Overview of the city

Population: 3,445 (as of Apr. 2015)
Area: 644.2 km²
Land use: 91% forest, 5.5% agricultural land
Main industries: Forestry, forest industry, agriculture

Vision

Forest Future City Model
Surrounded by a rich forest environment, the city earns a good income from the forest, learns and plays in the forest, promotes physical and mental health, assures spiritually enriched life with the trees.

Objective

- Total forest industry
- High quality of life (Complete energy self-sufficiency)
- Community model coping with super-aging society
- Self-sustainable and autonomous development base
- Renewable energy
- Community business
- Industry (Total forest industry)
- Resources (Complete energy self-sufficiency)

Roles of government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Townspeople
(Future City promotion town meeting, public comments, briefing meetings)

Townspeople, experts
(Shimokawa Board of Trustees)

Government
(Headquarters to promote the Future City)

Promotion organization
Government, townspeople, local and outside corporations
(Shimokawa promotion meeting)

Realize “Forest Future City” model

Overview of characteristic efforts

Residential neighborhood issues
Collective housing and Renewable energy
Building a new model

Depopulated, dilapidated and Energy cost increasing and Deindustrialization
Collective housing and Renewable energy and Community business
Responses to super-aging and Energy self-sufficiency and Reviving the neighborhood

Shimokawa Town, “Ichi-no-hashi” collective housing area supporting super-aging with energy self-sufficiency

- Modern, well-sealed, highly insulated row housing
- 100% self-sufficiency in thermal energy using wood biomass
- Create neighborhood industries such as a community restaurant, greenhouse cultivation, and development of innovative specialty products

Contact
FutureCity Initiative Division, Shimokawa Town E-mail: kankyo-m@town.shimokawa.hokkaido.jp
Kashiwa Future City [Kashiwa City, Chiba]

Overview of the city  Source: 2014 statistics

- Population: 408,198
- Area: 114.74 km²
- Land use (top three): 31.51% residential land, 13.83% farmland for crops other than rice, 12.17% rice field
- Main industries (number of workers): Retail, healthcare and welfare, restaurant

Vision

Realize a city where everybody wants to live safely, securely and sustainably.

Contact

Planning and Coordination Division, Planning Department, Kashiwa City
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Overview of characteristic efforts

AEMS (Area Energy Management System)/Smart Center

- In the urban area around Kashiwanoha-campus Station of Tsukuba Express, the system to optimize the total energy usage has been introduced in July 2014.
- This system enables energy saving and low CO₂ emissions by peak shaving at normal times, and provides a safe and secure life to the community as well. It does this by supplying electricity to the infrastructure such as the elevators in high-rise apartments and the pumps to pull up underground water during a disaster or power outage.

Roles of government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Kashiwa City aims to adopt a three-issue-solution model: Environmentally Friendliness, Health Longevity City, and New Industry Creative City. The universities designed and proposed a community where everybody can participate in community development. It is a community where citizens and corporations take responsibility to run sustainably and autonomously. Any community-minded person, whether old, young or a free-spirited child, may participate.
Overview of the city

Yokohama FutureCity [City of Yokohama, Kanagawa]

Roles of government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Government leadership and discussion organizations
The Promotion Headquarters led by the Mayor and the Promotion Conference, composed of external knowledgeable persons, are working in coordination with each other.

Yokohama FutureCity Promotion Headquarters
(Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Director Generals of Wards/Bureaus, etc.)
Roles
Information sharing, policy coordination, implementation of PDCA cycle

Yokohama FutureCity Promotion Conference
(learned persons, business groups, community action groups, etc.)
Roles
Examination of direction of each project and coordination between projects.

Involvement of citizens to accelerate projects
Yokohama Eco School (opportunities for citizens to learn and act) events are held at many locations in the city.

Vision

ICT infrastructure, Open data

1. Living space blessed with natural environment (water and greenery) and geographical features.
2. Low-carbon and uninterrupted network of energy, water and sewage services, and waste collection. Seamless coordination between healthcare, nursing-care, welfare and child rearing.
3. Creation of culture and arts, and growth industries. Functional business space

Projects that takes advantage of characteristics of the coastal urban area and suburban areas

Suburban areas

Diverse parties such as the local community, private business, government and university are working in coordination to solve local issues such as supporting elderly people and child rearing, and to create a sustainable and attractive town planning model.

Yokohama Area

Coastal urban area

The Minato Mirai 2050 Project Action Plan was established in March 2015 to promote advanced town planning in the Minato Mirai 21 area, and to showcase environmental solutions for areas in Japan and overseas.

Delivering and deploying town planning know-how in Yokohama to Japan and overseas

Contact

FutureCity Promotion Division, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama (Attn: Inagaki/Seki)
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Population: 3.72 million (as of Aug. 1, 2015)
Area: 435 km²
Land use: 81.3% urban usage (residential, commercial), 18.7% natural use (agricultural, forestry)
Main industries: Service, real estate, wholesale, retail, manufacturing

Overview of characteristic efforts

Projects that takes advantage of characteristics of the coastal urban area and suburban areas
Overview of the city

- Population: 421,953 (2010 census)
- Area: 1,241.77 km² (incl. 863.48 km² forest area)
- Main industries: manufacturing industry
- Characteristics: The city has a rich natural environment with diverse geographical features, an elevations going from sea level in Toyama Bay to Mt. Suisho rising as high as 2,986 m.

Vision

The target concept of "dumplings and skewers" urban structure sought by Toyama City

Skewer: Public transportation above a certain service level
Dumpling: Walking sphere connected by the skewers

Realization of sustainable city

1. Compact city planning based on public transportation
2. Quality and attractive life of community
3. Industrial development leveraging local characteristics

Roles of government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

High-value-added agriculture project using hot spring heat from Ushidake

Toyma City (government)
- Plant factory using hot spring heat, etc.
  - Cultivation using hot spring heat, solar power, LED lights, etc.
  - Indoor hydroponics to produce safe perilla

Citizens
- Expansion of open cultivation
  - Expansion of perilla seed oil production through cultivation utilizing abandoned fields, etc.

Integrated management (production, processing, distribution/sales) of the project

Perilla industrialization group

Production
- Farmer, farming group, farming corporation, agricultural cooperative, etc.

Processing
- Wholesaler, processor, etc.

Distribution /sales
- Wholesaler, mass retailer, restaurant, confectionary shop, etc.

Research
- Research institution, medical institution, etc.

Public relations
- Mass media, etc.

Consumer

Perilla products

Overview of characteristic efforts

1. Compact city planning based on public transportation
2. Quality and attractive life of community
3. Industrial development leveraging local characteristics

Realization of sustainable city

Development of LRT Network

In order to realize the compact city plan based on public transportation, we have introduced the LRT to the former JR Toyama Port Line, and constructed a loop line for the city tram. Additionally, we have been working on developing the LRT network that has a length of 25.3 km in total by connecting the northern and southern tram services under the elevated railway of Toyama Station, and extending the city tram service into the Kamidaki Line (railway) of Toyama Regional Railway.

With the introduction of the LRT to the former JR Toyama Port Line and the loop line of the city tram, we have achieved:
1. Major increase in number of passengers
2. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
3. Creation of outing opportunities for elderly people
4. Increase of new house constructions along the route
5. Increase of visitors to the sightseeing facilities along the route, etc.

Diverse local revitalization effects are seen.

Contact

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Overview of the city

Population: 40,138 (as of Apr. 1, 2015)
Area: 101.86 km²
Land use: 24% agricultural land, 31% forest, 16% roads and residential land
Main industries: Fishery, agriculture

Located 30 km northeast of Sendai, the central city of the Tohoku region, Higashimatsushima is a scenic city that occupies a part of Matsushima, one of the Three Views of Japan. The population as of March 1, 2011 was 43,142. The major industries were cultivation of seaweed and oyster, and agriculture. As the city is located in between Sendai and Ishinomaki, the number of households was increasing as a commuter town.

The city was seriously damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake, with more than 1,100 people dead or missing. The vision for Future City is identical to its “City Reconstruction Plan.” With the motto of “Higashimatsushima isshin (this word has a triple meaning: one heart, taking a step forward and renewal),” the city is working hard to recover from the disaster and to create a sustainable society with the principle of citizen collaboration.

Roles of government, citizens, corporations and other organizations

Overview of characteristic efforts

Higashimatsushima Smart Disaster Prevention Eco-town with special power supply Power Management System Construction Project
(Ministry of the Environment: Autonomous/Distributed Low-carbon Energy Society Promotion Project)

Smart grid system extended over multiple areas

Higashi matsushima City Yanaginome Kita Area disaster public housing development project

- Disaster public housing 60 houses
- Emergency power generator (500 kW)
- Large-scale power storage (500 kWh)
- Retention basin PV 400 kW
- PV total: 470 kW
- Community hall PV10 kW
- Private power line extended to multiple areas crossing the city roads
- Disaster public apartments 5 houses × 3 buildings PV20 kW × 3 = 60 kW
- Total 85 houses

Contact

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