

(Appendix) Outline of proposals for the model areas selected in the project to formulate community revitalization plans to achieve "low-carbon, sound material cycle and natural symbiosis"

| Model community | Future vision/target | Main measures to be taken over the next five years |
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| Shiriuchi Town, Hokkaido | Shiriuchi: a sustainable town of self-reliance and independence | Community revitalization by promoting the use of wood biomass heat, and utilizing "low-carbon, sound material-cycle and natural-symbiosis eco tours" utilizing the natural environment and manufacturing industry in the area; industrial vitalization by utilizing local products (Chinese chive) produced in a low-carbon and sound material-cycle local community. |
| Shimokawa Town, Hokkaido | Model of a "futuristic city with forests" (establishment of a total forestry industry and an energy self-sufficiency system; a local community enabling all people from children to elderly to continue to live good lives) | Establishment of a scheme for purchasing energy-saving home appliances without primary costs; training of town advisors for introducing home renewable energy; examination of cost-effectiveness towards the supply of biomass district heat to detached houses; verification of the establishment of proposed energy-saving renovation models |
| Tsubetsu Town, Hokkaido | Tsubetsu: an environmental town created with abundant nature | Development of central heating facilities using wood biomass in public housing; heat energy supply to certified children centers, agricultural greenhouses and special nursing homes; review of river environment conservation activities in cooperation with the Abashiri River Basin Council |
| Kuji Area (Kuji City, Hirono Town, and Noda and Fudai Villages, Iwate Prefecture) | Town development for safe and secure life; development of vital industries utilizing local resources, development of healthy and comfortable regions | Review of the future vision of city centers and hilly and mountainous villages, and consideration of transport functions between them; development of eco energy areas utilizing renewable energy and energy-saving technology; wide-area recreation and tourism activities utilizing the Michinoku Coastal Trail |
| Kitaibaraki City, Ibaraki Prefecture | Establishment of a new sound material-cycle system towards community revitalization through the integration of resource circulation with wide-area collaboration and utilization of unused resources in the City | Resource regeneration and energy creation in cooperation with 176 municipalities that send their waste to the final disposal site in the City; heat utilization, sound material-cycle and energy creation using unused resources in the City (use of hot spring heat, thermal energy sharing, forage rice cultivation at idle farmland, utilization of unused thinnings) |
| Nakanojo Town, | New community revitalization | Establishment of a joint procurement system of energy peripheral devices; |

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| Gunma Prefecture | model in hilly and mountainous areas based on energy | development of a model to promote the introduction of wood pellets utilizing the ESCO project; launch of the “Hilly and Mountainous Areas Revitalization Eco Summit” |
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※Note: prepared by MOE from the proposals of each model community.

| Model community | Future vision/target | Main measures to be taken over the next five years |
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| Sho and Oyabe River Basin area (Nanto, Tonami, Oyabe, Takaoka, Imizu and Himi Cities, Toyama Prefecture) | Sustainable area that can be passed on to the next generation, where area characteristics of the Cities along the River Basin are mutually shared beyond city boundaries, where the natural environment is conserved across the whole basin area, where the circulation of human resources, materials and funding are revitalized, and where the safe and secure local infrastructure is developed. | Manufacturing of pellet and firewood fuel in Gokayama (World Heritage Site) and conversion to the use of high-value added wood energy produced by the local industry in the Basin area; manufacturing of local biomass mixed compost and promotion of tourism based on local production of food and agricultural products for local consumption, focusing on production, processing and sales of local brand food; water quality improvement by cooperation between upper and lower basins, and maintenance and recovery of the seagrass meadow in Toyama Bay, “natural fishponds” |
| Tateyama Town, Toyama Prefecture | Being “flexible” and “sturdy” in using all the local resources (a town where people can enjoy the pride and high quality of life with the idea of full use of all the available things, and are responsible for reducing CO2) | Power generation using the heat produced by incinerating sewage sludge; introduction of small hydropower plants at the water purification plant; appointment of town eco advisors; subsidies to immigrants from other prefectures for eco-friendly renovation; promotion of producing pellets and soil conditioners using invading bamboo; replacement of the vehicles used in the National Park with electric ones |
| Minamiizu Town, Shizuoka Prefecture | Minamiizu: a low-carbon town utilizing hot spring heat | Use of hot spring heat for cultivation of tropical fruits in greenhouses, sixth sector industrialization by drying agricultural, forest and marine products, and drying and composting garbage; production of wood biomass fuel for heating agricultural greenhouses; countermeasures against wildlife (bird and animal) damage, and development of human resources for them and local gibier ^[A1] products |

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| Higashiomi Town, Shiga Prefecture | Independence in food, energy and care production: the watershed agenda – from the Further Forest to Mother Lake Biwa | Simultaneous pursuit of the watershed agenda and community revitalization through the measures for “Lake Biwa Forest, Satoyama and Satochi” (utilization of hardwood and softwood); establishment of the local energy system utilizing local resources (wood energy, citizen-funded wind power, canola oil); realization of “Eco Care Life” to realize “living, learning and working in the local community” (promotion of the use of community buses and BDF towards the super-aging society) |
| Nantan City, Kyoto Prefecture | Nantan: a vital city where nature and humans interact | Installation of small hydropower equipment utilizing local people and techniques; introduction of disaster prevention system utilizing small hydropower generation; biogas power generation using methane fermentation of household garbage; implementation of green tourism policy and provision of farming opportunities; use of food waste energy and food loop using organic resource (fertilizer) circulation |

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| Model community | Future vision/target | Main measures to be taken over the next five years |
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| Tamba City, Hyogo Prefecture | Achieving a sustainable and vital local community | Establishment of systems of collection and transport of forest residues, and of their use as firewood; promotion of demand by introducing firewood boilers; human resources development for afforestation (e.g. Tamba Foresters) |
| Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture | Tottori: a comfortable urban eco city with shining people and towns | Provision of area heat supply services in the city center; provision of comprehensive life services provided mainly by local energy supply companies; installation of the symbolic wood biomass equipment in the new government building area; promotion of advancement of the forest industry (e.g. analysis utilizing satellite data and introduction of new management methods) |
| Tsuyama City, Okayama Prefecture | Tsuyama: a sustainable and low-carbon city that can be passed on to children who will lead the next generation | Realization of local energy circulation by installing wood biomass cogeneration facilities; promotion of energy efficiency in the city center, agro-industrial and industrial parks, and public facilities; promotion of the low-carbon transport system by establishing a car sharing system with ultra-small mobility; development of models of energy self-sufficiency houses in hilly and mountainous areas |
| Nishiawakura Village, Okayama Prefecture | Developing high quality countryside for sharing limited natural bounty | Formation of local circulation of energy and economy utilizing wood biomass available in the Village (e.g. district heat supply and power generation); expansion of local economy by creating employment and innovation utilizing the Village's resources (e.g. development of incubation facilities and housing complexes); promotion of exchange with urban residents and companies |
| Hita City, Oita Prefecture | City of mutual exchange with symbiosis between people and nature full of peace, vitality and smiles | Establishment of local resources recycling systems (e.g. integration of existing biomass power generation facilities, effective use of unused biomass resources); revitalization of forestry, logging and farming industries (e.g. use of exhaust heat in biomass power generation, promotion of forest environmental education); community revitalization by water environment conservation; effective support measures to promote low-carbon by cross-industrial exchanges |
| Shimabara | Promotion of effective use of | Promotion of renewable energy projects led by local communities (e.g. |

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| Peninsula (Unzen, Shimabara and Minamishimabara Cities, Nagasaki Prefecture) | abundant unused resources in the Peninsula through the “Eco Campus Village Program” in cooperation between industry, government, academia, and local communities - the three Cities that have common local problems | Promoting the E-cam-village Center as a hub); establishment of a low-carbon transport system and creation of eco-friendly tour packages; promotion of environmental conservation agriculture with wide-area cooperation and creation of value-added agriproducts (e.g. low-carbon livestock industries utilizing livestock excretion); efficient use of forest biomass; use of geothermal, earth and exhaust heat |
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Map of the selected model areas for the project to formulate community revitalization plans to achieve "low-carbon, sound material cycle and natural symbiosis"

* Photos indicate the efforts so far



Storage facilities for wood resources



Wood biomass boiler in the Town Center



Recycling activity "Tateyama Method"



Trimming of invading bamboo and "Fukutake Tea"

Shiriuchi Town, Hokkaido

Shimokawa Town, Hokkaido

Tsubetsu Town, Hokkaido



Plywood Factory and Biomass Energy Center

Tateyama Town, Toyama Prefecture

Kuji Area (e.g. Kuji City, Iwate Prefecture)

Sho and Oyabe River Basin area (e.g. Nanto City, Toyama Prefecture)

Nantan City, Kyoto Prefecture



Yagi Bio Ecology Center

Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture

Tamba City, Hyogo Prefecture

Kitaibaraki City, Ibaraki Prefecture

Nakanojo Town, Gunma Prefecture

Minamiizu Town, Shizuoka Prefecture

Higashiomi Town, Shiga Prefecture

Nishiawakura Village, Okayama Prefecture

Tsuyama City, Okayama Prefecture
Hita City, Oita Prefecture

Shimabara Peninsula (e.g. Unzen City, Nagasaki Prefecture)



Biomass Recycling Center



"100-year-old Forest" Tour for urban residents



Village-owned small hydropower plant "Megumi" certified by FIT

