The 1st International Forum on SDGs for Regional Revitalization







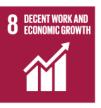
































"Promoting SDGs that Create Regional Revitalization"

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Today's themes

1. Trends related to SDGs

- 2. Necessity of regional revitalization
- 3. Realization of regional revitalization: The fundamental driving force behind SDGs
- 4. Goals for this forum

1. Trends related to SDGs



SDGs (Sustainable development goals)

- Adopted unanimously at a United Nations Summit in September 2015
- ○17 international goals for realization of a sustainable, diverse, and inclusive society with "no one left behind" by 2030 (basis for 169 targets and 232 indicators)
- OHas five main features

Universal

Action by all countries including developed countries

Inclusive

"No one left behind" as fulfillment of the human security principle

Participatory

Roles for all stakeholders

Integration

Integrated economic, social, and environmental initiatives

Transparency

Periodic follow-up



Sustainable development goals (SDGs) details



Logos: United Nations Information Centre)

- 1 Empowerment of All People
- ③ Creating Growth Market, Revitalization of Rural Areas, and Promoting Technological Innovation
- (5) Energy Conservation, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Countermeasures, and Sound Material-Cycle Society
 - ? Achieving Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies

- 2 Achievement of Good Health and Longevity
- 4 Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure
- 6 Conservation of Environment, including Biodiversity, Forests and Oceans
- **® Strengthening the Means and Frameworks of the Implementation of the SDGs**



Establishment of the domestic foundation to implement SDGs and detailed government initiatives

2015

2016 May

First Meeting: Established the SDGs Promotion Headquarters

Established SDGs Promotion Headquarters with the Prime Minister as the chair, the Chief Cabinet Secretary and Foreign Minister as vice chairs, and all ministers as members



December

Second Meeting: Formulated the "SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles"

2017 June

Third Meeting: Created the Japan SDGs Award

December

Fourth Meeting:
Decided the SDGs Action Plan 2018 and
conducted the first Japan SDGs Award

2018 June

Fifth Meeting: Decided the Expanded SDGs
Action Plan 2018

December

Sixth Meeting:
Decided the SDGs Action Plan 2019 and
conducted the second Japan SDGs Award

September 2015

United Nations Summit that adopted SDGs

Prime Minister Abe explained Japan's intentions to put its fullest efforts into implementing SDGs

May 2016



G7 Ise-Shima Summit

Commitment to domestic and overseas implementation as the first G7 Summit since adopting SDGs



July 2017

UN High-Level Political Forum

(Minister level, New York) Announced Japan's Voluntary National Review



Planned government initiatives and communication and actions

1st half of 2019

Implement government initiatives based on the SDGs Action Plan 2019, provide more details and broaden, and build Japan's "SDGs model"

2nd half of 2019 Revise SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles

From 2020

Attain SDGs by 2030

G20 Osaka Summit (June)

United Nations High-Level
Political Forum
(Minister level, July, New York)

TICAD7 (August)

United Nations High-Level Political Forum (Summit level, September, New York)

2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics

2025 Osaka and Kansai World Expo



Utilize initiatives and communication to....

SDG

Communicate Japan's model to the world

- ◆Raise awareness of SDGs throughout the country via activities for further adoption and awareness
- ◆ <u>Support companies and regions implementing SDGs in specific actions with government tools</u>
- Aggressively promote concepts, methods, and technologies for SDGs promotion obtained through public and private best practices

Realize sustainable growth for the Japanese economy by securing markets and employment created by SDGs and attaining SDGs in Japan and abroad



Key Points of the SDGs Action Plan 2019

- Japan aims to contribute to global country building and people building based on the concept of "human security" focused on protection of individuals and strengthening capabilities in order to realize an abundant and vibrant society in which "no one is left behind"
- The SDGs Action Plan 2019 contains more detailed and expanded government initiatives for 2019 to leverage overall capabilities in addressing the eight priority areas from the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles based on Japan's SDGs model with the three pillars presented below.
- Ahead of the G20 Summit, TICAD7, and first SDGs Summit Meeting, promote SDGs as part of domestic actions and international cooperation in the following areas while also coordinating with 1) priority issues for international society, 2) Japan's experiences and strengths, and 3) important domestic policies

I. Promote Society 5.0 linked to SDGs

II. SDGs-driven regional revitalization and fostering robust, attractive communities that are friendly to the environment

III. Empowerment of the next generation and women as SDGs agents

Strengthen SDGs initiatives at small businesses

Regional Revitalization: The Fundamental Driving Force Behind SDGs
Promote SDGs FutureCity selection and a

regional revitalization SDGs public-private

collaboration platform

Empowerment of the next generation and women

Promotion of science and technology innovation (STI)

Build a cyclical society that is robust and friendly to the environment

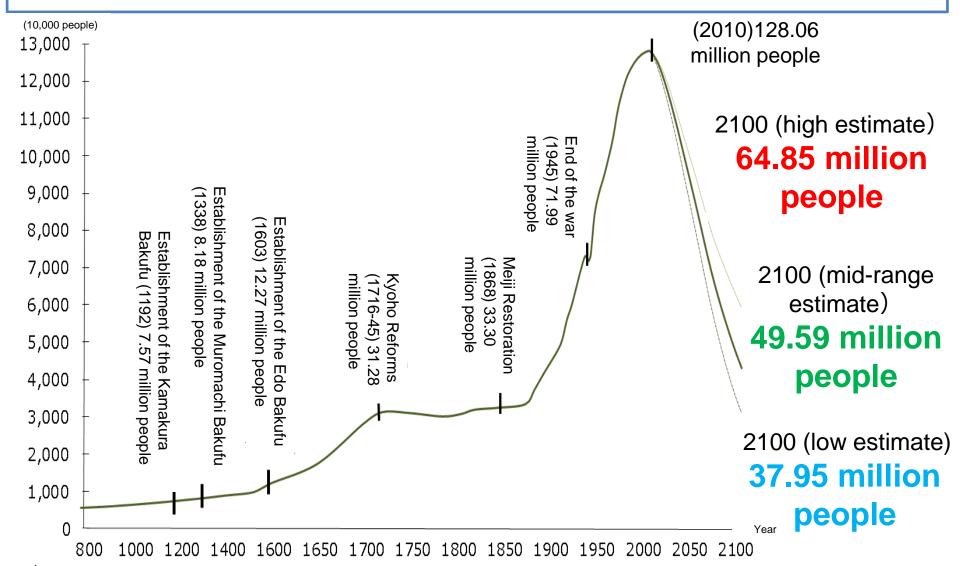
Initiatives in education and health care

- Rollout and follow-up
- Promote rollout of Japan's SDGs model in international society with Southeast Asia and Africa as priority regions
- Review initiatives up to now based on international indicators, etc. and revise the SDGs Implementation. Guiding Principles in the second half of 2019

2. Necessity of regional revitalization

Long-term trend in total population and future estimates

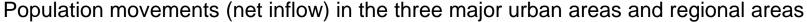
Possibility of Japan's total population returning to the level from 100 years ago (late Meiji period) over the next 100 years
 This change is very rapid and unprecedented in the past thousand years

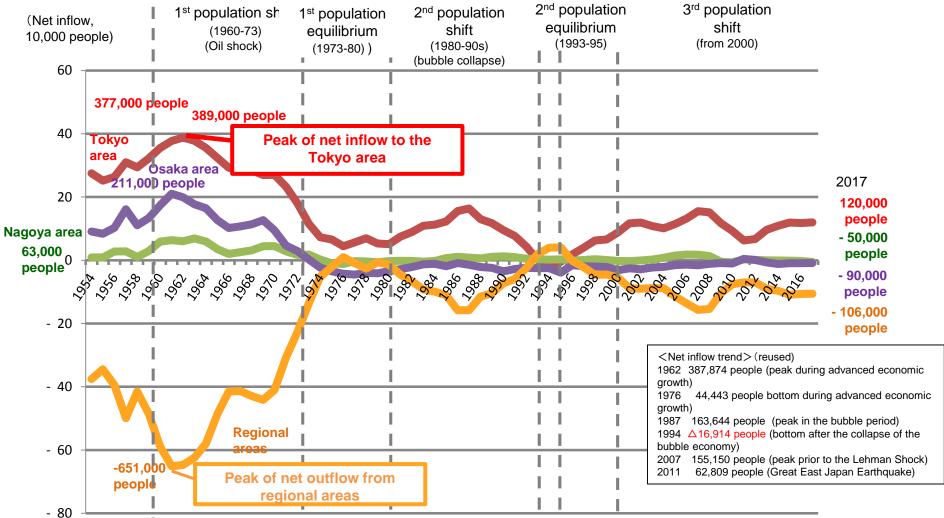


(Source) Population prior to 2010: Prepared by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's (MLIT) Policy Bureau from the Ministry of Internal Affairs & Communications "National Census" and MLIT's "Long-Term Time Series Analysis of Population Distribution on the Japanese Islands"; From 2010: Prepared by the MLIT's Policy Bureau from the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research's "Japan's Future Estimated Population (January 2012 estimates)"

Population trends

O Three major population migrations to major urban areas (particularly the Tokyo area) up to now





(Source) Ministry of Internal Affairs & Communications' Annual report on internal migration in Japan derived from the basic resident registration (Japanese population)

⁽Note) Above-mentioned regional districts are defined in the following way.

Tokyo area: Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa Nagoya area: Gifu, Aichi, Mie Osaka area: Kyoto, Osaka,

Three major urban areas: Tokyo area, Nagoya area, Osaka area Regional areas: Areas outside of the three major urban areas

Population concentration in Tokyo and increase in regions with population decline

OPopulation is concentrating in the Tokyo area with inflow of population; internationally population concentration levels are high too Meanwhile, more than 60% of regions will drop to half of their sizes by 2050 and 20% will become uninhabited

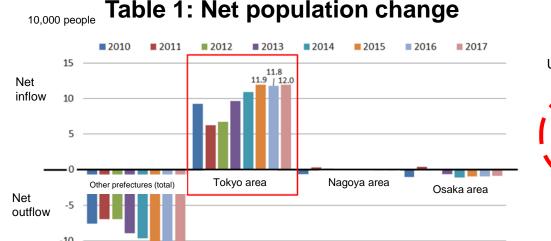


Table 2: Population concentration in capital areas (comparison with foreign countries)

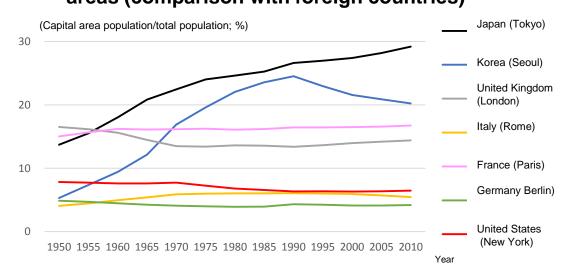
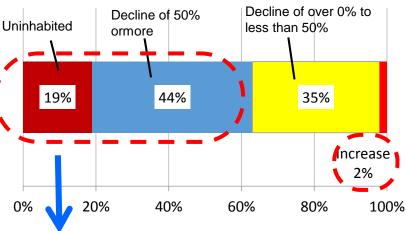


Table 3: Number of locations by population change rates (from 2010 to 2050)



20% of areas with residences will become uninhabited

(Material sources, etc.)

Table 1: Ministry of Internal Affairs & Communications' Annual report on internal migration in Japan derived from the basic resident registration (2010-17, Japanese population); Tokyo area: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba Nagoya area: Aichi, Gifu, Mie Osaka area: Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto, Nara

Table 2: Prepared from UN World Urbanization Prospects The 2011 Revision

Table 3: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Policy Bureau's "National Grand Design 2050" (July 4, 2014) related materials

Impact of the population decline trend on socioeconomic conditions

Difficulty sustaining social entitlements, etc.

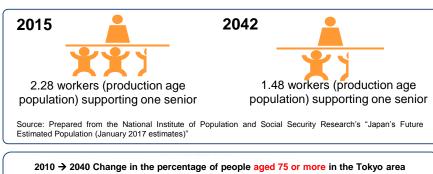
 Larger burden per worker and negative affect on work motivation

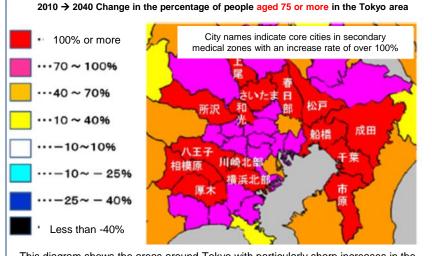
Decline in vibrancy of mountainous areas, etc.

Trouble maintaining villages

Steep rise in seniors in the Tokyo area for the time being

- Ensuring sufficient medical and care services
- Absorption of young workers into the Tokyo area





This diagram shows the areas around Tokyo with particularly sharp increases in the population aged 75 or more from 2010 through 2040. Populations of people aged 75 or more likely to increase by at least 100% from 2010 through 2040 in western Chiba, eastern and central Saitama, and northern Kanagawa.

Many regions are likely to weaken and Japan might weaken as a whole too

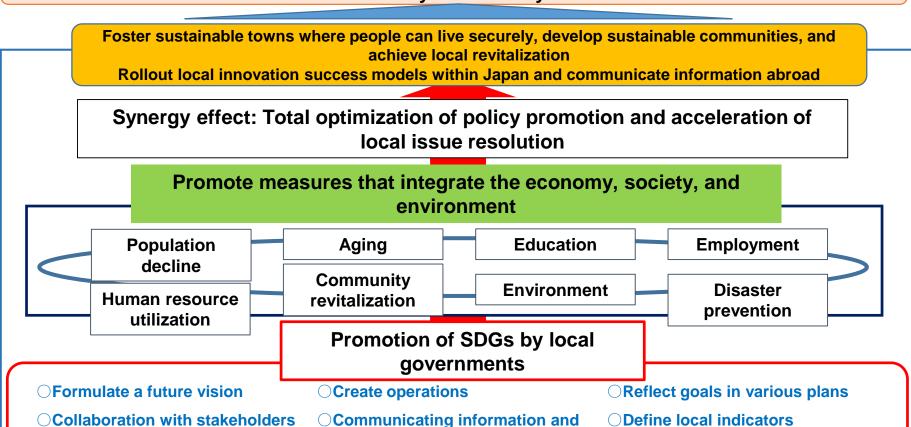
Overcome population decline and bring innovation to regions and Japan

Significance of local governments promoting SDGs as regional revitalization

- Olt is important to promote sustainable community building with a longer-term outlook in order to deepen regional innovation.
- Olnitiatives aimed at realizing SDGs by local governments should contribute to realization of regional innovation and it is necessary to promote these efforts.

Goals of regional innovation

Overcome population decline and shrinkage of local economies/foster towns, people, and cities and solidify beneficial cycles

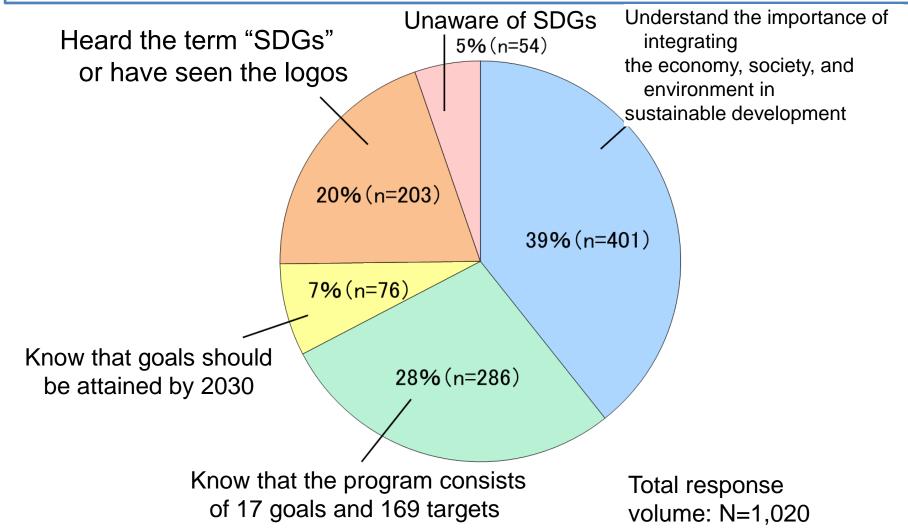


sharing results

3. Realization of regional revitalization: The fundamental driving force behind SDGs

Results from a questionnaire survey regarding SDGs in fiscal 2018 (sent to local governments; abridged) – Awareness of SDGs

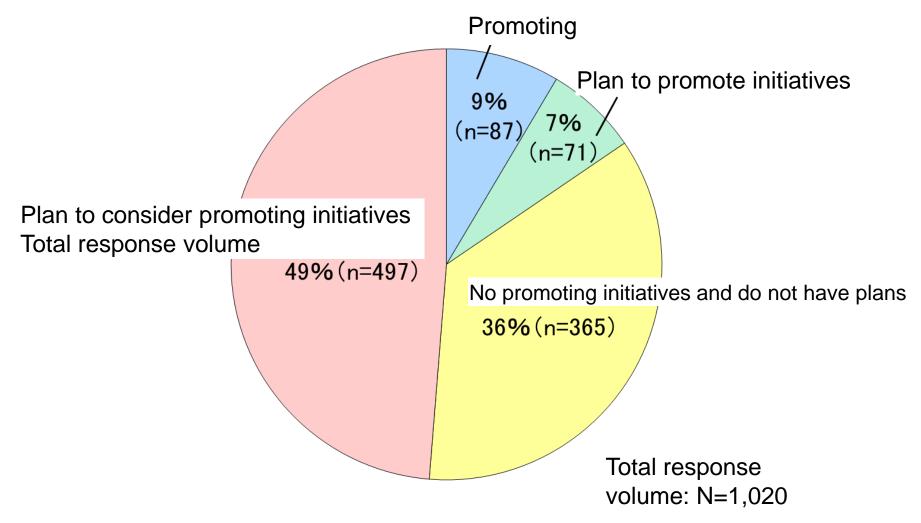
■ Only 5% local governments responded that they were not aware of SDGs; majority of local governments know about SDGs (though understanding levels vary)



^{**}Survey source: Local Government SDGs Promotion Assessment and Survey Study Group; survey conducted from October 1 to November 16, 2018 **Number of local governments covered: 1,788 local governments (prefectures, municipalities): Responses: 1,020 local governments (40 prefectures, 980 municipalities), 57.0% response rate

Results from a questionnaire survey regarding SDGs in fiscal 2018 (sent to local governments; abridged) – Are you implementing initiatives to achieve SDGs?

■ Anticipating further SDG initiatives by local governments amid heightened awareness of SDGs



^{**}Survey source: Local Government SDGs Promotion Assessment and Survey Study Group; survey conducted from October 1 to November 16, 2018 **Number of local governments covered: 1,788 local governments (prefectures, municipalities): Responses: 1,020 local governments (40 prefectures, 980 municipalities), 57.0% response rate

Promotion of initiatives to attain SDGs by local governments

Build model examples

SDGs FutureCity, local government SDGs model project



Promotion public-private collaboration

SDGs for Regional Revitalization Public-Private Partnership Platform

Create best practices

Activities to promote wider adoption

2020 KPI: Percentage of prefectures and municipalities with initiatives to attain SDGs: 30% (vs. about 5% as of November 2018)

Sustainable community building

SDGs FutureCity and local government SDGs model project

- OSelected about 30 SDGs FutureCity sites as cities proposing excellent initiatives to attain SDGs (by local governments) from fiscal 2018 to assist regional revitalization SDGs
- OAlso selected about 10 projects as "local government SDGs model projects" for particularly pioneering efforts
- * Fiscal 2018 is the first fiscal year, fiscal 2019 is the second year (planned)

SDGs FutureCity

Initiatives to promote SDGs by local governments

Implementation of projects to attain SDGs

Local government SDGs model project

Local government SDGs promotion project cost subsidies

Fiscal 2019: Up to 30 million yen per city

- ·Fixed-sum assistance: Up to 20 million yen
- •Fixed-rate assistance (1/2): Up to 10 million yen
- Create synergies through integrated initiatives for the economy, society, and environment
- 2 Collaboration with diverse stakeholders
- 3 Build self-driven beneficial cycles

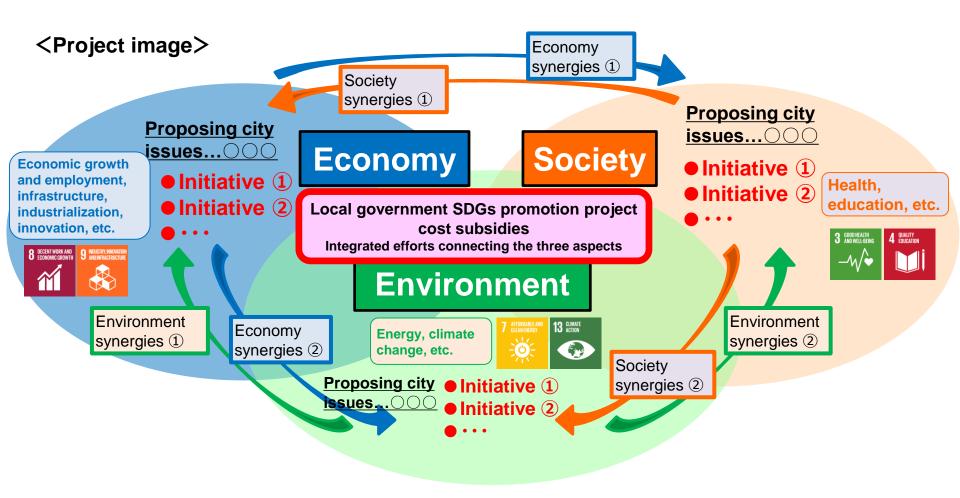
Assistance across ministries and agencies through a task force of related ministries and agencies to promote local government SDGs

Promote rollout of success cases

Communicate information on selected-city success cases in Japan and abroad

- ·Hold events
- Conduct activities to raise awareness in a broad range of generations, etc.

Local government SDGs model projects



Select SDGs goals in accordance with the proposing city issues



































List of fiscal 2018 selected cities for SDGs FutureCity and local government SDGs model

Green: SDGs FutureCity (including local government SDGs model projects) 10 cities Blue: SDGs Future City 19 cities *Full prefecture colored in cases of prefecture selection Hokkaido Prefecture Sapporo City, Hokkaido Prefecture Semboku City, Akita Prefecture Shimokawa Town, Hokkaido Prefecture lide City, Yamagata Prefecture Suzu City, Ishikawa Prefecture Niseko Town, Hokkaido Prefecture Nagano Prefecture Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture Matsushima City, Hakusan City, Ishikawa Prefecture Miyagi Prefecture Sakai City, Osaka Prefecture Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture Maniwa City, Okayama Prefecture Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture -Kanagawa Prefecture Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture Prefecture Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture Iki City, Nagasaki Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture **Prefecture** Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture Shima City, Mie Prefecture Hiroshima Oguni Town, Kumamoto Prefecture Totsukawa Village, Nara Prefecture Prefecture Kamikatsu Town, Tokushima Prefecture

Fiscal 2018 SDGs FutureCity selection certificate receipt (June 15, 2018)

SDGs FutureCity selection certificates handed out to the 29 selected cities after opening remarks by Prime Minister Abe. Photos taken with individual city and the Prime Minister and other government officials.



Opening remarks by Prime Minister Abe



SDGS FutureCity photo (Ex: Kanagawa Prefecture)

Cyclical

Securing

human

resources.

productivity

[Example 1] Project to create a quality lifestyle through SDGs partnership

 Build and utilize an SDGs partnership center and leverage synergies from the various aspects while promoting seamless forestry industry from logging and afforestation to processing and distribution using ICT and IoT, developing healthy and energy-saving homes, providing snow removal and disaster response capabilities, and expand use of renewable energy (particularly forest biomass)

<Initiative issue>

Raise income through human resource training and advanced technology deployment and develop a cyclical economy with local production and consumption

<Initiative issue>

Develop social conditions for everyone to live secure, healthy lives with hope

Economy

- Promote seamless forestry from upstream to downstream
- Conduct local recycling of farm produce
- Deploy a point system that promotes the local economy cycle
- Use diverse human resources and deploy and test advanced technologies to improve production efficiency

Homes

Safe, secure

Human resource training

Society

- Promote a residence environment plan and healthy, energy-saving homes
- Strengthen medical, care, and welfare service collaboration and assist child-rearing
- Improve snow removal system efficiency and bolster resilience
- Train future human resources, promote resident participation

Aim to resolve local issues SDGs through collaboration of various internal and external parties via the partnership center

(1) Building a site for SDGs partnerships between cities and regions Indicator management, follow-up, etc.



Promotion of seamless forestry industry



Ichinohashi Biovillage

Environment

Integrated initiative connecting the three aspects

2 Create industry by hiring diverse local human

1) Build a site for SDGs partnership between

Decarboniz ation

Zero emissions

Expand use of forest biomass

cities and the local area

resources in Ichinohashi village

- Ichinohashi Biovillage decarbonization community
- Build an energy-saving home electronics rental system
- Promote zero emissions and ethical consumption



Built a snack-making facility in the town utilizing an abandoned-mine kitchen, etc.

Operated with employment of local wome seniors, people with disabilities, and oth

[Example 2] Local energy next-generation model project

- Implement issue resolution projects utilizing technology and citizen capabilities mainly involving energy
- Specifically, promotion of low-carbon energy, stimulation of environment industry, engagement of women, seniors, and people with disabilities, and improvement of technology and overseas rollout of energy and recycling industries

<Initiative issue> <Initiative issue> Response to population decline and Promotion of sustainable ultra-aging, realization of a society industry with lifelong engagement Society **Economy** Energy Promote local energy sites Engagement of women, seniors, people with disabilities, **Diversity** Advanced Raise productivity using robots and Al etc. Security Stimulate primary industry and Build a secure community with resilience to disasters Community environment related industry Provide a forum fortize industry Integrated initiative connecting the three Kitakyushu Ecc-Town aspects Local energy next-generation energy Citizen interaction events (ESD Station) model project Formulate local energy and SDGs strategy and promote SDGs human resource training, SDGs visualization site development, and SDGs international platform and network building Stimulate environment related Through the combination of these activities, realize sustainable **Environment** industry industry stimulation, responses to population decline and ultraaging, lifelong engagement, response to climate change, and enhancement of resource efficiency <Initiative issue> 1) SDGs strategy formulation Response to climate change, SDGs visualization and improved resource efficiency Resource

Energy and resource local cycles

- Promote local energy and resource cycles
- Promote environment international
- cooperation and business

cycle

International

rollout

Nature and

coexistence

Preserve nature (satoyama, etc.)

Purpose of establishment

The Cabinet Office established SDGs for Regional Revitalization Public-Private Partnership Platform on August 31, 2018 as a forum for public-private collaboration with the aim of promoting SDFs in Japan and further advancing regional innovation.

Members: 565 organizations

*As of end-December 2018; Aiming for 900 organizations by 2020

Prefectures and municipalities		organizations, etc.
231 organizations	12 organizations	322 organizations

Content of regional revitalization SDGs public-private platform initiatives

1. Matching assistance

Share information in study groups, form issue resolution communities

3. Promotional activities

Hold international forums, participate in exhibitions, communicate information on the website and via mailing lists, Issue platform supporter names, etc.



2. Subcommittee meetings

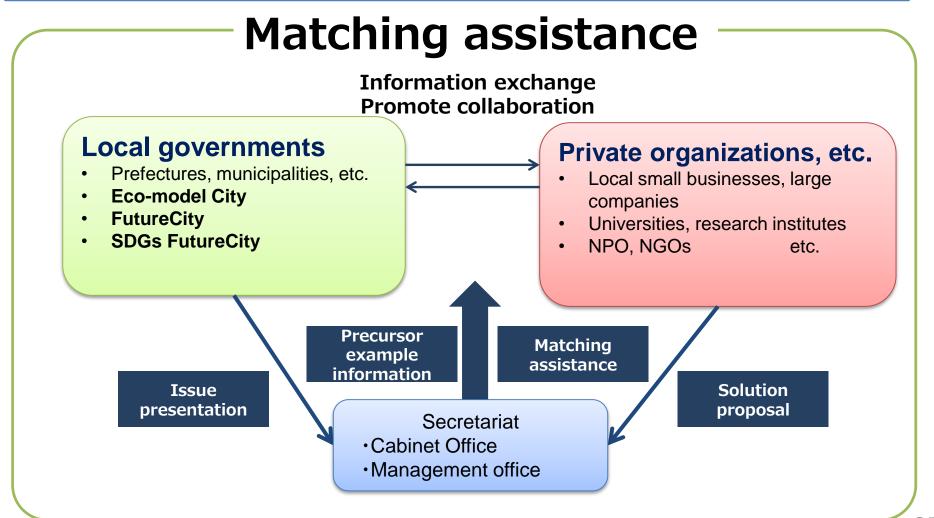
Set up subcommittees based on member proposals Create projects aimed at resolving issues, etc.

Create precursor initiatives (projects) through public-private collaboration

Realize regional revitalization by attaining SDGs and building sustainable communities (economy, society, environment)

SDGs for Regional Revitalization Public-Private Partnership Platform (matching assistance)

OPromote public-private information sharing (including public-public and privateprivate cases) with the platform as the information-sharing foundation as a way of sharing issues for realization of future visions and knowhow and knowledge to solve these issues



SDGs for Regional Revitalization Public-Private Partnership Platform (subcommittee meetings)

	Proposer name	Themes	SDGs 17 goals
01	Comolevi City Project	Industry, government, and academia collaborative survey and review of city warming measures and city building with QOL enhancement just by living there	1
02	Uniground (NPO)	Resources 360°	1
03	Mono: Factory	Building a social foundation (platform) for goods traceability and cycles	4 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
04	Value Drivers	Creation of a variety of approaches to realizing the goal of halving food waste	
05	PwC Consulting	Regional innovation subcommittee on precursor digital technology and community building development methods	
06	Kokusai Kogyo, ESRI Japan	Review visualization of utilizing Japan-style SDGs indicators and GIS	13 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 10
07	Business Consultant	Building community through tool development for studying SDGs and learning	
08	Toppan Printing	Visualization of needs in promoting local government SDGs and development of information communication approaches	12 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 7 8
09	Hakuhodo Kyushu Branch	Pursuit of social deployment of SDGs in Kyushu through design development	
10	Mobile Solutions	Creation of local energy business for regional innovation	
11	Kanagawa Prefecture	SDGs social investment promotion subcommittee	1 2 3 3 3 4 1 5 1
12	Seibu Shinkin Bank	Review the role of regional financial institutions in promoting wider adoption of SDGs and pursue advances in and creation of specific initiatives	
13	Cabinet Office	Promotion of SDGs utilizing the corporate hometown tax	11

[Example 1] Promotion of SDGs using a corporate hometown tax

Subcommittee proposer: Cabinet Office

Subcommittee purpose	Review necessary initiatives for utilization of the corporate hometown tax on SDGs- related projects promoted by local governments and building win-win relationships between companies and local governments
Issues addressed	 Raise awareness of benefits for companies engaged in SDGs-related projects to utilize the corporate hometown tax Matching local governments and companies with SDGs-related projects

Subcommittee activity content and anticipated results

Activity 1: Keynote speech

Speech on examples of companies making donations via the corporate hometown tax with results in SDGs-related projects

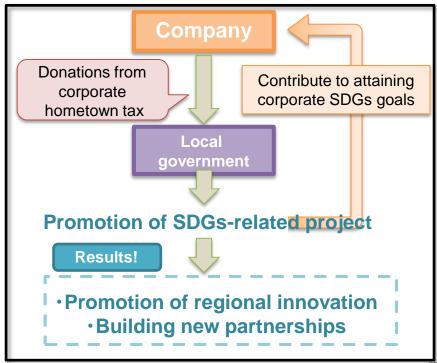
Activity 2: Opinion sharing

Opinion sharing on SDGs-related projects utilizing the corporate hometown tax

Results

- Further promotion of regional innovation
- Building new partnership between local governments and companies





SDGs for Regional Revitalization Public-Private Partnership Platform (promotion activities)

- OPromotional activities at symposiums, seminars, exhibitions, and other events
- Olssue the platform's supporters list and dispatch experts and Cabinet Office staff to symposiums and seminars held by members, etc.

Promotional activities at an international forum

Holding an International Conference with speeches by domestic and overseas cities and experts on themes of local government SDGs, public-private collaboration, and domestic and overseas communication and rollout aimed at realizing regional revitalization driven by SDGs

The 1st International Forum on SDGs for Regional Revitalization (February 13, 2019) Otemachi, Nikkei Hall

Theme: Promoting SDGs that Create Regional Revitalization

-Communicating and Deploying the SDGs Model-

Promotional initiatives at an exhibition

Introduction of SDGs and FutureCity and Eco-model City precursor examples and wide-ranging activities through participation at exhibitions and other events

20th Eco Pro 2018 (December 2018)



Overall meeting



Panel discussion



Cabinet Office booth



Stage event

^{*} Photos from the fiscal 2017 event

4. Expectations for the forum