



**Zero Carbon City
International Forum
17-18 March 2021**

Zero Carbon City International Forum

(17-18 March 2021)

- Speakers from 28 cities from 15 countries (including video message)
- Received about 800 audience on the first day.

Zero Carbon City Forum, Day-1, Opening Session



KOIZUMI Shinjiro,
Minister of Environment, Japan



Patricia Espinosa,
Executive Secretary, UNFCCC



John Kerry
US Special Climate Envoy

Zero Carbon City Forum, Day-1, Plenary-1

David Ige,
Governor of Hawaii



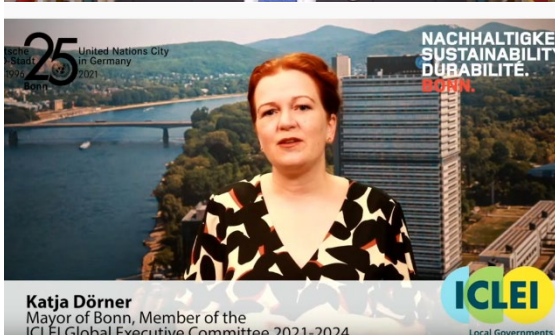
Naoko Ishii,
University of Tokyo



KOIKE Yuriko,
Governor of Tokyo



Datuk Seri Mahadi Che Ngah,
Mayor of Kuala Lumpur



Katja Dörner
Mayor of Bonn



Mohammed Sefiani,
Mayor of Chefchaoen



Susan Aitken,
Leader of Glasgow Council



KOIZUMI Shinjiro
Minister of Environment, Japan

Zero Carbon City Forum, Day-1, Plenary-2

MIYAZAKI Masaru, Parliamentary
Vice-Minister



Gonzalo Muñoz,
High-Level Climate Champion



HAYASHI Fumiko,
Mayor of Yokohama City



Anna Reynolds,
Lord Mayor of City of Hobart



Frank Cownie
Mayor of Des Moines



Anies Baswedan,
Governor of DKI Jakarta



Shirley Rodrigues,
Deputy Mayor of London



Kobie Brand
ICLEI

Zero Carbon City Forum, Day-2, Opening Session

SASAGAWA Hiroyoshi,
State Minister of the Environment,
Japan



Ken O'Flaherty,
COP26 Regional Ambassador to Asia-Pacific
and South Asia, United Kingdom



Victor Kisob
Deputy Executive Director of UN-
Habitat



ABE Shuichi
Governor, Nagano Prefecture



KITAHASHI Kenji
Mayor, City of Kitakyushu

Key Messages - from the Day 1 Plenaries

- We are facing two crises: climate change, and COVID-19.
- Cities are at the frontline to realise a zero carbon future.
- Cities' ambitions are growing, and their continuous action will be key to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
- Cities are bridging the gap between national policymakers and other actors.
- To achieve carbon neutrality will require multilevel cooperation between different levels of government.
- The response to COVID-19 should simultaneously be equitable and innovative.
- Comprehensive climate action and COVID-19 recovery should happen hand in hand, and catalyse the redesign our future.

Policies and measures for zero-carbon

- Cities are setting ambitious carbon reduction targets both for 2030 and 2050
- Some cities and regions are setting carbon neutrality before the 2050 deadline.
- Emphasis on cooperation and collaboration, across different levels of government, regions, other actors, and between countries. The goal is to create a regional domino effect.
- Policies for zero-carbon city are aligned with recovery policies from the COVID19.
- Importance of adaptation measures and natural resources

Renewable Energy and Local Resources

- Cities can capitalise in their available local resources.
- The introduction of renewable energy can open opportunities to create new business opportunities and improve quality of life standards
- The use of renewable energies happens across sectors. For example, through non-fossil fuel forms of mobility.
- Cities are promoting circular economic models to reduce waste and optimise raw materials.

Redesigning urban infrastructure

- Cities are increasingly incorporating zero-carbon concerns in urban planning
- Transport is one of the main emitters of GHG
 - Emphasis on green mobility, both for private and public modes of transport. Hydrogen buses in Tokyo or electric ones in Jakarta. Importance of promoting public transport. Thinking on slow modes of transport—including bicycle and pedestrian walkways in Jakarta—and create appropriate infrastructure. Compact city policies to re-densify urban areas, such in Toyama
- Buildings are becoming more efficient
 - Including the generation of renewable energy. Retrofitting of old buildings. Setting targets of emissions for office buildings, including the generation of renewable energy in Tokyo or in Jakarta

Financing

- Cap and Trade mechanisms
- Divestment of citizen's future funds from fossil fuels
- Need to improve access to financial mechanisms, including for communities to carry out bottom-up action

Cooperation and collaboration

- City to city networks (national and international) help cities to learn from each other and to share experiences, therefore accelerating the transition to carbon neutrality by implementing measures that have been already tested
- Horizontal and vertical collaboration, within the local government and with higher levels of government.
- Collaboration with as many actors as possible, including academia, NGOs, and the private sector.
- Need to share successes and also the failures and the lessons learnt on the way.

Summary and visions towards COP26



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Visions towards COP26 and onwards

- Both national and local government benefit by addressing challenges through horizontal and vertical collaboration.
- Leading cities can amplify the effect and encourage other cities to join the cause by sharing technical know-how through city-to-city collaboration.
- Creating the “domino effect” through multilevel collaboration can support more cities to commit to the cause.
- The more cities joining the cause, the easier it is for the national government to commit to a binding target.
- It is essential to continue advocating for collaboration and enhance inclusiveness at all levels of government to realise the transformative vision of the Paris Agreement and to truly redesign our socio-economic systems towards a sustainable, circular and decarbonised world.

(*Output Document will be created and shared)

Global Calendar

- April 22 - Earth Day "Climate Summit"
- June - World Environment Day, U20
- July
 - G20 Climate & Environment Ministers Meeting
 - Asia-Pacific Climate Week (Virtual Thematic Sessions)
- Sep
 - Asia-Pacific Climate Week (Ministerial Session)
 - PreCOP26
- Oct
 - G20 Leaders Summit 2021
 - Urban October (World Habitat/Cities Day, Daring Cities 2021)
- Nov
 - Climate Change COP26