



IURC Asia Australasia
Discover the regional
cooperation approach
Potential priorities and
partners

IURC Japan

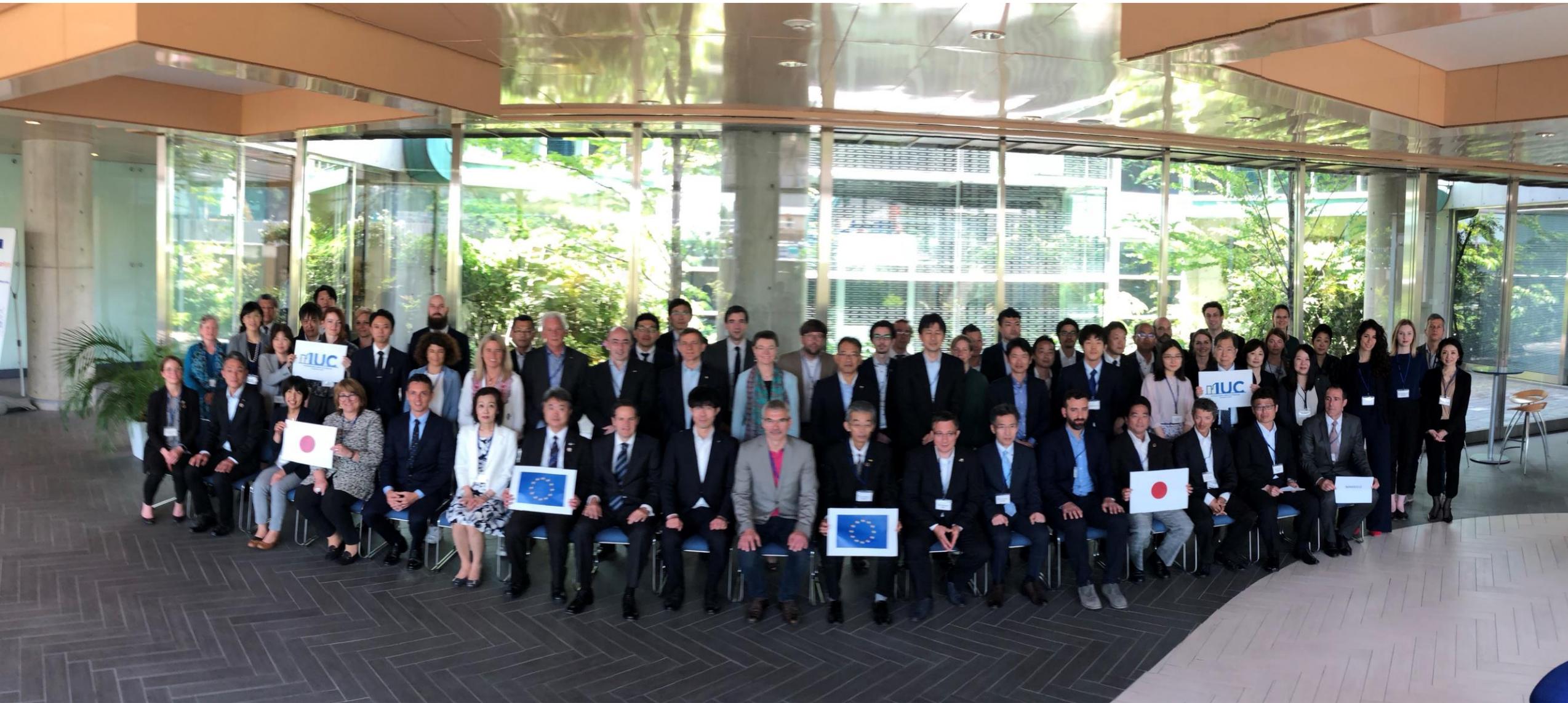
KE, Hidefumi IMURA

NKE1, Yatsuka KTAOKA

NKE2, Lena Lindahl



IUC Meeting in EUD Tokyo, May 2019



Cooperation with Japanese Cities

East Asia



1. Introduction by Hidefumi IMURA (4 min)

- Cities in Japan, Map of Japan and location of major cities
- Local government system in Japan
- EU and Japanese cities in the Phase I (IUC)
- COVID-19, large-scale vaccination started



2. Characteristics of Japanese cities by Yatsuka KATAOKA (3 min)

- Unique feature of Japanese cities' initiatives and their good practices
- Benefits of cooperation with Japanese cities
- Expectations of Japanese cities regarding cooperation with European cities

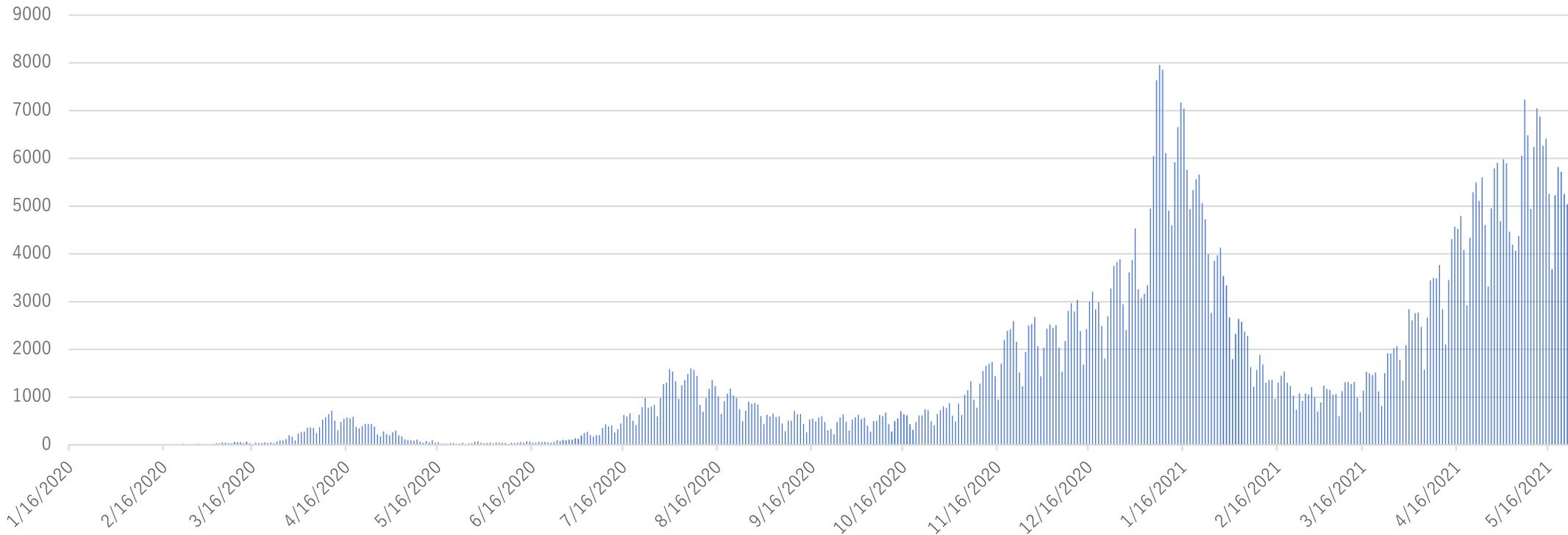


3. Comments of a European expert by Lena Lindahl (3 min)

- Discoveries and Attractiveness of Japanese cities
- Suggestions from the experience in Phase I

- Number of cases is much smaller than in Europe, but -----
- Mass Vaccination program (for people > 65 years) has started, 0.5 M doses per day
- Spread of the British variant since April
- Raised alarm about the Indian variant

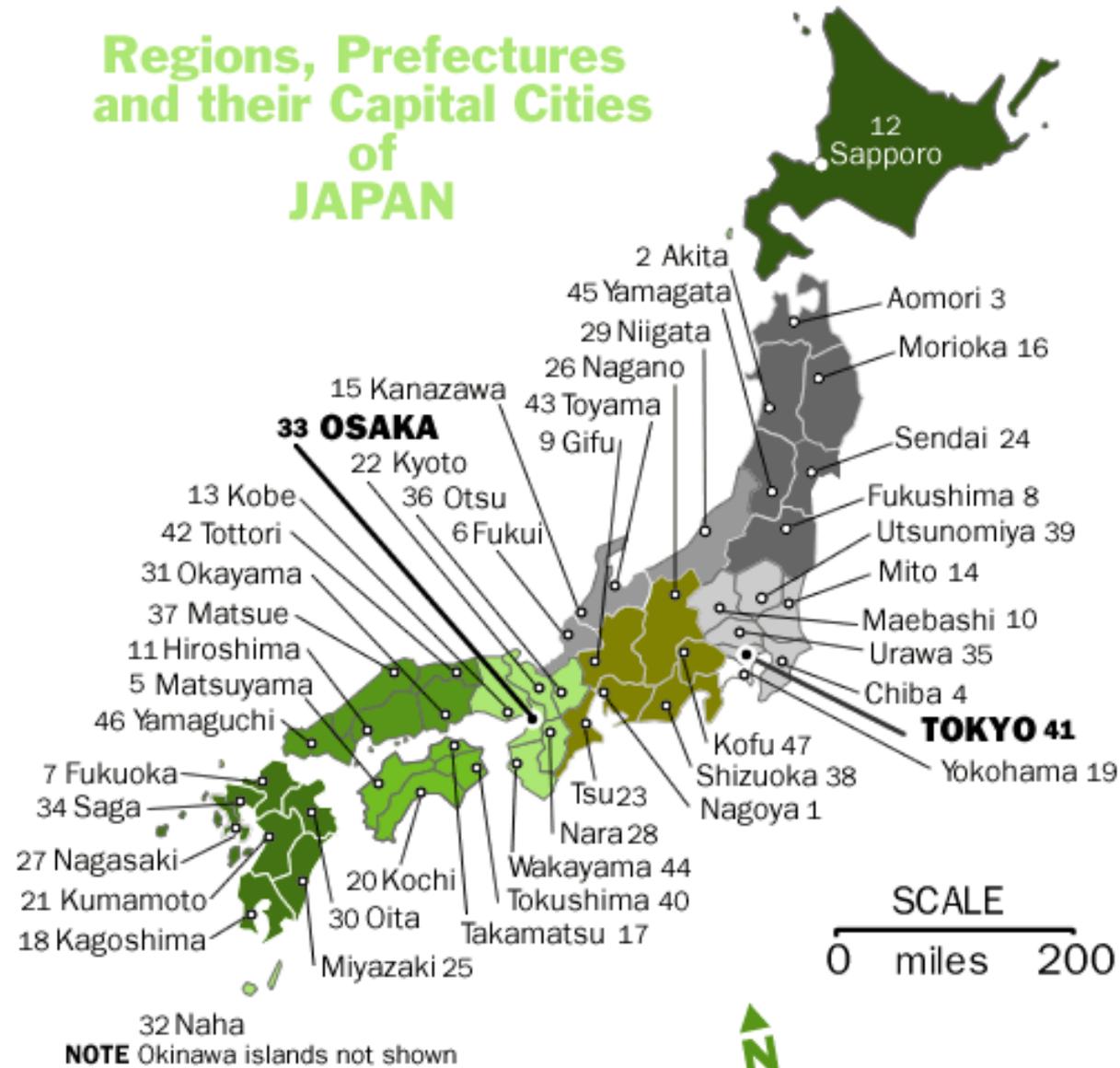
COVID-19 Number of Infected People per day in Japan



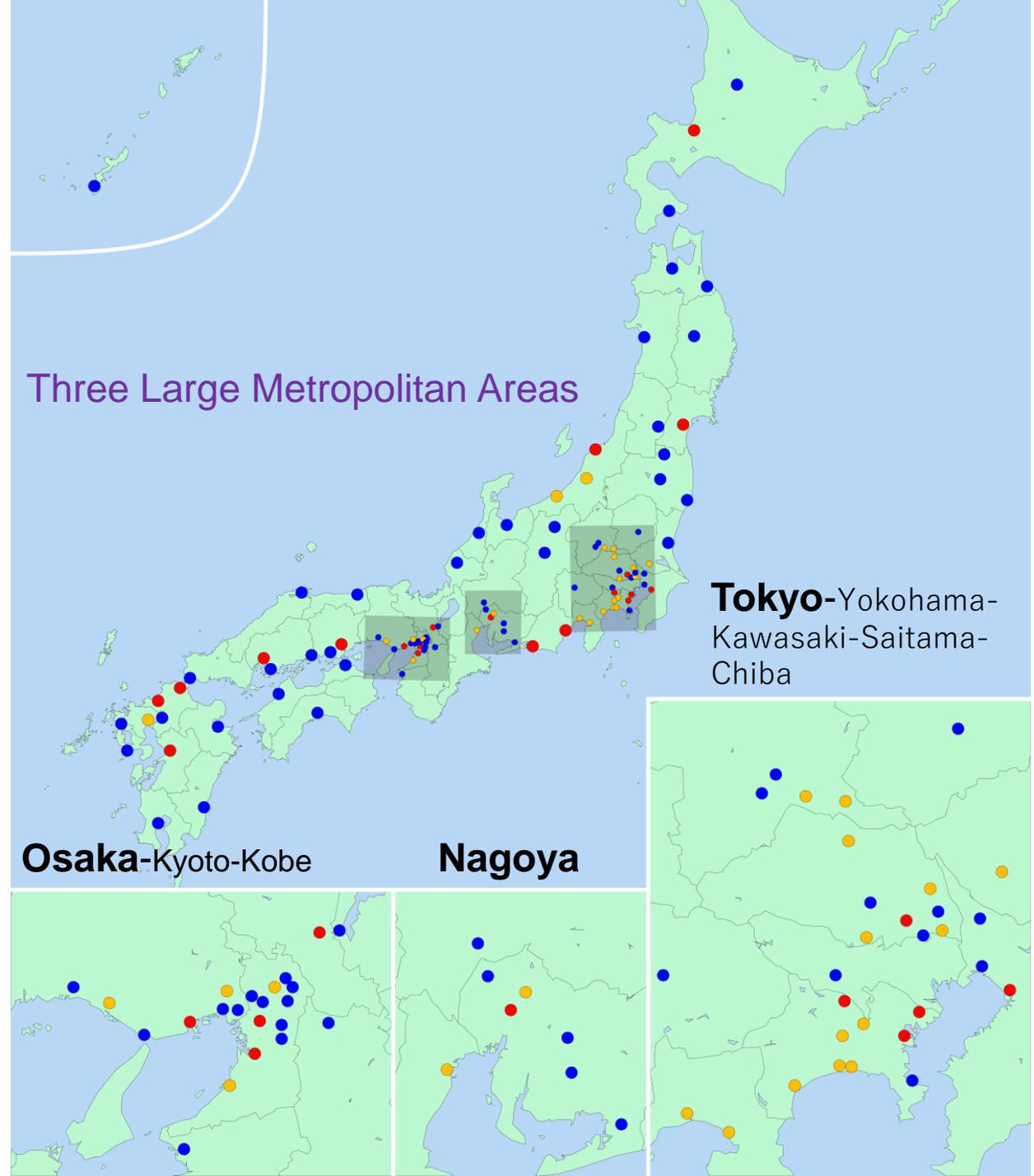
Japan's total population 125 M

47 Prefectures and 1,750 Municipalities
(Cities, Town and Villages)

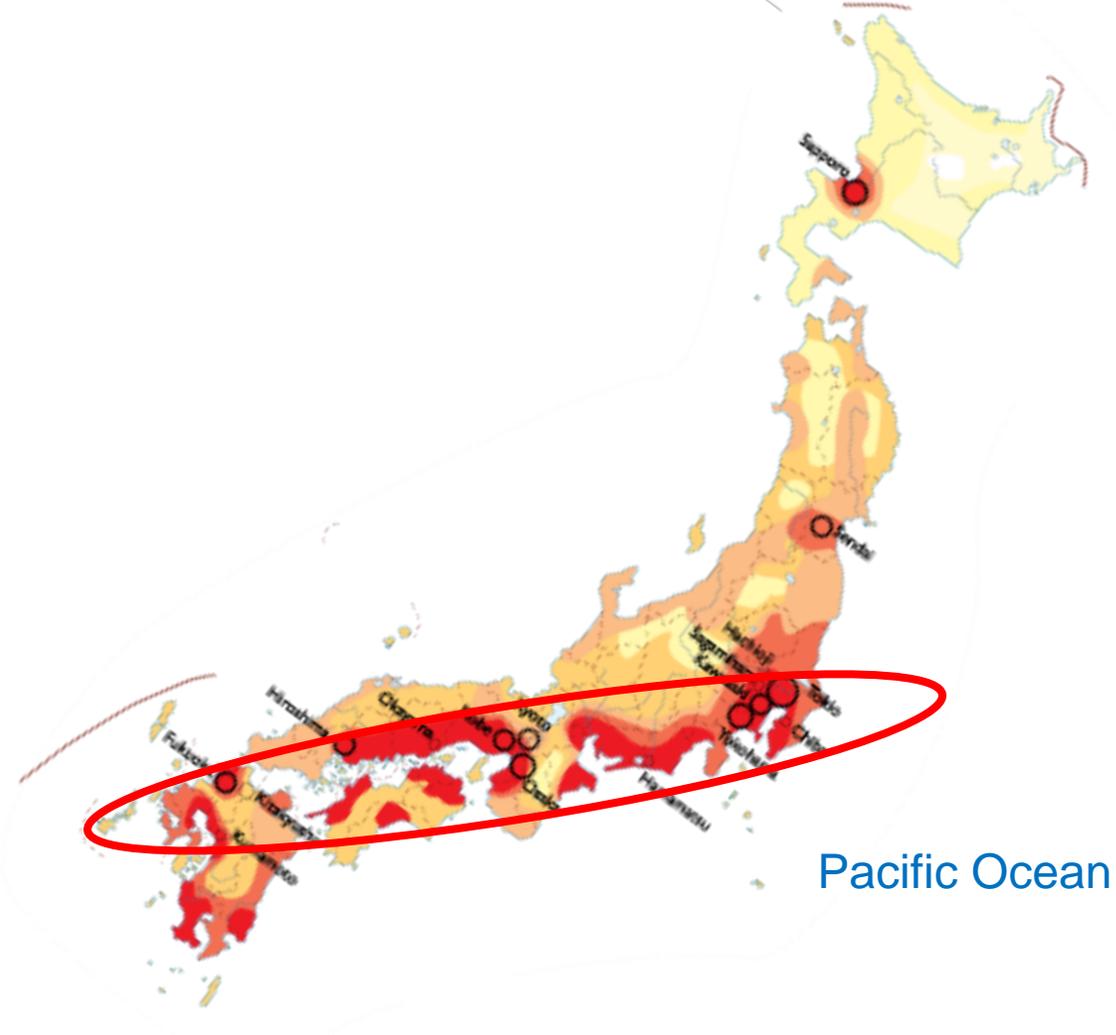
Regions, Prefectures
and their Capital Cities
of
JAPAN



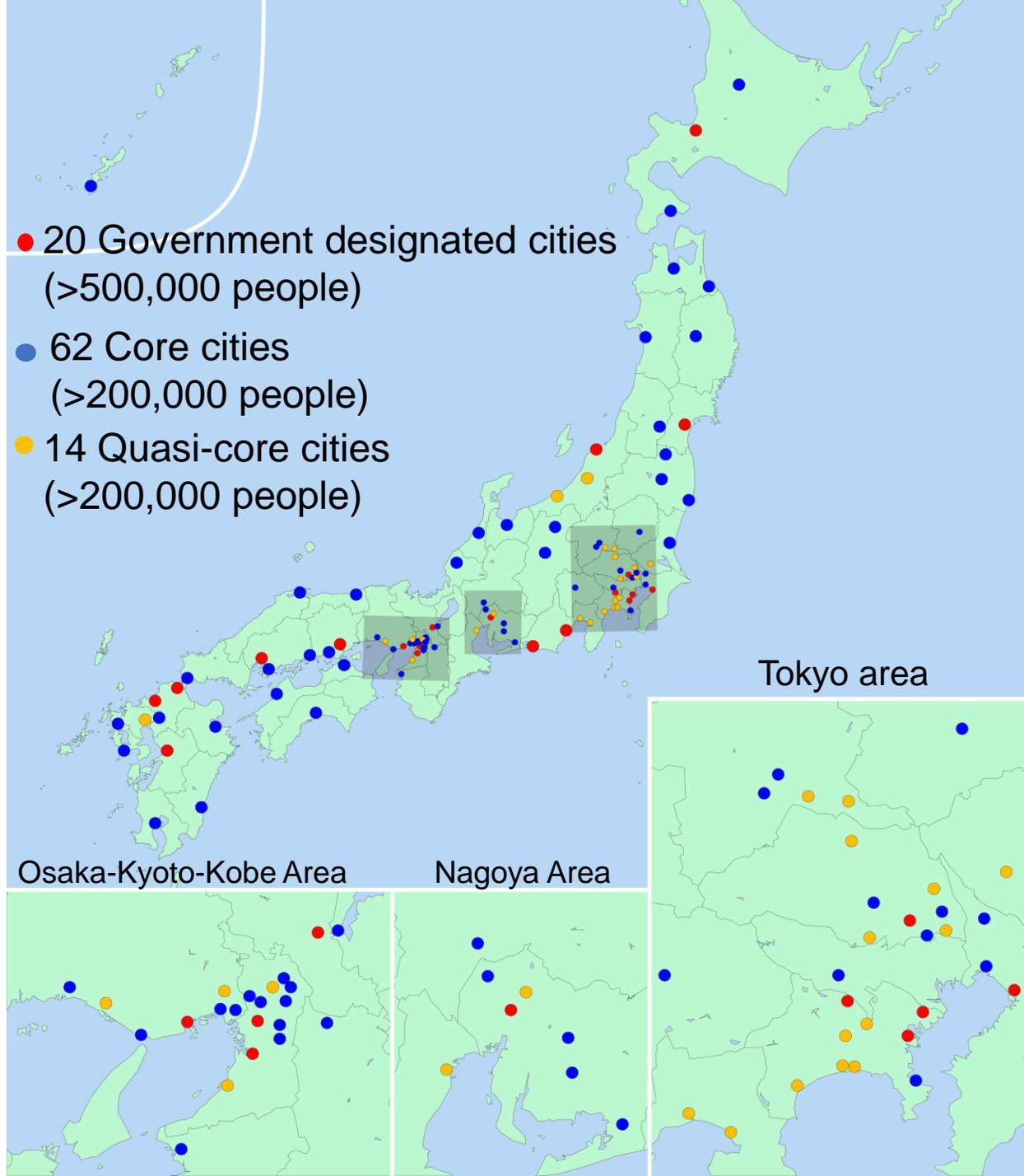
Three Large Metropolitan Areas



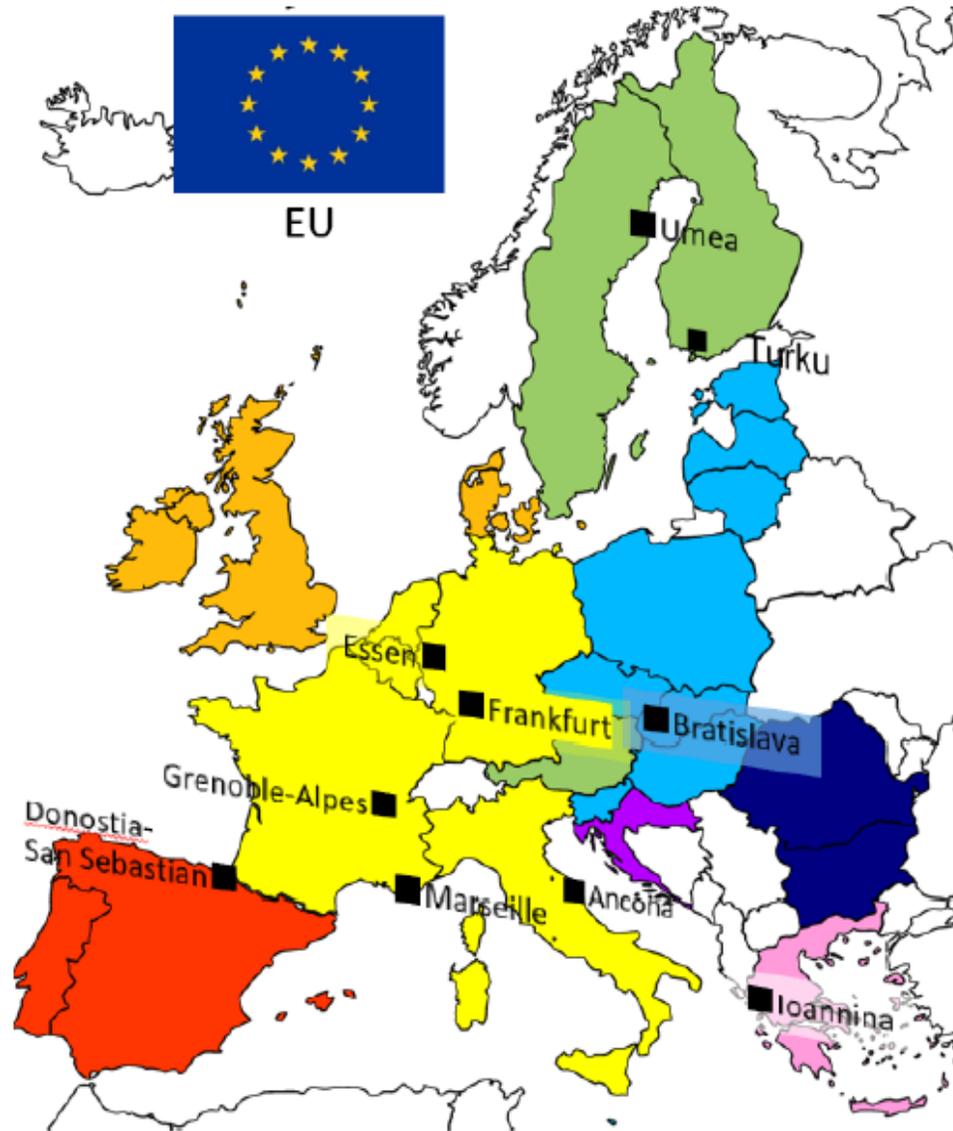
About 100 cities with population larger than 200,000 people



Population density \propto Intensity of economic activities



IUC-Japan Cities on the Map



EU



JAPAN

10 pairings

10 EU cities + 10 Japanese cities



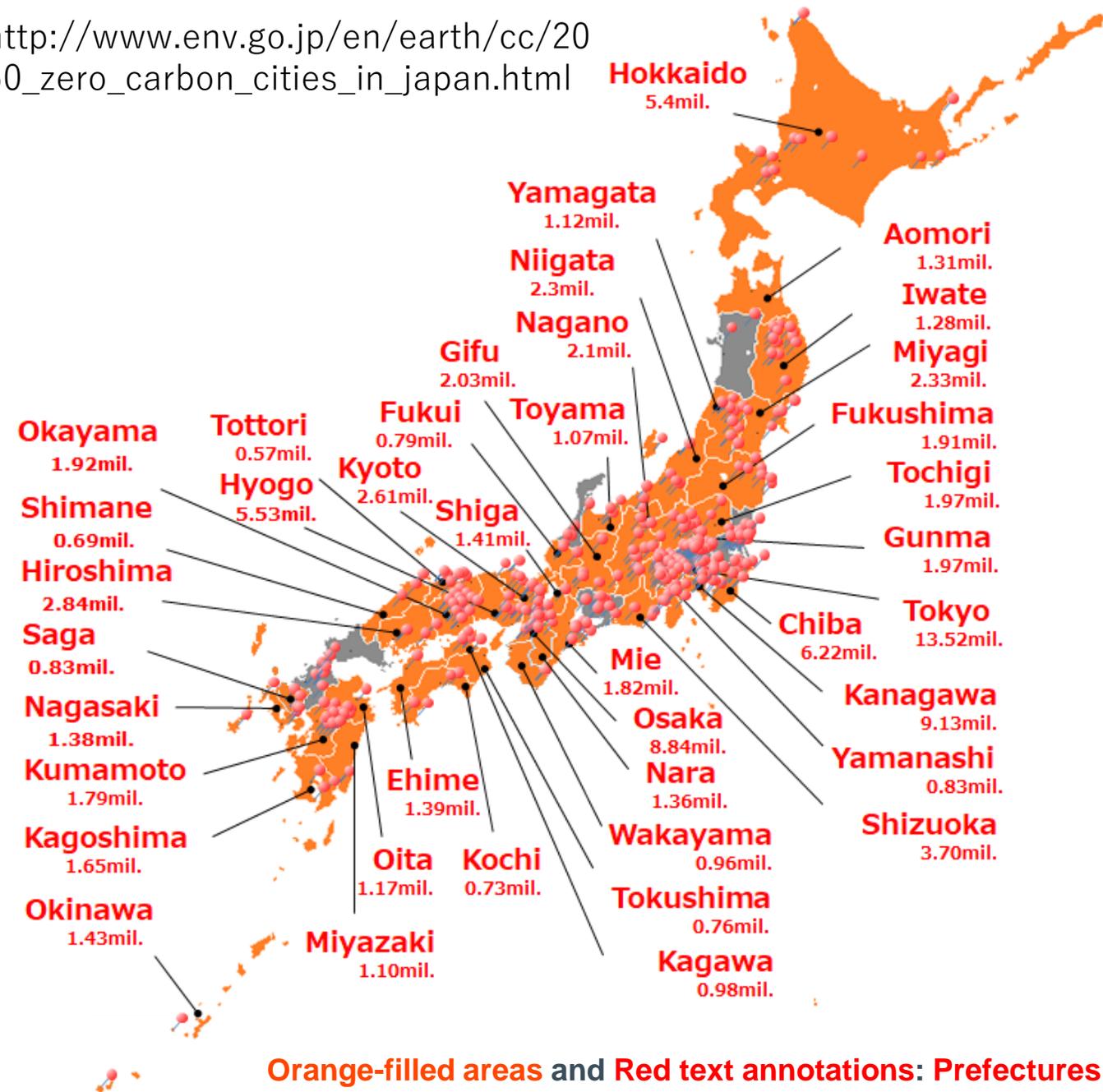
Topics of cooperation in the IUC 2017-2020

	Japanese City	EU City	Country	Topics for knowledge sharing and cooperation
1 st batch 2017-	Yokohama	Frankfurt	Germany	Carbon neutrality, renewable energy promotion strategies by networking with other cities, changing citizens' behaviors
	Koriyama	Essen	Germany	Transformation to a city of culture and industrial innovation, exchange of young people
	Hirosaki	Donostia-San Sebastian	Spain	Buildings and site regeneration, refurbishing of old, historical buildings and energy efficiency
	Ichinomiya	Ioannina	Greece	Urban planning and mobility for waterfront development, access to the waterside
	Ikoma	Ancona	Italy	Sustainable tourism utilizing unique local resources, "slow tourism" to create "places of experience"
2 nd batch 2018-	Tokorozawa	Bratislava	Slovakia	Green urban infrastructure, increasing greenery in cities, climate mitigation, flood control, nature-based solution
	Toyota	Grenoble-Alpes Metropole	France	Energy transition and industrial innovation, deployment of hydrogen, SDGs promotion, smart mobility
	Kamakura	Umea	Sweden	Participatory community planning methodology and practice, "Kamacon" and "Umecon", sustainable restaurant network
3 rd batch 2019-	Kobe	Marseille	France	Raising citizens' awareness about port functions and maritime industries, vitalization of city economy by tourism such as cruising
	Nagano and Obuse	Turku	Finland	Urban-rural circular economy, carbon neutrality, use of biomass for energy, climate adaptation

Commitment to Net Zero Carbon Emissions by 2050

389 local and regional governments announced their commitment to net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

http://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/2050_zero_carbon_cities_in_japan.html



Orange-filled areas and Red text annotations: Prefectures
Pink berry pin : cities/wards/towns/villages

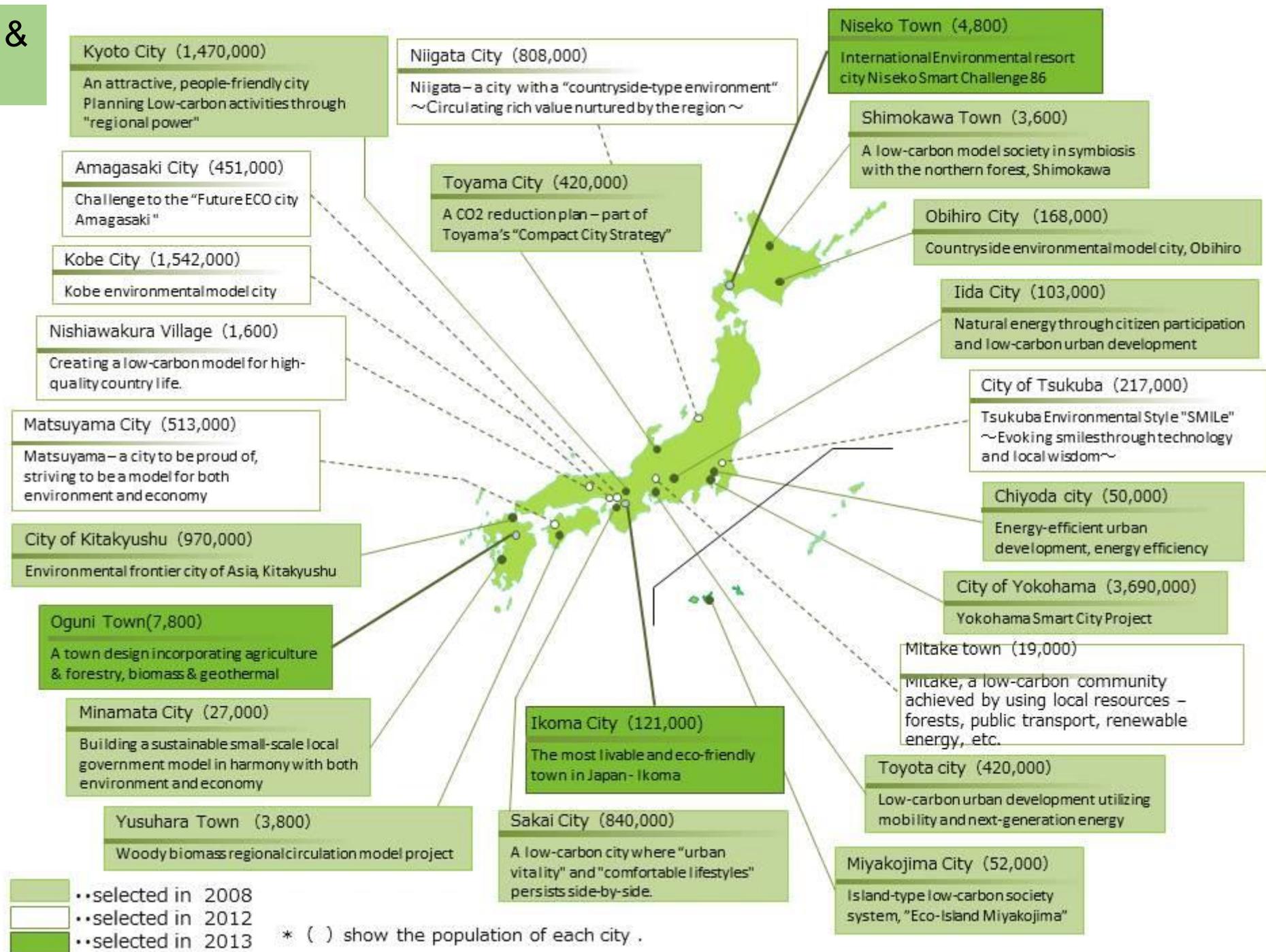
Eco Model Cities Program & Future Cities Program



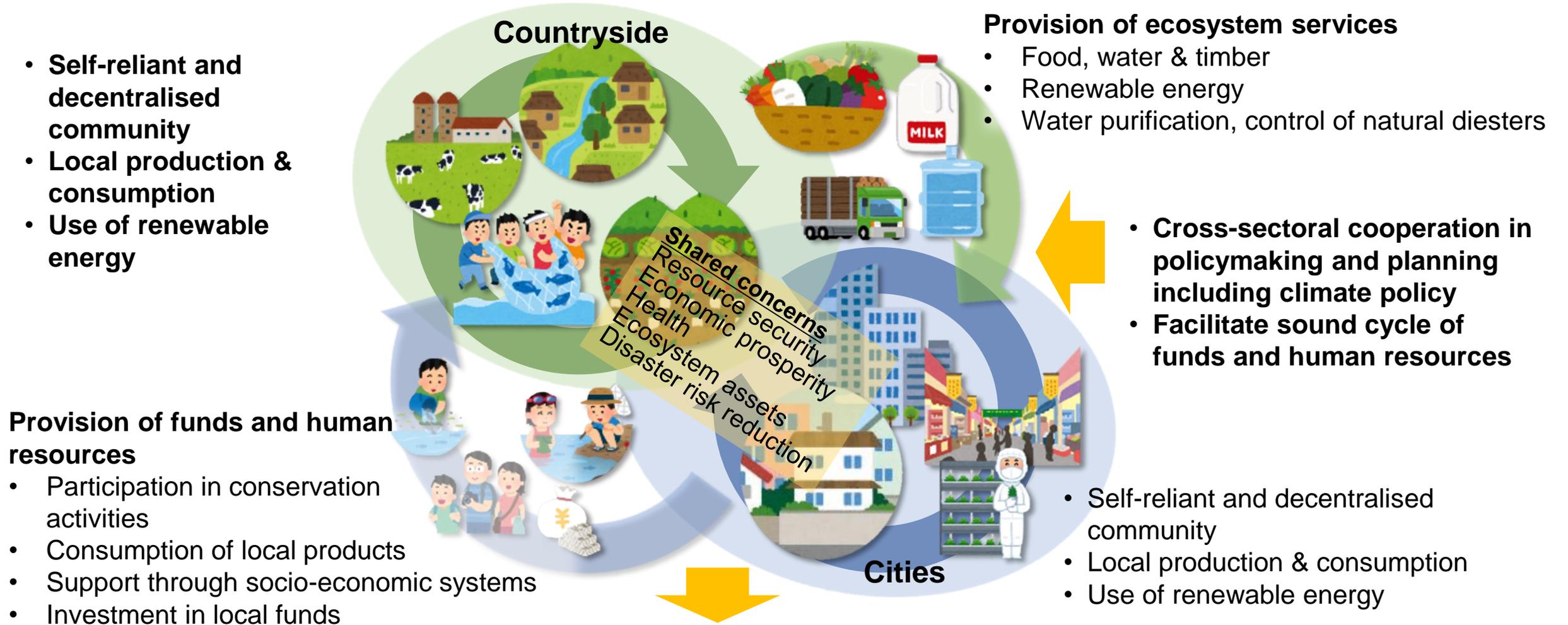
SDGs Future Cities Program (2018 –)

- Local revitalization through the SDGs
- 93 local and regional governments are selected as the SDGs Future City (by 2020)

More information
https://future-city.go.jp/data/pdf/event/2021/2021_PD1_Murakami_en.pdf



Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES): Local SDGs



Revitalisation of Decentralised, yet Connected Local Societies



Turku, Nagano, Yokohama and Obuse Collaborate on Tackling Climate Change

What does the 1.5-degree temperature rise limit in the Paris Agreement mean in practice? This question is presented in the video competition that is organised simultaneously in Turku and in three Japanese cities.



Image: Saori Matsuda from Nagano visited Turku to get to know circular economy solutions and climate work in the area.

The City of Turku is organising a video competition for adolescents and the objective is to embody a climate-sustainable lifestyle through means of young people. Three Japanese cities organise a similar competition and the gems of this Finnish-Japanese collaboration are gathered for the UN COP26 Climate Change Conference taking place in Glasgow in November 2021.

Might interest you



TAKE PART IN THE 1.5-DEGREE LIFE VIDEO COMPETITION!

What does a climate-sustainable lifestyle look like? Tell us by making a creative video and inspire others to join. Prizes worth of 2000 euros in total.



Climate
Friendly
Lifestyles -
video
competition



地球が4個も必要になることを。
だから、あなた達に呼びかけます。

拡大する若い都市
Expanding young city

ウメオ

Umeå

- ・人口が急増  Rapid population increase
- ・首都から遠い Far from capital
- ・大学と病院を
中心に発展 Developing around
university and hospital
- ・若者が多い Many young people
- ・高税率、高福祉 High tax, high level of
social welfare
- ・SDGs先進地 Forerunner on SDGs

スポンジ化する古都
Old city turning into sponge

鎌倉

Kamakura

- ・人口は減少  Population shrinking
- ・首都から近い Near capital
- ・寺社仏閣が多い Many temples and
shrines
- ・古都の観光都市 Tourism destination as
old city
- ・少子高齢化 Ageing population, few
children
- ・共創社会目指す Vision of co-creation
society
- ・SDGsこれから Starting work on SDGs



