

Conference on Energising the SDGs throug appropriate technology and governance





### **Integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into Urban Climate Plans:**

### **Insights from Japan**

IGES Institute for Global **Environmental Strategies** 

**IGES Author Team** July 4, 2019



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# united nations climate change conference

Nusa Dua - Bali, Indonesia, 3-14 December 2007

More than 10 years ago a re-orientation of climate change negotiations led to greater focus on cities

FORTHEPLANET

#### **SUSTAINABLE** DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** Cities in Japan are also responding to the SDGs





Shimokawa Town the Sustainable Development Goals Report -The Shimokawa Challenge: Bringing people and nature into the future-

2018

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#### Shimokawa Town, Hokkaido

#### Toyama City, Toyama

TOYAMA IGES

the Sustainable Development Goals Report

-Compact City Planning based on Polycentric Transport Networks-

Toyama City

2018



Kitakyushu City the Sustainable Development Goals Report -Fostering a trusted Green Growth City with true wealth and prosperity, contributing to the world-2018

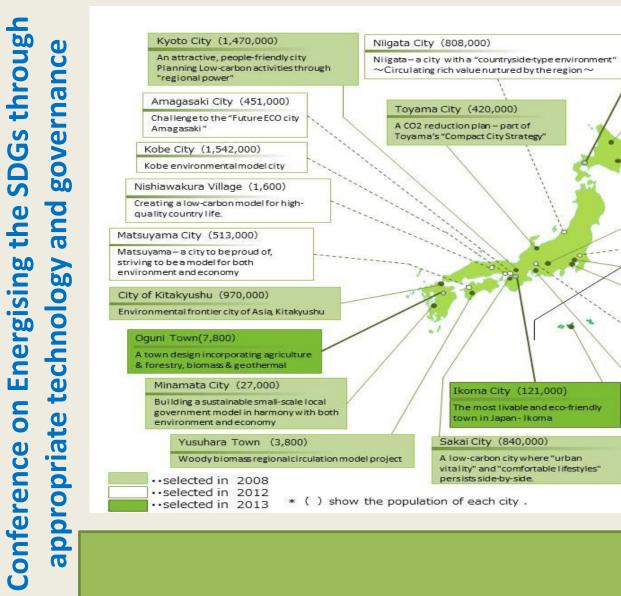
金北九州市 IGES

#### Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka





#### This is part of larger effort to build future cities



#### city Niseko Smart Challenge 86 Shimokawa Town (3,600)

InternationalEnvironmental resort

Niseko Town (4,800)

A low-carbon model society in symbiosis with the northern forest, Shimokawa

Obihiro City (168,000)

Countryside environmental model city, Obihiro

#### Iida City (103,000)

Natural energy through citizen participation and low-carbon urban development

City of Tsukuba (217,000)

Tsukuba Environmental Style "SMILe"  $\sim$  Evoking smilesthrough technology and local wisdom $\sim$ 

Chiyoda city (50,000)

Energy-efficient urban development, energy efficiency

City of Yokohama (3,690,000)

Yokohama Smart City Project

Mitake town (19,000)

MILAKE, a low-carbon community achieved by using local resources – forests, public transport, renewable energy, etc.

Toyota city (420,000)

Low-carbon urban development utilizing mobility and next-generation energy

Miyakojima City (52,000)

Island-type low-carbon society system, "Eco-Island Miyakojima"





## **Point of Departure**

- There are potentially important synergies/trade-offs between climate and other development goals in cities
  - Synergies: a city focused only on maximizing reductions in GHGs might also emphasize job creation, adequate housing, and helping an aging society etc.
  - Trade-offs: a city focused on increasing accessibility might promote motorized transport and vehicle-centric lifestyles that increase GHGs
- Realizing synergies and avoiding trade-offs will require integrating climate and other sustainability concerns into city plans and policies



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## **Possible Linkages**





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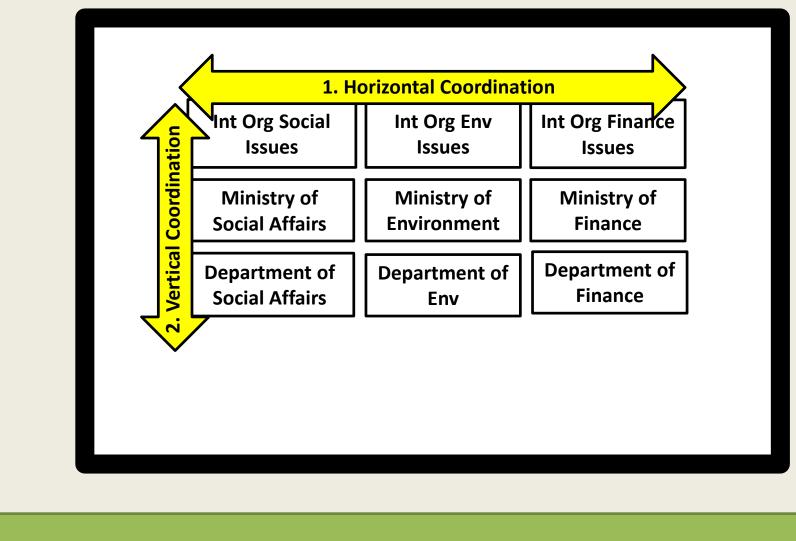
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## Multilevel Governance:

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#### **Possible enabler/barrier**

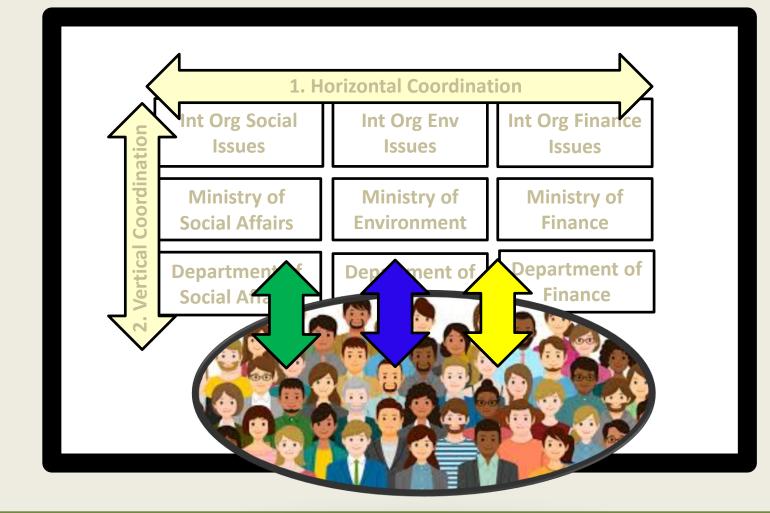




## **Social Inclusion:**



### **Possible enabler/barrier**



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## **Vested Interests:**

**Possible enabler/barrier** 



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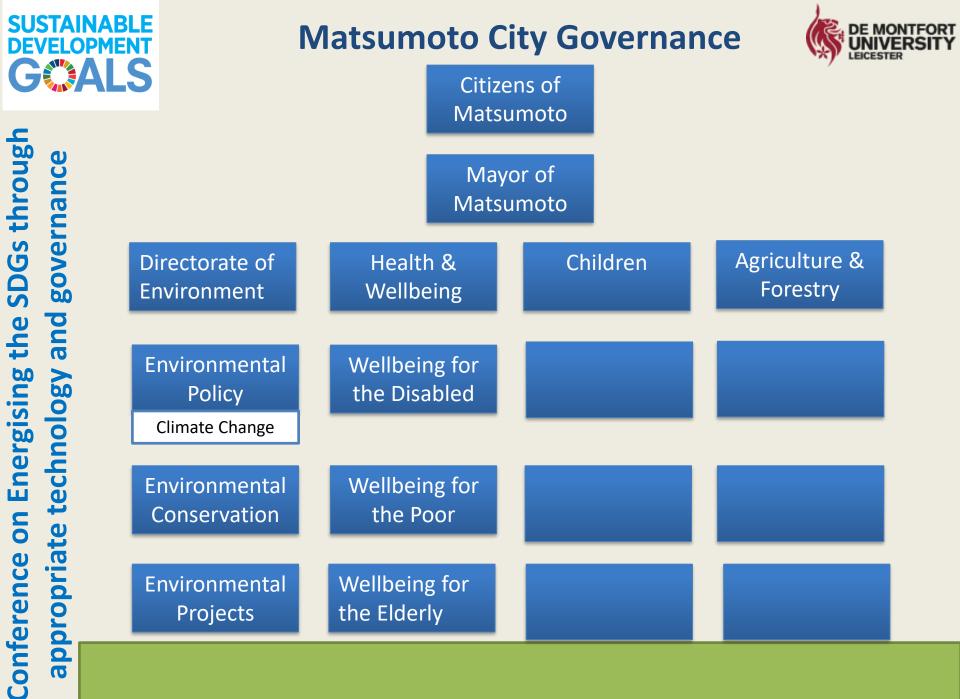
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#### **Matsumoto Environment and Climate Plan**

- <u>2016</u>-the "Third Matsumoto Environmental Basic Plan" as the higher order plan was launched
- <u>2016</u>-the "Matsumoto City Global Warming Action Plan" is promulgated
- The Global Warming Action Plan is under the "Third Matsumoto Environmental Basic Plan"









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## **Kyoto's Climate Action Plan**

- 1997: One of the world's first cities to enact climate change measures
- 2006: First formulation of City Climate Action Plan
- Plan revised in 2014 and 2017 to ratchet up • commitments
- Pledges to reduce 1.335 million tons of GHGs by 2020, reaching zero carbon by 2050







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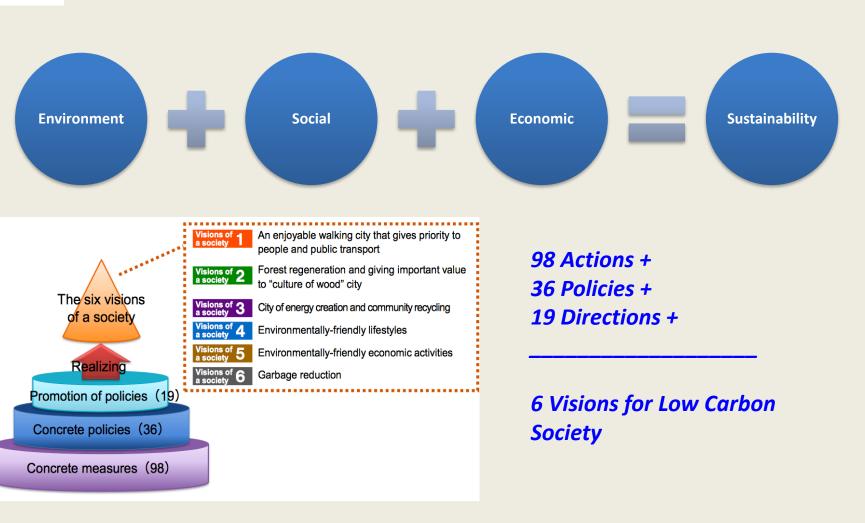
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### **Sustainability Nexus**

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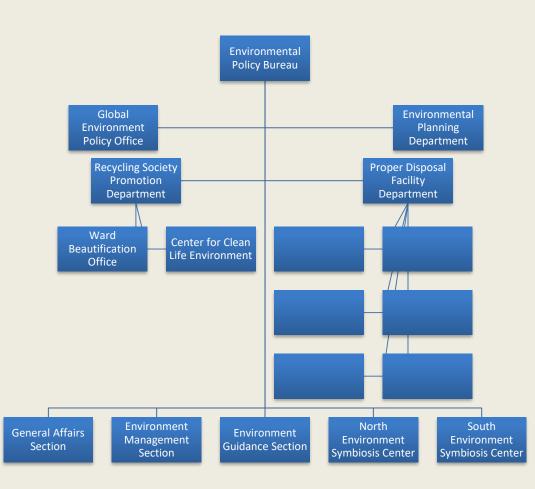




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### **Toward an Analytical Framework**

City Names	Kyoto	Matsumoto	(Yonago)	(Matsuyama)	(Yubari)	(Morioka
Climate x environmental dimensions						
climate x water x food policy integration						
Climate x air pollution policy integration		~~				
Climate x water policy integration	~~	~~				
climate x green space policy integration	~~	~~				
energy x transport policy integration	~~	~~				
energy x urban forests policy integration	~~	~~				
energy x health policy integration						
energy x waste management policy integration	~~	~~				
Climate x social dimensions						
climate x creation of green industries	~~	~~				
climate x creation of green jobs		~~				
climate x address depopulation		~~				
climate x address vulnerable citizens	~~					
Climate x economic dimensions						
climate x leads to transitions in infrastructure	~~	~~				
climate x leads to transitions in energy systems	~~	~~				
climate x leads to transitions in waste management	~~	~~				
climate x leads to green fiscal policies	~~					
Multilevel governance						





### **Toward an Analytical Framework**

Aligns national and subnational policies	~~	~		
Participates in transnational networks	~~			
Promote interagency coordination		~		
Overall planning authority resides over climate change				
Social inclusion				
Aligns with poverty alleviation				
Process of informing, consulting, involving, collaborating, or empowering stakeholders				
Encourages community participation/engagement	~~	~		
Vested interests				
Facing infrastructure lock-in				
Facing institutional lock-in				
Other factors				
Facing financial limitation				
Facing administrative limitation				
Sustainability transitions				





## **Key Messages**

- Cities can derive important advantages from aligning urban climate change plans with sustainable development priorities defined under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Linking city climate plans with urban sustainability issues involves understanding ways to maximise synergies and manage trade-offs.
- Some of the more evident synergies and trade-offs are associated with water, waste and air pollution, employment and social inclusion, and investing in low-carbon, resilient infrastructure.
- Several factors may enhance or impede integration of climate and sustainability concerns, including supportive governance arrangements, participatory engagement mechanisms, and vested interests.
- By proposing an analytical framework, this paper seeks to assess the extent to which climate-SDG linkages are considered in Japanese cities, assessing potential areas for further integrating sustainability concerns into climate plans.