

# Local Government Climate Roadmap

Strong and  
Comprehensive  
Post-2012 Global  
Climate Agreement

Copenhagen 2009  
UNFCCC COP 15

Poznan 2008  
UNFCCC COP 14

Bali 2007  
UNFCCC COP 13

**LOCAL ACTION FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION AND ADAPTATION — A SERIES OF LOCAL STORIES**

## Nagoya, Japan Towards a low-carbon and livable city

**STORY IN SHORT:** The City of Nagoya has set a unique target to decrease CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gas emissions by 10% by 2010 from 1990 levels, in order to preserve limited natural resources, help prevent global warming, and create a better living environment for future generations, the city calls on its 2.2 million residents, already successful in previous garbage-reduction efforts to challenge themselves “ONE MORE TIME!”, and work together with businesses and government to promote more environmentally-friendly lifestyles.

### Nagoya's citizens reduce waste and protect biodiversity

The Fujimae Tidal Flat in Nagoya Port is one of the largest stopovers for migratory birds in Japan. Once under consideration to become Nagoya's landfill, the tidal flat is now protected. The city, faced with a limited capacity for its solid waste, announced an “Emergency Announcement for Garbage Reduction” to reduce the amount of garbage. With the cooperation of citizens, the city achieved its aim of reducing its solid waste by 20%, or 200,000 tonnes, in 2 years. 30% of waste and 40% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reduced per capita over 10 years.

Nagoya's reduction of solid waste has preserved Fujimae Tidal Flats, which were listed on the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance in 2002. The participation of 2,200,000 citizens is the base of Nagoya's Eco-Capital project.

### “Eco-Money”

On the occasion of the International Exhibition “Expo 2005 Aichi Japan” held in the suburbs of Nagoya City in 2005, the City introduced “Expo Eco-Money” to promote citizens' voluntary environmental activities. “Eco-Points” can be accumulated in recognition of citizens' environmental activities such as:

- purchasing eco-friendly products
- eco-friendly shopping such as refusing a shopping bag at the cash register or using public transportation
- participating in environmental activities or education

Collected Eco-points can be donated to the “Tree-Planting Program” or exchanged for eco-friendly products. “Eco-Money” benefits environmental protection both in issuing and using. Since 40g of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction equivalents to one point, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction amounts can be calculated according to the points accumulated. The project has been successful with citizens' active participation. One in ten citizens participated in this project and reduced CO<sub>2</sub> by 7,580 tonnes in participating stores. The city of Nagoya will promote citizens' ecological activities by exchanging their value of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction using solar energy to “Eco-Points” and using carbon-offset for the energy used in its events. The city is also going to promote a program where consumers can get “Eco-Points” by buying unwrapped vegetables for local consumption.



**Tree-Planting Program using Eco-Money**  
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## Low-carbon city 2050 Nagoya Strategy

Because of climate change and the urban heat island effect, the temperature in Nagoya City keeps rising at the rate of 2.8 degrees centigrade per century, which is more than 3.5 times faster than the world's average rate of 0.74 degrees centigrade per century. In order to counteract this trend, greenhouse gas emissions should be cut in half around the world, reducing the average emission rate from 4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> to 2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita a year. For Japan, this means that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions should be reduced by 80%.

Nagoya developed the "Low-Carbon City 2050 Nagoya Strategy" and long-term strategies for supporting biodiversity and water circulation, aiming to become an environmental capital through citizen participation and collaboration. The strategy sets the emission reduction goal as 25% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 from 1990 levels for greenhouse gas emissions. Local citizens' participation is crucial to achieve this goal, and this is being emphasized by the local government.



Image of a „Low-Carbon and Livable City Nagoya“ in 2050

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## Eco-Capital to host COP 10

*Takashi Kawamura, Mayor of Nagoya states: "Utilising the city's environmental resources such as its interwoven greenbelt with vibrant biodiversity, the city of Nagoya seeks to become an environmental city with the cleanest air and water in Japan. Through COP 10 in 2010, the city will enhance its partnership with world municipalities and make an appeal as an Eco-Capital."*

## Involvement in international initiatives

The City of Nagoya is going to host the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) COP-10 in 2010. The city is also going to promote local action for biodiversity through the "City Biodiversity Summit", a parallel event of COP-10. Furthermore, Nagoya is a member of ICLEI and has participated in ICLEI's Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) project as well as ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.



Nagoya is located on the Pacific Coast of Japan

## City profile & contacts

Nagoya is located on the Pacific coast of Japan. The city of Nagoya has been developed as a castle town since the construction of Nagoya Castle in 1610. Now, it is one of the biggest cities in Japan, with a population of 2.2 million and an area of 326 km<sup>2</sup>. Nagoya has one of Japan's most important ports and its main industry is manufacturing. The city aims to become a sustainable city through transformation to low-carbon city as well as promoting nature co-existing and sound water circulation.

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