 3 of the conference).

16. Please indicate the two groups you participated in during Session 3. (Choices)
17. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the Public-Private Dialogue on a scale of 1 to 5. (5 stages)
18. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the event format on a scale of 1 to 5. Additionally, please feel free to share any comments or feedback regarding the event format. (5 Graded evaluation + optional description)
19. Please provide any impactful or noteworthy points from the presentations in Session 3. In particular, we would appreciate it if you could highlight any insights related to the challenges faced by your economy. (Optional description)
20. What measures do you think are necessary to realize and increase private sector investments, such as those presented, in your economy? If your economy has any relevant initiatives or efforts, please kindly provide details. (任意記述)

Participant information (identifying information is optional):

Name:

Organization/Economy:

Email:

Gender: M / F

Thank you. Your evaluation is important in helping us assess this project, improve project quality and plan next steps.

ANNEX D: KEY ACRONYMS

Acronym	Name
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APMCDRR	Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAP	Investment Facilitation Action Plan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JBP	Japan Bosai Platform
JRCA	Japan Road Contractors Association
MLIT	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
QII	Quality Infrastructure Investments
RAP	Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction