G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting
Parallel Session “Role of Cities”

City profiles and Speaker profiles

Bristol City (EU, UK)
City of Firenze (Florence) (Italy)
City of Frankfurt am Main (Germany)
Higashimatsushima City (Japan)
City of Kitakyushu (Japan)
Toyama City (Japan)
City of Vancouver (Canada)
City of Vitry-le-François (France)

100 Resilient Cities (100RC)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
Promotion Committee for the “FutureCity” Initiative

* Cities/organizations in alphabetical order
Bristol City, United Kingdom

A: City profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the city</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bristol City, South West England, United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<th>Overview of the city</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population: 442,500 (mid-2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area: 110 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Use: Bristol has 193,000 homes and 18,965 business units (2014), as well as 33 conservation areas, more than 90 historic parks and gardens and over 80 designated wildlife sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Industries: From its history in shipping and manufacturing, Bristol today has a wide industrial base including business services, finance, retail and the high-tech, creative and green industries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characteristics: Bristol is a city, unitary authority and county. It is England’s 8th and the UK’s 10th largest city, with a growing and diverse population. Bristol is vibrant and prosperous with an international reputation as a good place to live and do business. In 2015, Bristol was the first city in the UK to become European Green Capital, a title which rewards cities for achieving high environmental standards and encourages them to commit to further sustainable development.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol has made significant progress towards becoming one of the UK and Europe’s leading sustainable cities over the last decade. Its status as 2015 European Green Capital has been a further catalyst for change. Locally, it brought communities together through more than 200 green projects and involved 30,000 children in the schools programme. Internationally, being European Green Capital enabled Bristol to send a clear message to negotiators that cities will be central to delivering the Paris Agreement, by co-hosting the Cities and Regions Pavilion at the COP21 UN Climate Change Summit.</td>
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Bristol recognizes, however, that ‘it doesn’t stop here’. On transport, the city is investing in cycling, railway improvements and alternative forms of mobility. On energy, Bristol has set up its own energy company with a social ethos, is delivering efficiency savings in buildings, and further developing solar PV. Bristol has also set a target to become carbon neutral by 2050 and is continuing to work with cities globally to share knowledge and best practice. This is supported by the Bristol Green Capital Partnership whose 850+ members aim to make Bristol ‘a low carbon city with a high quality of life for all.’ |
George FERGUSON
Mayor, Bristol City, United Kingdom (2012-2016)
Mayor of European Green Capital 2015
CBE, PPRIBA

George Ferguson was elected Mayor of Bristol in November 2012 and is the first independent mayor to lead a major city in Britain, following a career as an architect, environmental campaigner and social entrepreneur. During his first term he led the team that secured Bristol the title of European Green Capital 2015 and is raising the profile of Bristol across the world as one of Europe’s most liveable and creative cities.

He is Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (2003-2005). He founded Acanthus, a UK-wide network of architectural practices, and has a broad variety of experience in urban regeneration, including founding his own theatre and brewery.

A co-founder of the UK based Academy of Urbanism (2006), he has broadcast and lectured extensively on the environment, planning and architectural matters in the UK and abroad. Appointed a Commander of the British Empire in 2010 for services to architecture and the community, he also has honorary degrees from the University of Bristol and University of West of England.
City of Firenze, Italy

A: City profile

Name of the city

City of Firenze (Florence), Italy

Overview of the city

(1) **Population:** 377,971 (Source: Statistical Report SISTAN, April 2016)
(2) **Area:** 102.41 km²
(3) **Land Use:** mixed use
(4) **Main Industries:** manufacturing and tertiary sector
(5) **Characteristics:** Located in the central part of Italy Florence is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance and its Historical Centre was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982. Florence lies in a basin formed by several hills and crossed by the Arno river.

Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Florence is a part of collaborative networks (Covenant of Mayors, Mayors Adapt, Compact of Mayors, Conference of Parties COP21) created to deal with social, environmental and sustainability challenges. The city is working on a comprehensive project, integrated with technologies and “infomobility”, to include a consistent set of tangible and intangible developments aimed at achieving the specific goal of transforming Florence into an environment-friendly and compact city. The strategic objectives are:

- to optimize public transportation integrated with the tramway system in order to minimize the individual use of private cars, to reduce traffic and to increase the overall accessibility of the city;
- to develop alternative mobility systems (e-mobility, cycle mobility, pedestrian mobility,...) in order to reduce atmospheric and noise pollution;
- eco-road pricing policy to save territory and manage the traffic;
- to improve the interoperability of different transport modes and increase the integration of environmentally sustainable modes of transport with the existing infrastructures networks both for transport of goods and passengers at a metropolitan area scale;
- to strength of the self-containment, diversity and multi-functionality of the city, in order to renew the existing urban areas and urban vitality, a high quality of life;
- to improve energy efficiency measures and promote renewable energy in buildings, facilities and public services;
Mr. Dario NARDELLA
Mayor of Firenze (Florence)

Dario Nardella was born in Torre del Greco (Naples) on November 20th 1975. He graduated in Law with first class-honours at the University of Florence, where he got a Ph.D. in Public Law and Construction and Environmental Law. He is also a graduate in violin from the “Conservatorium Cherubini” in Florence. Professor at the University of Florence where he teaches Cultural Heritage Law. He started his political career in 2004 when he was elected Councilman for the City of Florence. He served as legal advisor to the Minister of Institutional Reforms during Romano Prodi’s premiership (2006-2008) In 2008 he was selected by the U.S. State Department as young Italian politician to attend the International Visitor Leadership Program. In 2009 he was once again elected to the Florence City Council and appointed Vice Mayor in the City Government of former Mayor Mr. Matteo Renzi. In February 2013 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament and Member of the Commission for tourism, industry and trade. In May 2014 Nardella has been elected Mayor of Florence and as a consequence from January 2015 became Mayor of Florence Metropolitan City. In June 2014 Dario Nardella has been elected as ANCI (the national association of Italian Municipalities) coordinator for the metropolitan cities.

He’s very active in sustainable and smart policies: he has subscribed in October 2015 the adhesion of the City of Florence to the Mayor’s Adapt (the European Network for Mitigation and Adaptation Policy) and to the Compact of Mayors (the world’s largest coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, tracking their progress and preparing for the impacts of climate change); he moreover approved in September 2015 the Smart Florence Plan, a tool for a coordinated strategy for citizens’ life simplification and better quality of life up to 2050.
City of Frankfurt am Main, Germany

A: City profile

Name of the city

City of Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Overview of the city

(1) Population: 716,277 (06/2015)
(2) Area: 248.3km²
(3) Land Use: housing, commercial, agricultural and green spaces
(4) Main Industries: Financial Services, Chemical and Pharmacy industry, Tech, Clean Tech, Arts & Culture.
(5) Characteristics: Frankfurt is the most international city in Germany, the largest financial centre on the continent, the historical city of coronations, the city of Goethe and the Frankfurt School, the new high-rise architecture, more than 60 museums, the Goethe-University… In brief, the smallest metropolis in the world, in which there is a lot to discover at close hand.

Almost one in three of the people living in Frankfurt do not hold a German passport. No matter where visitors come from, they will always meet people in Frankfurt who speak their language. The open and hospitable atmosphere in Frankfurt stems from its centuries-old role as a trading centre. This liberal and democratic tradition of the city may be one reason for the fact that people from very diverse cultures have lived here in peace with one another for a long time.

Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

FrankfurtRheinMain region is one of the most important traffic hubs in Europe. 35 million people can be reached within a 200 km radius. Things are on the move here - by road, rail, water and air. Frankfurt International Airport is the largest cargo airport on the European mainland. Frankfurt Central Station is the most frequented railway station in Germany. The two highways with the largest volume of traffic meet at the Frankfurter Kreuz junction. And the Rhine and Main rivers are the most important inland waterways in Europe.

In Frankfurt not only traffic and money flow in every direction: data also speed across innovative data highways from here out into the world. The local De-CIX (German/Deutscher Commercial Internet Exchange) is Germany's largest data exchange and processes 90% of all domestic and 35% of all European internet traffic. Frankfurt am Main is the center of telecommunications. This is due to the fact that nearly all leading international telephone companies are represented in Frankfurt am Main.
B: Speaker’s profile

Peter Feldmann
Mayor, City of Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Born in 1958 in Helmstedt, Peter Feldmann is the Lord Mayor of the City of Frankfurt am Main. He holds a degree in political science and social sector economics.

The positions Mr. Feldmann has held professionally and politically are characterized by a desire to take charge and assume responsibilities. For many years, he has been an advocate for international openness and tolerance. Key areas of involvement include his work with children and youths, safeguarding the quality of life of the elderly, and care for the unemployed.

He worked as a lecturer at the Management Institute for Politics, History, and Constitutional Law for many years. In 1988, he became the Managing Director of the youth organization “Die Falken”, which is close to the Social Democratic Party (SPD). Over the next six years, he served as head of the Training and Youth Center in Frankfurt’s Bonames district, with a special focus on certification programs for disadvantaged youth. Starting in 1996, he worked as primary consultant for the Joint Welfare Association, helping to design its basic strategy. In 2008, he took over as the Managing Director of the “Kurt-Steinbrecher-Haus” assistance center for the elderly.

From 1989 to 2012, he served as City Councilor on Frankfurt am Main’s City Council. He has been an SPD party executive since 1993 and served as his party’s deputy chairman from 2004 until he took office when he was elected Lord Mayor in 2012.

Feldmann has been a member of Fraport AG’s Supervisory Board since August 2012. He is also Chairman of several Supervisory Boards, including Messe Frankfurt GmbH, FrankfurtRheinMain GmbH – International Marketing of the Region, Tourismus und Congress GmbH Frankfurt am Main, Rhein-Main-Verkehrsverbund GmbH, Frankfurt Economic Development GmbH, the Alte Oper Frankfurt Konzert- und Kongresszentrum GmbH and the Schirn Kunsthalle Frankfurt am Main GmbH.

In November 2013, Lord Mayor Feldmann became head of regional affairs of the City of Frankfurt am Main as well as board member of the Regional Authority FrankfurtRheinMain.
Higashimatsushima City, Miyagi, Japan

A: City profile

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<td>Higashimatsushima City, Miyagi, Japan</td>
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**Overview of the city**

1. **Population:** 42,915 (Source: 2010 census)
2. **Area:** 101.9 km²
3. **Land Use:** Forest 31%, Farm land 24%, Residential land 9%, Rivers and Waterways 6%, Road 7%, Other 23%
4. **Main Industries:** Agriculture, Fishery
5. **Characteristics:** Situated in the eastern region of Miyagi Prefecture, it is 30km northeast of Sendai City. To its east is Ishinomaki City, to the west Matsushima Town, and to the south is the Pacific Ocean. In the southwestern area is part of Matsushima, known as one of the three best scenic views in Japan throughout history. The beauty of Higashimatsushima lies in these varied natural sceneries. In short, the climate is relatively mild without heavy rain or wind, within the Tohoku (northeast) Region of Japan.

On March 11, 2011, at 14:46, the Great East Japan Earthquake struck. The seismic intensity recorded in Higashimatsushima was 6-upper on the Japanese seismic scale. The recorded height of the tsunami was 10.35m in Nobiru District, 5.77m in Omagari District. Both districts were severely damaged by the tsunami. 36% of the total area of the city was flooded, including 65% of the total urban area.

**Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations**

As one “FutureCity” (11 organizations across the country), Higashimatsushima city has worked on building a disaster-resilient and low-carbon society with independent and distributed energy. The city is implementing the “Higashimatsushima Smart disaster prevention eco-town: construction for power management system by power provider and supplier project” by utilizing the “Independent and distributed low-carbon energy society promotion project” between 2014-2016. The city built a micro-grid which connects 85 units of disaster public housing (70 detached units and 15 units of housing complex), hospitals and public buildings. The system enables energy to be provided for at least for three days using a local supply for local consumption of energy. The city also worked on the “recycling of disaster waste” project.
Hideo ABE
The 1st Mayor of Higashimatsushima city

Higashimatsushima was established in 2005, by the merger of Yamoto town and Naruse one. Hideo Abe was elected the first mayor of Higashimatsushima then. Mayor Abe has two aspirations as the leader of citizen. Those are “Creating a city where every citizen can live safety and peacefully” and “Realizing stable and reliable municipal administration”.

The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred on March 11, 2011. Higashimatsushima city has the huge damage that 65% of the city’s urban area was inundated by the Tsunami. After the earthquake, mayor Abe has been enthusiastically and efficiently executing the reconstruction project, as his way of showing respect to the lost lives and the sufferings of his people, and as a gesture of gratitude to the support he has received from all over the world.

Mayor Abe was born in Higashimatsushima city in 1955. He graduated from the Chuo University Faculty of Law in Tokyo, Japan. In 1987, he was elected as councilor of Yamato town council, and served as its Chairman from 1999 to 2005. He was elected Mayor of Higashimatsushima city in 2005, and currently serving the third term. He was appointed as the councilor of Japan Association of City Mayors in 2012.
City of Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, Japan

A: City profile

Name of the city

City of Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, Japan

Overview of the city

(1) Population: 959,000 (August 1, 2015)
(2) Area: 491.95km² (October 1, 2014)
(3) Land Use: forest (42.7%), Residential Area (14%), Industrial Area (7.0%), Agricultural Area (6.0%), Commercial Area (3.2%) (March, 2011)
(4) Main Industries: Manufacturing industry, Manufacturing infrastructure industry, Automotive industry, Electronic component and Device industry, Environmental and Energy industry, etc.

Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Overview of characteristic efforts

Regional energy center promotion project
- Aiming at formation of low-carbon, stable and reasonable energy center
  - A city where people’s live and business activities are ensured
  - A city selected by many corporations
  - A city contributing not only to Kitakyushu but also to Kyushu and the wider region
- Aiming to be a regional center that solves environment and energy issues, while supporting regional development

Asian Center for Low Carbon Society promotion project
- Integrating Kitakyushu-initiated technologies and Japanese environmental technologies to promote carbon reduction in Asia through business approach
- Asian Center for Low Carbon Society
  - Established in June 2010
  - The Center is jointly operated by the city of Kitakyushu, the Kitakyushu International Trench Cooperative Association (KITCA), and the Kitakyushu Urban Center of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). It aims to reduce 150% of CO₂ emissions by 2050 (compared to CO₂ emission in Kitakyushu in 2005).

Kitakyushu: Economic benefits
- Revitalization of local economy
- Creation of new businesses
- Learning from Asia

Asian cities: Social benefits
- Improvement of quality of life
- Solution to environmental issues
- Improvement of energy efficiency
Kenji KITAHASHI  
Mayor, City of Kitakyushu, Japan

Mayor Kenji Kitahashi was born in March 19, 1953, and elected in 1986 as a Member of the House of Representatives.

He has been a Mayor of Kitakyushu for 9 years since he was first elected in 2007.

Mayor Kitahashi is tackling with the issues like development of parenting support, environmental education, improvement of welfare and medical care, and creation of Environmental Capital City in the world, aiming at realization of the city with fostering people and culture, manufacturing and environmentally sound technology.

Until now, he has linked the results to the creation of new industries by tackling with the environmental issues such as global warming and energy, and the social issues such as population decline and ultra-aging.

And now, he has been promoting the attractive community and safe and secure city development for women and young people, to attract tourists in and out of Japan.
Toyama City, Toyama, Japan

A: City profile

Name of the city

Toyama City, Toyama, Japan

Overview of the city

(1) Population: 421,953 (Source: 2010 census)
(2) Area: 1,241.77 km² (incl. 863.48 km² forest area)
(3) Land Use: City Center, Industrial Parks, Agriculture, Forest
(4) Main industries: Pharmaceutical, Robotics, IT, Banking, Hydroelectric Power
(5) Characteristics: The city has a rich natural environment with diverse geographical features. Elevations begin at sea level at Toyama Bay to Mt. Suisho at 2,986m.

Overview of Toyama’s Compact City Strategy

Creating an LRT Network

The First LRT Network in Japan

To create a compact city, Toyama is revitalizing public transportation with a 25 km LRT network. First the JR Toyama Port Line was rebuilt as an LRT. Second, a tram loop line in the city center was constructed. Third, the tram lines were connected to the local train lines. Finally, the JR station was elevated to accommodate the new Hokuriku Shinkansen at the top, local train lines below, and the north/south tram lines connecting underneath at ground level.

Results of Revitalized Public Transportation

- Greatly increased ridership
- Reduced GHG emissions
- Creating opportunities for senior outings
- Increased residential construction along the public transport lines
- Increasing the number of visitors to facilities and sightseeing spots along the public transport lines
B: Speaker’s profile

Masashi MORI
Mayor, Toyama City, Japan

Born in 1952, Mayor Masashi Mori graduated from the prestigious Chuo University Faculty of Law in Tokyo and in 1977 he began law practice as a judicial scrivener in Toyama.

Mr. Mori was first elected to the Toyama Prefectural Assembly in 1995 and was reelected in 1999. In 2002 he was elected Mayor of Toyama City (before the current merged city) In 2005, six adjoining towns were merged with the historic city of Toyama, and in that year Mayor Mori was elected as the first Mayor of the newly consolidated Toyama City. After being re-elected in 2009 and again in 2013, Mayor Mori is now serving his third 4-year term.

Mayor Mori has energetically pursued the vision of Toyama as a model environmental compact city, designing and implementing policies to achieve an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable compact city through innovative public transportation networks and a revitalized city center.

The goal of these policies is to develop an attractive city not only for adults but also for younger generations. To meet the challenge of rapid demographic change in Japan’s aging and decreasing population his policies are designed to ensure the well-being of all citizens for the next 20-30 years.
City of Vancouver, Canada

A: City profile

Name of the city

City of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Overview of the city

(1) Population: 605,000
(2) Area: 115 km²
(3) Land Use: Predominantly residential, commercial with some light-to-medium industry.
(4) Main Industries: Tech, Clean Tech, Digital Entertainment & Interactive, Tourism, Property Development, Life Sciences, Natural Resources, Financial Services, Specialty Apparel, Arts & Culture, and Social Enterprise
(5) Characteristics: The City of Vancouver is a coastal, seaport city on the mainland of British Columbia. Located on the western half of the Burrard Peninsula, bounded by coast on two sides, a river on one and a neighbouring municipality on the fourth. Vancouver is the largest city in British Columbia and one of the most ethnically and linguistically diverse cities in Canada, with 52 percent of the population speaking a first language other than English. The city is known for its mild climate and scenic mountain and ocean views. At the time of first European contact in the late 18th century, the Musqueam and Squamish peoples had villages around present-day Vancouver, along with the Tsleil-Waututh. They were all Coast Salish First Nations, sharing cultural and language traits with people in the Fraser Valley and Northern Washington.

Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

The City of Vancouver has always placed a high priority on environmental stewardship and sustainability, and has consistently been recognized as one of the world’s most livable cities. The City started with its Clouds of Change reports in 1990, with ever more robust climate plans culminating in 2011 when the City of Vancouver adopted the goal of becoming the greenest city in the world by 2020. The Action Plan has 10 goal areas, each with specific 2020 targets. These goals areas fall under three over-arching areas of focus: carbon, waste, and ecosystems. The City is on track to meet its 2020 targets through a variety of actions, including the enactment of stringent energy efficiency requirements in its building code, requirements for district energy systems in new development areas, and the implementation of a City-wide electric vehicle charging program. In November 2015 City Council unanimously adopted the Renewable City Strategy which will see Vancouver derive all its energy needs from renewable sources before 2050. The logical continuation of the Greenest City Action Plan, the Renewable City Strategy outlines a pragmatic and realistic path for the use of only renewable energy for all land-based energy uses, which will not only provide Vancouvers with improved health and quality of life, but a stronger, more diversified and resilient economy.
Gregor Robertson
Mayor, City of Vancouver, Canada

Gregor Robertson was elected Mayor of Vancouver in November 2008, and re-elected to his third term in November 2014. Since his re-election, he has continued building upon the progress achieved on priorities such as improving public transit, addressing housing affordability, and making Vancouver the greenest city in the world.

Mayor Robertson has worked to make Vancouver a global leader in urban sustainability, at the same time the City leads Canada in economic growth, diversity and resilience. Mayor Robertson has pledged the goal for the City to be the greenest in the world by 2020, and the City’s award-winning Greenest City 2020 Action Plan was at the forefront of making Vancouver an environmental frontrunner in everything from energy efficiency and waste reduction to clean air and local food. Already, Vancouver has the lowest greenhouse gas emissions per capita of any major city in North America.

In addition, in 2015, under Mayor Robertson’s leadership Vancouver became the first major North American city to commit to using 100% renewable energy by 2050 or sooner. The Mayor has also been a consistent advocate for new investment in sustainable transit infrastructure, and 50% of all trips in Vancouver are now made by foot, bicycle, or public transit.
City of Vitry-le-François, France

A: City profile

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<th>Name of the city</th>
<th>City of Vitry-le-François, France</th>
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<th>Overview of the city</th>
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<td>(1) Population: 14 000</td>
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<td>(2) Area: 6.5 km²</td>
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<td>(3) Land Use:</td>
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<td>(4) Main Industries: Cars equipment, agro-alimentary</td>
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<td>(5) Characteristics: Vitry-le-François is a pleasant city located at the south- east of the department of the Marne, at 1h30 in TGV from Paris. The environment of the city is varied: shaded countryside lanes in the summer, the Lake of DER and his tourism (fishing season, nautical activities).</td>
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Sustainable development
Vitry-le-François is labeled "positive energy territory for green growth". The city engages in the fight against climate warming and acts for the safeguarding of the biodiversity. Vitry-le-François invests in new high-technologies and renewable energies.
Jean-Pierre BOUQUET
Mayor, City of Vitry-le-François, France

Jean-Pierre Bouquet was born on November 27th, 1951 in Gray, in Haute-Saône. After having obtained his degree in public law, he continues his studies in the institute of Regional planning, Environment and Town and country planning of Reims; for then continuing on a Master degree in "Regional economy and regional development" at the school of higher studies in Social Sciences.

He becomes territorial administrator before becoming thereafter Mayor of the town of Vitry-le- François for the first time in 1989.

He is president of the community of communes, Vitry, Champagne and Der. From 1979 to 2014, Champagne-Ardenne regional councilor.

Jean-Pierre Bouquet is also Member of the higher council office of the territorial Public Function, president of the commission of studies (FS1) in charge of the institutional questions and of statistics. Currently representing Mayors of France Association (MFA) to the National ethics commission at the Ministry of the Interior and to the National Health Conference.

He’s Co-president of Mayors of France committee for the World War I centenary commemoration. On June 24th, 2015, he was also elected vice president of the Eco-Mayors Association, the purpose of this association is to federate and act for nearly 2000 communities members and partners, representing political diversity and the territories of France.
100 Resilient Cities (100RC)

A: Organization profile

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(1) **Establishment:** 100 Resilient Cities was created by the Rockefeller Foundation on the foundation’s Centennial in 2013.

(2) **Location:** New York, USA (headquarters); London, UK; and Singapore

(3) **Mission/Objectives:** 100 Resilient Cities - Pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation (100RC) is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century.

100RC aims to solve two problems:

1. Cities are complex, siloed ecosystems
2. Existing solutions do not scale or reach cities efficiently

(4) **Areas of Work:** 100RC supports the adoption and incorporation of a view of resilience that includes not just the shocks—earthquakes, fires, floods, etc.—but also the stresses that weaken the fabric of a city on a day-to-day or cyclical basis—high unemployment, an overtaxed or inefficient public transportation system, endemic violence, chronic food and water shortages, etc. By addressing both the shocks and the stresses, a city becomes more able to respond to adverse events, and is overall better able to deliver basic functions in both good times and bad, to all populations.

Cities in the 100RC network are provided with the resources necessary to develop a roadmap to resilience along four main pathways:

Through these actions, 100RC aims not only to help individual cities become more resilient, but to facilitate the building of a global practice of resilience among governments, NGOs, the private sector, and individual citizens.
100RC currently works with 66 cities across the globe—the third round of cities will be announced on May 25, 2016.
Elizabeth YEE  
**Vice President, Strategic Partnerships and Solutions**  
100 Resilient Cities

Elizabeth leads the strategic partnerships and solutions team at 100 Resilient Cities, where she is responsible for the development and management of the organization’s partnerships, as well as the implementation of partner solutions throughout the network. Prior to joining 100 Resilient Cities, Elizabeth spent nearly two decades as a public finance banker working with U.S. cities, municipal and state agencies, and 501(c)3s to develop and execute financing strategies to fund their infrastructure needs. Her transaction experience includes the financing of roads, water and sewer, solid waste, not-for-profit hospitals, 501(c)3s, and pension financing solutions.

Most recently, Elizabeth co-led Barclays’ Public Finance, Public Power and Utilities group, where she was directly responsible for sourcing and executing over $5 billion of senior managed transactions. Under her leadership, her team received the Bond Buyer “Deal of the Year” award in 2010 for their work in developing a unique, tax-exempt prepayment financing structure for wind generation. She also helped facilitate the structuring and execution of the $11 billion State of California 2004 Economic Recovery Bond financing, the largest tax-exempt transaction at the time, and the $300 million California Earthquake Authority financing to help capitalize the Authority’s ability to provide earthquake insurance to Californians.

Liz received a Bachelor's of Arts in International Relations and German from the University of Pennsylvania. She is a board member of the New York Foundation for the Arts.
Global Environment Facility (GEF)

A: Organization profile

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<td>The Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>(1) Establishment: 1991</td>
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<td>(2) Area of work: Climate change, Biodiversity, Chemicals and Waste, Land Degradation, International Water, Sustainable Forest Management</td>
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<td>(3) Size of Trust Fund: $4.4 billion (6th Replenishment period; July 2014 – June 2018)</td>
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<td>(4) Characteristics: Since its establishment, the GEF has provided $14.5 billion in grants and mobilized $75.4 billion in additional financing for almost 4,000 projects in developing countries.</td>
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<td>On December 4, 2015 in Paris, over 700 mayors and local leaders joined pledged to tackle climate change by building low-carbon cities for some seven billion residents by 2050. This ambitious and important task will require innovative approaches for planning and developing the urban space to ensure long-term sustainability and resilience.</td>
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<td>Through its mandate as funder of the global environment, the GEF is well-placed to help support cities as hubs of environmental benefits and economic growth. In this regard, the GEF launched a flagship program to promote an integrated and holistic approach to Sustainable Cities. Rather than advancing urban development through separate sectors, the program seeks to promote cities and their urban environment as a system. The integrated approach will promote planning and investment opportunities that take into account important needs and priorities for cities to generate environmental and development benefits. The program will create opportunities for cities around the world to tap best practices and cutting edge tools and standards for sustainability planning. The program will invest $1.5 billion over five years, initially engaging 23 cities in 11 developing countries.</td>
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Naoko ISHII  
CEO and Chairperson  
Global Environment Facility

Naoko Ishii has served as the CEO and Chairperson for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) since June 2012. Prior to that, Ms. Ishii was the Deputy Vice Minister of Finance, where she was responsible for Japan’s international financial and development policies, and for its global policies on environmental issues such as climate change and biodiversity. She led the Japanese delegation at the Transition Committee for designing the Green Climate Fund.

For nearly half of her career, Ms. Ishii has served in international assignments outside of Japan, including at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. At the World Bank, Ms. Ishii was the Country Director for Sri Lanka and the Maldives (2006-2010). She also served as the World Bank’s country program coordinator for Vietnam (1997-2001), project manager at Harvard Institute for International Development (1996-1997), economist at the International Monetary Fund (1992-1995) working for Africa and Asia, as well as visiting fellow at Center for International Affairs at Harvard University (1984-1985).

Ms. Ishii also taught sustainable development and environment at Keio University. She is the inaugural recipient of the 2006 Enjoji Jiro Memorial Prize. She holds BA and Ph.D. from University of Tokyo.
ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

A: Organization profile

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<th>Name of the organization</th>
<th>Overview of the organization</th>
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| ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability | - Establishment: 1990 in New York
- Location: Bonn, Germany (World Secretariat) and 16 Regional and Country Offices
- Mission/Objectives: ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) is the world’s leading network of over 1,000 cities, towns and metropolises committed to building a sustainable future. By helping our Members to make their cities sustainable, low-carbon, ecomobile, resilient, biodiverse, resource-efficient, healthy and happy, with a green economy and smart infrastructure, we impact over 20% of the global urban population.

(4) Areas of Work: ICLEI campaigns and programs cover a broad range of themes, which include:
- **Management of global environmental goods**: climate, water, biodiversity and ecosystems, air, land and soil, food, marine life and coastal health.
- **Policy innovation**: urban governance with stakeholder involvement, integrated and cyclical sustainability management, the green economy, security and social development.
- **Municipal planning and management**: sustainability management, land use and development, climate change mitigation and adaptation, resilience management, management of natural, social, economic and financial resource and procurement.
- **Transformation of infrastructure**: mobility, buildings, energy, water and sanitation, waste, information and communication technologies.

Cities and Regions Pavilion at COP 21 in Paris in December 2015, organized by ICLEI: Two weeks of continuous debate on how to increase, accelerate and support local action.

ICLEI World Congress 2015 in Seoul, Republic of Korea: Mayor Park Won Soon from Seoul and ICLEI President as well as fellow mayors from all over the world call upon action.
Profile of the efforts taken by the organization in collaboration with local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Connecting Leaders: As a global network, ICLEI connects leaders, establishes partnerships, engages innovators, scientists and researchers and represents local initiatives in multilevel governance sustainable development processes.

Accelerating Action: ICLEI Members work together as part of numerous projects, programs, campaigns, networks, partnerships and alliances for sustainability. ICLEI supports action and implementation-oriented cities through commitment processes, performance frameworks, programs, international exchange, thematic networks, strategic alliances and centers of excellence – informing and setting standards in sustainability.

Gateway to Solutions: ICLEI provides advanced knowledge and enhances the capacity of local leaders, planners and implementers to identify and implement radical solutions. Through partnerships with science, research and innovation hubs, we advance new methodologies and technologies, explore and address urban development theory through action research and knowledge platforms and seek, test and share urban sustainability solutions. We seek sustainable finance solutions to enable scaled implementation for urban innovation and demonstrate creativity and excellence in developing innovative methods and tools.

Urban Agendas

In response to the most pressing and relevant challenges of urban sustainability in the upcoming years, ICLEI defines 10 Agendas, or priority action areas, that require collective action in order to secure sustainability at the local and global level:

- Sustainable City
- Resilient City
- EcoMobile City
- BiodiverCity
- Sustainable City-Region Cooperation
- Resource-Efficient and Productive City
- Low-Carbon City
- Smart City
- Sustainable Local Economy and Procurement
- Happy, Healthy and Inclusive City

Each of the 10 Agendas reflects the reality that cities need to prepare for a future shaped by challenging global trends and resources constraints – and that the performance of cities will not only determine the living conditions of the more than 6 billion people who will live in cities by 2050, but also the condition of ecosystems and economies globally.

How ICLEI works with its Member cities: The EcoMobility World Festival in Suwon, Republic of Korea, demonstrated in October 2013 how an entire neighborhood can live car-free for one month. Similar events happen in further cities (Johannesburg in 2015, Kaohsiung in 2017).
B: Speaker’s profile

Wolfgang TEUBNER
Managing Director (CEO) of the ICLEI European Secretariat,
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

Wolfgang Teubner has more than 20 years professional experience working with local governments internationally on sustainable urban development, including Local Agenda 21, climate adaptation and mitigation, as well as sustainable urban transport policies. During his career he has been involved in more than 150 European an international projects, including several research activities. In the period between 1994 and 1999 he has coordinated ICLEI’s European Cities for Climate Protection Campaign and ICLEI’s European Local Agenda 21 Guidance and Training Programme. From the start in 1994 he has been involved in the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign and has participated in the drafting of the Aalborg Charta as well as the Aalborg Commitments. Between 1999 and 2004 he has represented the Local Government sector on the European Environment and Health Committee. He is a regular speaker at international events concerned with urban development.

Since 2010 he is the Managing Director (CEO) of the ICLEI European Secretariat. As ICLEI Regional Director he is responsible for the strategic development of the organisation in Europe.
FutureCity Initiative

A: Organization profile

Name of the organization
Promotion Committee for the “FutureCity” Initiative

Overview of the organization

(1) Establishment: 2011 (“Eco-model city” program starts since 2008) in Japan
(2) Location: 11 FutureCities and 23 Eco Model Cities, Secretariat is served by Cabinet Office, Japan
(3) Mission/Objectives: The “FutureCity” Initiative aims to create world-leading successful cases in order to resolve common 21st century challenges, such as environmental issues and aging populations, and to spread them not only within Japan but also around the world so that we can expand demand, create jobs, and strengthen our ability to resolve international challenges.

Profile of the efforts taken by local government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

The Initiative facilitates the strengthening of communities’ problem-solving skills by creating places for practice while emphasizing the diversity and originality of individual cities and communities. This way, the Initiative intends to address the global environmental problems and structural challenges facing us—population decrease and super-aging—by creating diverse city and community models that will develop independently while creating environmental, societal and economic values taking advantage of local resources. By spreading such diverse successful cases in urban/community revitalization, we will promote regional revitalization and open the way to the future of Japan.

| Environmental value (low carbon, energy saving, nature) |
| Social value (healthcare, nursing, childcare, education) |
| Economic value (job creation, tourism, growth of agricultural, forestry and fishery industries) |
| Low carbon (renewable energy, forest improvement, utilization of regional resources) |

Support for creating leading strategies and international development
Indirect support for the independent efforts of cities
Independent activities of municipalities which aim to become a “FutureCity” and Eco-Model City

Promotion Council for the “FutureCity” Initiative

* A non-member of the Council can apply for Eco-Model City status.
Shuzo Murakami  
Chair of Promotion Committee of “FutureCity” Initiative

For more than 40 years, Dr. Shuzo Murakami has been in charge of the research on Building and Environmental Control Engineering, mainly at the Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo (from 1972 to 2000), at the Department of Engineering, Keio University (from 2001 to 2007) and at Incorporated Administrative Agency Building Research Institute Tokyo (from 2007 to 2012) since graduating from the University of Tokyo (Department of Engineering, Faculty of Architecture).

He has been engaged in special research of the experimental study and the numerical simulation of building and urban environmental issues. He has also conducted extensive interdisciplinary studies concerning global environmental engineering, urban/building environmental engineering, healthy cities, human comfort and health. Furthermore, he has been engaged in CASBEE, which stands for Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency, in order to develop and generalize it as a City Sustainability Assessment Tool not only in Japanese Cities but also Cities Worldwide. His research in environmental engineering aims to realize sustainable buildings and cities. Thus, he has published numerous technical papers and essays both in Japan and overseas.

His enthusiasm in research is unlimited. He has been engaged in environmental model city and environmental future city. His achievements concerning energy, sustainability and environmental researches are remarkable. He is now working at Institute for Building Environment and Energy Conservation as a President.