

## INDEX

- 01-02 What are the SDGs?
- 03-04 Connections between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and City of Kitakyushu
- 05-06 Trajectory of “A Territorial Approach to the SDGs”
- 07-10 Key Findings from OECD’s “A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu, Japan”
- 11-14 Actions to Achieve the SDGs in Kitakyushu

## Trajectory of Activities with OECD



- 1985** → Introduced in an OECD environmental report as having “transformed from a grey to green city”
- 2011** → Selected as a “Green Growth City” in the OECD Green Cities Programme
- 2018** →
  - April Selected by OECD as a model city for its Model Cities and Regions for the Sustainable Development Goals programme
  - July Attended “UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development” at the United Nations Headquarters
  - July Presentation by the Mayor of Kitakyushu on behalf of local governments in Japan
  - July Attended kick-off meeting by model cities in New York
  - July Site visit by representatives from OECD and Region of Southern Denmark to Kitakyushu for site survey
  - November Visit by representatives from Kitakyushu to the City of Bonn, Germany
- 2019** →
  - March 1st OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions for the Sustainable Development Goals (with model cities in attendance: OECD headquarters (Paris))
  - October Site visit by representatives from OECD and the City of Bonn in Kitakyushu (workshop with groups of stakeholders)
  - December 2nd OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions for the Sustainable Development Goals (with model cities in attendance: City of Bonn, Germany)
- 2020** →
  - February 10th World Urban Forum (Abu Dhabi, UAE)
  - Release of OECD’s Report on A Territorial Approach to the SDGs
  - November 3rd OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions for the Sustainable Development Goals (online)
- 2021** →
  - June 4th OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions for the Sustainable Development Goals (online)
  - Presentation on the OECD Report on A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu, Japan (English)(Video letter from the Mayor of Kitakyushu)



▲ Selected by OECD as a model city for its Model Cities and Regions for the Sustainable Development Goals programme



▲ 1st Roundtable (Paris)



▲ Site visit by representatives from OECD and the City of Bonn to Kitakyushu



▲ 4th Roundtable (online)

This report has been prepared by the City of Kitakyushu based on the activities and reports of the OECD Programme on a Territorial Approach to the SDGs, and does not imply the expression of any opinion by OECD or its Members. This is a provisional translation by the City of Kitakyushu. This translation was not created by the OECD and should not be considered an official OECD translation. The OECD shall not be liable for any content or error in this translation.

# OECD A Territorial Approach to the SDGs Traces of the City of Kitakyushu

Kitakyushu selected as one of nine SDGs model cities and regions by OECD

Kitakyushu (Japan), Bonn (Germany), Southern Denmark (Denmark), Flanders (Belgium), Viken (Norway), Kópavogur (Iceland), Córdoba (Argentina), Moscow (Russian Federation), Paraná (Brazil) [Rhine-Neckar (Germany \*from 2021)]

This honour is in recognition of the efforts and potential of the people of Kitakyushu.

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) is an international organisation of 38 member countries, including Japan, that conducts studies and research and proposes policy recommendations on the global economy and sustainable development.



- 
- Kitakyushu (Japan)
- Bonn (Germany)
- Southern Denmark (Denmark)
- Flanders (Belgium)
- Viken (Norway)
- Kópavogur (Iceland)
- Córdoba (Argentina)
- Moscow (Russian Federation)
- Paraná (Brazil)
- [Rhine-Neckar (Germany)]



### Release of OECD’s report on A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu

The OECD has published a report in English on the SDGs in Kitakyushu City, the result of a two-year study launched in 2018. The report is an evaluation of Kitakyushu’s outstanding initiatives, contains an in-depth analysis of challenges, and proposes recommendations to drive the SDGs forward.



URL: <https://www.oecd.org/publications/a-territorial-approach-to-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-kitakyushu-japan-12db268f-en.htm>

# What are the SDGs?

## Universal call to action by all nations around the world adopted at the UN

An abbreviation for “Sustainable Development Goals”, the document, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” was adopted by all 193 UN Member States, including Japan, at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2015 marking the 70th anniversary of the UN. The SDGs is a pledge by all countries, regions, and stakeholders to work together to implement the Agenda and ensure that no one is left behind.



2030 Agenda  
 Access the entire document from the UN website  
[https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E)



UN headquarters in 2015 when the SDGs were adopted (Photo by UN)

## 17 goals and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030

This document, entitled the 2030 Agenda, contains 17 goals and 169 specific targets that depict an image of the ideal society in 2030. Out of those 169 targets, 105 will not be reached without the involvement of local and regional governments. The SDGs also include 232 global indicators to measure the progress of these targets. Selected as a pioneering SDGs FutureCity by the Japanese government and an SDGs Model City by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the City of Kitakyushu will continue to build a more liveable city through the SDGs by incorporating targets and indicators that are ideally suited to this area.



With less than 10 years remaining until 2030, 2020 sets the scene for a Decade of Action, urging us all to accelerate the pace of actions to achieve the Goals.

## Philosophy of the SDGs: 5Ps

Five critical dimensions, known as the 5Ps (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership), shape the 2030 Agenda. A sustainable world can only be realized when there is balance amongst all five of these elements.



(Source: United Nations Information Centre)

## 3 integrated dimensions of society, economy, and environment

The SDGs aim to create synergy by integrating the three dimensions of society, economy, and environment. The problems faced by regions and the entire world today have become even more complex and require solutions that incorporate a universal view. Only when these three dimensions are in balance can contradictions and trade-offs be avoided, allowing policies and actions to become self-sustaining.



# Connections between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and City of Kitakyushu

## A journey from Asia's first "Green Growth City" to an "SDGs Model City"

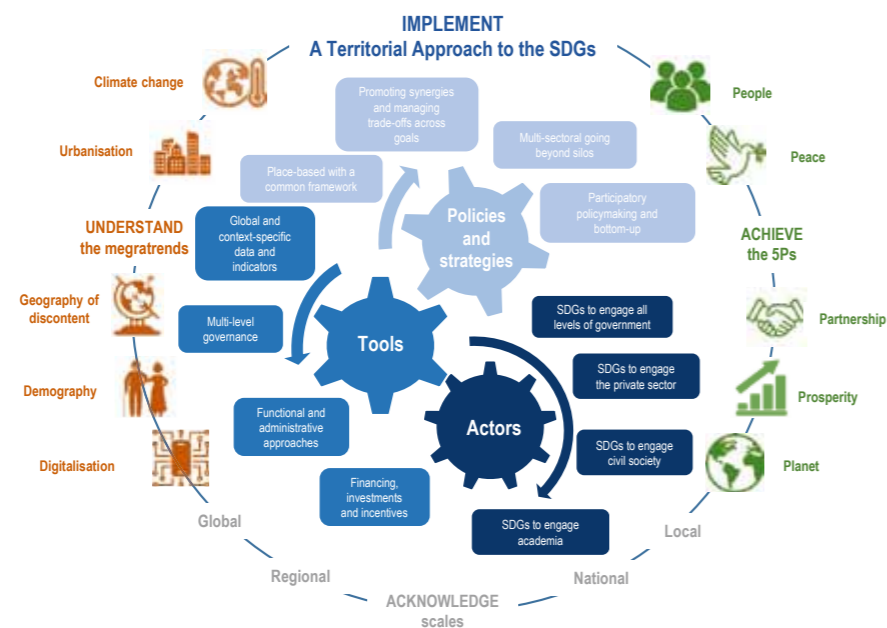
The relationship between the OECD and Kitakyushu goes back years to an environmental report published by the OECD in 1985, which referenced Kitakyushu as a city that had transformed itself from a "grey to a green city". In 2011, the OECD selected Kitakyushu as one of four "Green Growth Cities" for its Green City Programme, along with the cities of Paris, Chicago, and Stockholm, in recognition of the balance achieved by the city between the environment and economic growth.

In 2018, the OECD launched the programme on a Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals with the aim of encouraging the development of the SDGs in cities and regions. Nine cities and regions around the world that are actively engaged in the SDGs were selected to take part in this programme, with Kitakyushu the only city in Asia to be chosen. In April 2018, the Director of the OECD Tokyo Centre and the Mayor of Kitakyushu held a joint press conference at city hall to mark the launch of the programme (see 2018 photo on the timeline on the back cover).

## OECD programme on A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals

In this programme, the OECD and nine model cities and regions collaborate in the following four activities, with the aim of learning lessons from other cities and regions around the world to promote the SDGs.

- **Learning**  
Conduct studies and analyses on the actual status of the SDGs in each model city and region, and learn lessons on incentives, processes, and outcomes.
- **Measuring**  
Develop common SDGs indicators best suited for cities and regions using the OECD database.
- **Sharing**  
Implement peer learning amongst cities, regions, countries, and stakeholders by sharing lessons learned, good practices, and challenges.
- **Advising**  
Receive policy recommendations from OECD based on regional backgrounds and research findings.



Source: OECD (2020), A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals: Synthesis Report, <https://doi.org/10.1787/e86fa715-en>

## What is the OECD?

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation of 38 member (mostly developed) countries, including Japan. Founded in 1961, its headquarters are located in Paris, France, and the Tokyo Centre for Asia and the Pacific is in Tokyo. More than 3,000 international staff conduct studies and analyses in wide-ranging fields and play a critical role in delivering recommendations that lead to the development of public policy and global standards.

## Peer learning with model cities and regions

Kitakyushu has taken part in the OECD programme with the following model cities and regions. The people of Kitakyushu are proud to know that the world is looking to their city's good practices as reference for their own actions. Kitakyushu has also learned a great number of lessons from the eight other model cities that are also implementing the SDGs in their own unique and distinctive ways.

\* The Metropolitan Region of Rhine-Neckar joined in 2021 (currently under review by OECD).

### ● City of Bonn (Germany)

Bonn has set six priority areas modelled upon the collective sustainability strategies built up over the years to integrate the SDGs and is working on the development of a virtuous cycle in mobility, energy, housing, green spaces, and other sectors.



(Fig: Six priority areas in the city of Bonn's Sustainability Strategy)

### ● Region of Southern Denmark (Denmark)

The Region of Southern Denmark added the SDGs to existing values, such as well-being and quality of life, as a tool to formulate a new developmental strategy for the region following the merger of municipalities.



(Fig: Six priority areas in Southern Denmark's Regional Development Strategy)

### ● Region of Flanders (Belgium)

The multi-lingual and multi-cultural Region of Flanders is using the SDGs as a common communication tool through partnerships with the private sector and civil society.



(Fig: SDGs Game Board developed by the Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities)

### ● County of Viken (Norway)

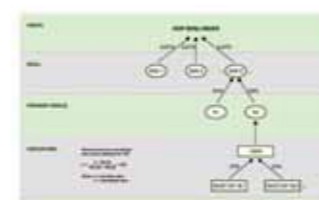
The County of Viken is using the SDGs as the basis for formulating plans in the region formed by the merger of three counties as a result of national territorial reform.



(Fig: Incorporating the concept of planetary boundaries to set targets using the Stockholm Resilience Centre's "Wedding Cake" model)

### ● Municipality of Kópavogur (Iceland)

Kópavogur is developing SDGs indices integrating cross-sectoral data and indicators to link policies and budgeting processes.



(Fig: Development of the Nightingale system linking multi-disciplinary databases for the calculation of an SDGs index)

### ● Province of Córdoba (Argentina)

The Province of Córdoba is working with civil society on the production of an SDGs matrix to promote social inclusion.



(Fig: Co-production of an SDGs matrix with local stakeholders to identify key drivers promoting social inclusion)

### ● City of Moscow (Russian Federation)

Moscow uses the SDGs as a framework for balanced smart city development to promote coordination among multiple sectors and stakeholders.



(Fig: Smart city development domains in Moscow)

### ● State of Paraná (Brazil)

State of Paraná is mainstreaming the SDGs in budgeting to reduce social disparities and to share information amongst the hundreds of municipalities in the state.



(Fig: State Audit Court model for mainstreaming the SDGs into the budget)

Source: OECD (2020, 2021)

Individual reports on each model city and region in the OECD Programme on a Territorial Approach to the SDGs: <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/territorial-approach-sdgs.htm>

# Trajectory of “A Territorial Approach to the SDGs”

The OECD and City of Kitakyushu conducted a policy dialogue in the implementation of the OECD Programme on “A Territorial Approach to the SDGs” that included the following activities.

## Learning

### Visit by the OECD team to Kitakyushu

The OECD team visited Kitakyushu twice between 26-29 July 2018 and 3-4 October 2019. Representatives from model cities and regions (first visit: Region of Southern Denmark, second visit: City of Bonn) also joined the team to learn about the objectives and implementation of the SDGs in Kitakyushu and to exchange ideas and interact with local stakeholders.

#### «1st Visit: July 2018»

The main objective of the team’s first visit to Kitakyushu was to conduct a baseline survey. The team met with Kitakyushu’s Mayor and Deputy Mayor, as well as representatives from relevant departments, to exchange information on the city’s objectives, plans, and implementation systems for the SDGs. During this visit, the team also held interviews and attended joint workshops with local stakeholders involved in the SDGs, and visited Kitakyushu Eco-Town, Next-Generation Energy Park, Hiagari Sewage Treatment Plant and the Hiagari Can & Bottle Recycling Centre, local facilities that play a role in creating synergistic effects ranging from the environment to the economy and society.



Meeting with Kitakyushu’s Deputy Mayor



Visit to Hiagari Sewage Treatment Plant

#### «2nd visit: October 2019»

The primary objective of the second visit was to update information on the progress made by Kitakyushu in implementing the SDGs and attendance at a workshop with stakeholders. About 30 stakeholders from the private sector, academia, and civil society, as well as local government agencies, took part in the workshop inspired by the OECD’s draft policy proposals for Kitakyushu. Participants were divided into groups to present their opinions and discuss ideas for implementation and the potential roles that stakeholders could play.



Workshop with stakeholders

#### Stakeholders in attendance at the October 2019 workshop

- Local government
  - ▶ City of Kitakyushu
- Private sector
  - ▶ Kitakyushu Power Co., Ltd., Sompo Japan Insurance Inc., Shabondama Soap Co., Ltd., Uomachi Shopping Street
- Academia
  - ▶ The University of Kitakyushu, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Civil society
  - ▶ Kokura High School, Meiji Gakuen Senior High School, JICA Kyushu, NPO Satoyama, civic centres

## Sharing

### Peer learning and roundtables

The SDGs emphasise the role of peer learning, a process in which people share their experiences and ideas to learn from one another, as key to achieving the 2030 Agenda and Goals. In this programme, peer learning was conducted through visits to other model cities and regions, as well as at roundtables that brought together all of the model cities and regions.

Kitakyushu joined the OECD team in November 2018 to visit the City of Bonn, Germany. With a population of about 320,000, Bonn is the location of the UN Campus, as well as the secretariat of the Paris Agreement. A global city where international cooperation is thriving, Bonn had extensive experience in implementing sustainability strategies even before the SDGs were adopted by the United Nations. In recent years, the city has faced challenges with traffic congestion, air pollution, housing difficulties, and multiculturalism as a result of population growth, and is seeking holistic solutions through the SDGs.



Presentation on Kitakyushu’s SDGs initiatives to the City of Bonn

Roundtables are joint meetings with the attendance of all model cities and regions, as well as high-level representatives from national governments and international organisations. Four roundtables have been held to date (first roundtable: OECD Headquarters, second roundtable: Bonn, third and fourth roundtables: online), where Kitakyushu has presented its SDGs initiatives. The OECD’s final report on Kitakyushu was presented at the 4th Roundtable, where the Mayor of Kitakyushu delivered his remarks via video message (see 2021 photo on the timeline on the back cover).

## Measuring

### Development of common SDGs indicators for cities and regions

The SDGs include 232 unique global indicators, but most are suited to the national level, and some are not applicable to the city or regional level. In this programme, the OECD has developed an open web-based tool with more than 100 common indicators that allow for comparisons of more than 600 regions and cities around the world. Although data is limited at this time, plans are in place to expand this tool in the future.

Anyone can view and use this indicator tool from the below web site.



Image of indicators

(Source: “Measuring the distance to the SDGs in regions and cities” on the OECD website on SDGs indicators in urban areas: <https://www.oecd-local-sdgs.org>, and the synthesis report on A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals 2020)

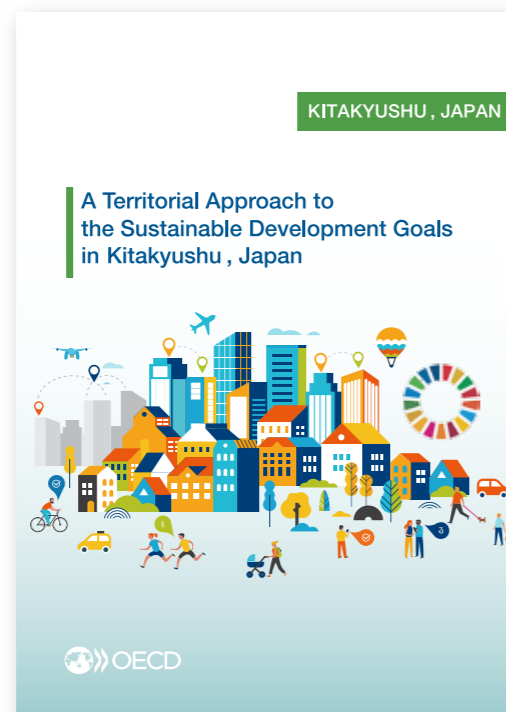
# Key Findings from OECD's "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu, Japan"

## Objectives of this report

Four activities have been implemented under the OECD's programme on "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals": learning, sharing, measuring, and advising.

Disseminated around the world, these reports by the OECD are a compilation of key issues, evaluations of measures, and future directions based on past studies and are positioned to provide guidance to each model city/region, articulated from their own unique perspectives.

Released in June 2021, "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu, Japan" (English, 76 pages) describes the background and purpose of Kitakyushu's drive in promoting the SDGs, plans, good practices, challenges, implementation systems and data-based analyses, as well as recommendations from the OECD on Kitakyushu's future development through the SDGs.



Source: OECD's "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development in Kitakyushu, Japan" (English), June 2021

## Preface

The report expresses gratitude to the Mayor of Kitakyushu for his enthusiastic leadership in fostering a territorial approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu, as well as both OECD's and Kitakyushu's delight in introducing the results of the policy dialogue that was conducted over the past two years with more than 100 stakeholders. Kitakyushu's excellent approaches to the SDGs were shared with many of the programme's stakeholders, especially the City of Bonn and the Region of Southern Denmark, both of which visited Kitakyushu. The report also highlights Kitakyushu's goal of creating a virtuous cycle between the environment and economy to guide the city's transition to a net-zero carbon society by 2050.

## Chapter 1: The SDGs as a tool to promote an integrated approach to policies and strategies in Kitakyushu, Japan

This chapter is a retrospective on Kitakyushu's historical triumph over pollution and its transition to green growth and unravels the reasons why this has become the main driver for the SDGs today. Modern priority policies and pioneering practices are presented and challenges analysed.

The Kitakyushu Eco-Town project is spotlighted in a column as an example of creating positive synergy between the environment and economic growth, and linking the history of industry to the future.



Kitakyushu Eco-Town Project

International cooperation in the fields of the environment, water supply and sewage, local community restaurants for children, and the Hibikinada offshore wind farm have been applauded as unique approaches of generating synergy through the SDGs that have not been seen elsewhere.



Correlating diagrams on contributions to international environmental cooperation, community restaurants for children, and offshore wind power generation in the OECD report

Kitakyushu released a "Voluntary Local Review (VLR)", the world's first municipal-based SDGs report developed in line with the format provided by the United Nations, in 2018 in collaboration with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), which was presented by the Mayor of Kitakyushu at the UN High-Level Political Forum. Both the Mayor's vision of "culture" as the 18th Goal and the VLR have been commended for their impact on cities in Japan and overseas.



Kitakyushu City's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report  
Kitakyushu City: the Sustainable Development Goals Report  
<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/kitakyushu-city-sustainable-development-goals/en>

Source: OECD's "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development in Kitakyushu, Japan" (English), June 2021  
<https://www.oecd.org/publications/a-territorial-approach-to-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-kitakyushu-japan-12db268f-en.htm>

# Key Findings from OECD's "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals in Kitakyushu, Japan"

## Chapter 2: Sustainable development challenges and opportunities in Kitakyushu, Japan

This chapter presents a statistical analysis of Kitakyushu's strengths and challenges applying the indicator framework for cities and regions developed in this programme. However, for some indicators, a wide range of data is used from the OECD database definition of a Functional Urban Area (FUA), which includes Kitakyushu and the surrounding commuter zone (12 municipalities\*).

(\* Towns of Ashiya, Fukuchi, Kanda, Kotake, Kurate, Mizumaki, Okagaki, and Onga, and cities of Miyawaka, Nakama, Nogata, and Yukuhashi)

### Strong performance (benchmarked against the average of OECD regions)

\* Listed in order of descriptions in the Kitakyushu report



► Higher-than-average: Hospital bed rate, active physicians rate, life expectancy at birth  
 ► Lower-than-average: Transport-related mortality rates, mortality rates for the 0-4 year-old population



► Lower-than-average: Homicide rate

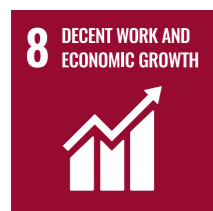


► Higher-than-average: Protected coastal area as a percentage of total coastal area, and terrestrial protected areas as a percentage of the total area



► Higher-than-average: Disposable income per equivalised household

### Challenges (benchmarked against the average of OECD regions)



► Higher-than-average: Part-time employment incidence  
 ► Lower-than-average: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita, percentage of foreign-born among the total population



► Lower-than-average: Percentage of municipal waste that is recycled (Lower than the average of OECD regions, but higher than Japan's national average)



► Higher-than-average: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per electricity production (However, the city's proactive approach to renewable energy is commended.)



► Higher-than-average: Exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in µg/m<sup>3</sup>, population-weight (Lower than the average of OECD regions, but slightly higher than WHO guidelines)

## Chapter 3: The SDGs as a means to strengthen multi-level governance and stakeholder engagement for sustainability

In balance with its selection as an SDGs FutureCity by the Japanese government and the development of a Public-Private Partnership Platform, Kitakyushu has established its own original SDGs implementation system and has been recognised for its initiative in building partnerships that are essential to achieving Goal 17. This chapter explains the roles and activities of the Kitakyushu SDGs Future City Promotion Headquarters, SDGs Council and SDGs Club, as well as those of civil society, the private sector, universities, schools, research institutions and other stakeholders.



## Chapter 4: Policy recommendations and implementation strategies

The following seven recommendations have been presented by the OECD to foster a territorial approach to the SDGs in Kitakyushu.

(The following is a summary.)

	Key Focus	Policy Recommendation (Summary)
1	Create job opportunities, etc.	Create job opportunities for youth and women through synergies, such as linking environmental initiatives to social and economic action
2	Further promote international cooperation	Create more opportunities to promote international cooperation, including use of the SDGs in design and implementation, taking advantage of the expertise developed over the years
3	Strengthen cooperation with the national and local governments and other stakeholders	Use the SDGs as a framework to enhance strategic alignment with national and local governmental plans and engage stakeholders
4	Use budgeting tools and channel funds	Secure a budget to achieve the SDGs and channel funds into sustainability projects by mobilising private sector involvement
5	Use data and information effectively	Use the SDGs as a framework to develop articulate indicators and evaluation criteria for plans and strategies and benchmark progress appropriately
6	Make greater use of the SDGs Club	Use the SDGs Club as a platform to promote coordinated actions and joint measures to achieve the SDGs, taking into consideration the needs of local stakeholders and other factors
7	Support educational systems	Support universities and educational systems in their efforts to raise awareness on the SDGs through education for sustainable development (ESD), and support systems for the implementation of lifelong learning that will allow all generations to learn about the SDGs

The OECD organised a workshop in Kitakyushu in 2019 on these recommendations to exchange ideas on what actions could be taken in the short, medium, and long term by the local government and stakeholders (civil society, private sector, academia, other).

Actions, actors, timing, and reference cases from other international cities have been compiled for each proposal based on the outcomes of the dialogue at the workshop in 2019.

Source: OECD's "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development in Kitakyushu, Japan" (English), June 2021  
<https://www.oecd.org/publications/a-territorial-approach-to-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-kitakyushu-japan-12db268f-en.htm>

Source: OECD's "A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development in Kitakyushu, Japan" (English), June 2021  
<https://www.oecd.org/publications/a-territorial-approach-to-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-kitakyushu-japan-12db268f-en.htm>

# Actions to Achieve the SDGs in Kitakyushu

Kitakyushu is taking action to achieve the SDGs through the collective efforts of the city's residents, NPOs, businesses, universities, research institutions and local government agencies. On these next pages, you can find responses to OECD's policy recommendations and our approach to the SDGs from an economic, social, and environmental perspective.

## Vision 2030

In the Kitakyushu SDGs FutureCity Plan (2021-2023), Kitakyushu has illustrated its aspirations for the city by 2030 along with five specific visions to be shared with all residents.

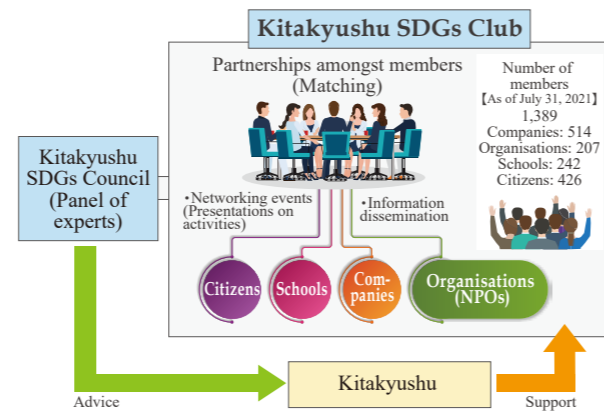
**SDGs strategy** Fostering a trusted Green Growth City with true wealth and prosperity, contributing to the world ~ Transformation into Japan's most liveable city capable of supporting new lifestyles in the post-COVID-19 era ~

Information on the plan (Japanese only): <https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/02000156.html>

## Kitakyushu SDGs Club

In order to promote a wide range of activities by industry, academia, the local government, and the private sector to achieve the SDGs, the SDGs Club provides a space where groups, companies, and individuals are free to gather and reenergize their activities through interactions and exchanging information with one another.

Kitakyushu SDGs Club: <https://www.kitakyushu-sdgs.com/>



## Project Teams

Projects are actively launched by SDGs Club members who face common challenges, as members take action together to achieve the SDGs.

### Projects launched

- FY 2019 ▶ 4 (disaster prevention, connections between high schools and universities, etc.)
- FY 2020 ▶ 2 (city beautification, paper recycling)
- FY 2021 ▶ 1 (upcycling housing scrap wood)



City beautification activity

Project Teams (Japanese only): [https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/324\\_00011.html](https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/324_00011.html)

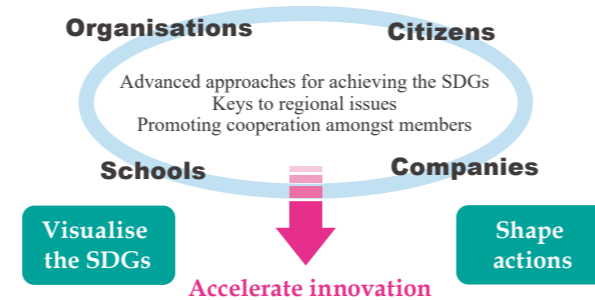
## SDGs Management Support

With 19 financial institution members, the SDGs Club provides consulting services on the SDGs and matching services with related companies and other organisations.

▶ One-stop information to financial institutions and prompt support to companies engaged in SDGs management

SDGs management support (Japanese only): [https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/324\\_00006.html](https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/324_00006.html)

### Implementing concrete projects to solve local issues



## Community restaurants for children

There are more than 35 locations in the city where local residents, NPOs, and companies have taken action to provide free or low-cost meals for children. After meals, these community restaurants have become places for university students and local volunteers to help younger children with their homework and where different generations can interact and communicate with one another through learning and play in a safe and fun environment.

▶ Helping local communities thrive



Meal at a community restaurant

## Championing human resources for the future

In addition to enhancing people's understanding of Kitakyushu as an SDGs FutureCity, we have developed local educational materials to help students learn about global issues from the perspective of each of the SDGs for use at local elementary and junior high schools. The "SDGs Championship for High School Students" is held every year to provide an opportunity for students to present the outcomes of their exploratory studies, where they figure out solutions for local issues that interest them.

▶ Development of human resources with an in-depth interest in the SDGs who can make issues personal and act on their own

SDGs Championship for High School Students: <https://www.kitakyushu-sdgs.com/category/hs-championship>



Presentations and exhibitions by junior high school students

## Kitakyushu SDGs Registration System

Amidst the growing trends of decarbonisation and ESG investment, Kitakyushu aims to promote local companies and organisations and to expand SDGs practices by registering local companies and organisations that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and spotlighting their actions. (Since August 2021)

▶ (1) Enhance competitiveness, (2) Identify solutions to social issues, and (3) Revitalize local communities through the widespread expansion and development of inroads for the SDGs in companies

Kitakyushu SDGs Registration System (Japanese only): [https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/324\\_00016.html](https://www.city.kitakyushu.lg.jp/kikaku/324_00016.html)

## Kitakyushu SDGs FutureFund

To provide a strong base for realising Kitakyushu's aim to develop as a "Green Growth City" as set in the city's SDGs strategy, a new fund was launched in April 2021 with financial resources from the consolidation and reorganisation of five funds, hometown tax payments, and part of incidental income from public competitions.

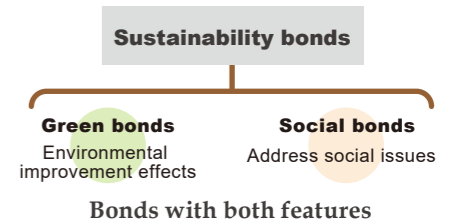
▶ Secure a stable reserve for financial resources to continue the promotion of needed projects



## Kitakyushu SDGs FutureBonds

The first sustainability bond by a local government was issued in October 2021 as part of financing to promote actions to achieve SDGs strategies.

▶ Raised funds to be used for SDGs-related projects, such as those that will lead to effective improvements in the environment and solutions to social issues



# Actions to Achieve the SDGs in Kitakyushu


## What is ESD?

ESD, or Education for Sustainable Development, “empowers learners of all ages with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes to address the interconnected global challenges we are facing, including climate change, environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, poverty, and inequality”\*

Education lies at the foundation of all the Goals, and promoting ESD will contribute to their achievement. ESD perspectives are essential for building a sustainable society, which forms the foundation of the SDGs.

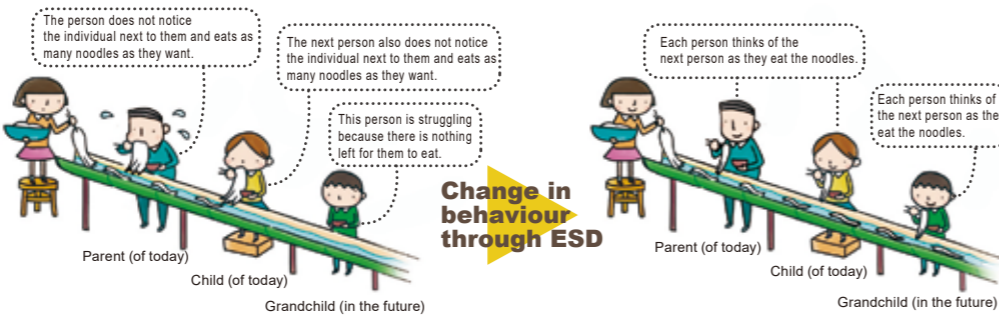
\* Definition from UNESCO website: <https://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development>

What is ESD?  
We must learn, think and act to pass on our limited resources to future generations.

For example, 

### If we compare this idea to eating *nagashi somen* noodles\*

\* Thin noodles carried by the flow of cold water down a bamboo slide that people try to catch with chopsticks. Once caught, the noodles are dipped in a sauce. This is a popular summer activity.



Source: Descriptions adapted and edited by the City of Kitakyushu from “Act to change the world! To create a sustainable future by 2030” (<https://www.env.go.jp/policy/kyoiku/english.pdf>), Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

### <ESD in Kitakyushu>

The Kitakyushu ESD Council was launched in 2006 with the involvement of local residents, NPOs, businesses, universities, and local government agencies. Groups and individuals from a wide range of fields have joined forces to actively promote a number of different public-focused ESD activities. RCE Kitakyushu became the fourth Regional Centre of Excellence for ESD (RCE) accredited by the United Nations University in Japan in 2006.

Kitakyushu was actively engaged in ESD to build a sustainable society even before the term “SDGs” became part of the global vernacular.

► Requires every individual to change our own behaviour and appeal to society to create a sustainable society

## Kitakyushu Eco-Town

One of the largest concentrations of recycling businesses in Japan is located in Kitakyushu.

Goods consumed in the city are recycled by recycling companies in Eco-Town, which are reused in new manufacturing processes and the daily lives of local residents.

► Waste can be recycled if properly separated, which will help reduce the amount of waste. If mixed, it is garbage, but if separated, they become resources.



Kitakyushu Eco-Town

## The reality of a decarbonised society by 2050

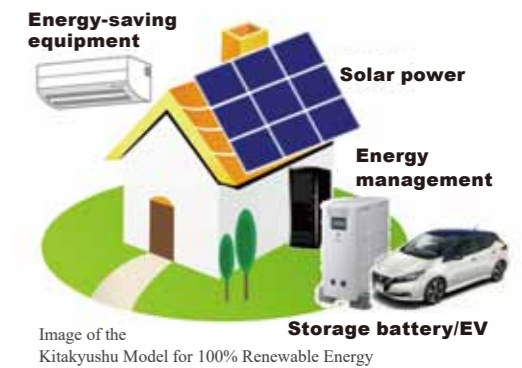
As the world accelerates the pace of actions to decarbonise, Japan has announced new reduction targets. Kitakyushu will work together with industry, academia, local government agencies, and the private sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while decarbonising energy and promoting innovation, as it aims to become a successful model of a “virtuous cycle between the environment and economy”.

- October 2020 Declares aim to become a “Zero-Carbon City”
- June 2021 Releases a climate emergency declaration
- August 2021 Revises Kitakyushu City Action Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the city by at least 47% from FY 2013)

## Transition to 100% renewable energy resources

- (1) Convert all public facilities in the city (approximately 2,000) to 100% renewable energy by 2025 (first initiative of its kind in a prefecture or designated city)
- (2) Promote the widespread use of renewable energy through the Kitakyushu Model for 100% Renewable Energy
- (3) Promote decarbonisation through wide-area cooperation (Kitakyushu greater metropolitan area)

- Enhance the competitiveness of local companies
- Contribute to decarbonisation by promoting the widespread use of renewable energy



## Reducing waste

Kitakyushu will work with residents and businesses to create a sustainable society, with an eye on achieving the SDGs and realising a decarbonised society in order to build a circular society.

	FY 2019	FY 2030
Household waste per capita per day	468g	420g or less
Recycling rate (municipal waste)	28%	32% or higher

- Lower environmental impacts from incinerating waste by promoting reduction and recycling



## Facets of international environmental contributions

Kitakyushu is utilising the technologies it has developed in the process of overcoming pollution in international cooperation with Asian cities. We are collaborating with the City of Davao in the Philippines on the installation of a waste-to-energy power generation facility to reduce waste and use energy.

- Contribute to decarbonising the world by promoting international environmental cooperation



(November 2017)

**Each and every one of us must change our own behaviour and appeal to society in order to create a sustainable world. Let's come together and get down to work to achieve the SDGs, starting with what is close to home!**

