

蒲
郡

2025
GAMAGORI
CITY

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW





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01 | Message from the Mayor

August 2025
Gamagori City

蒲郡市長 鈴木寿明

Suzuki Hisaaki



Toward a Sustainable Community with a Real Sense of Wellbeing

Gamagori City has developed a unique culture and industry, utilizing its diverse natural assets to build a prosperous community in harmony with its beautiful nature. The city protects the health and lifestyles of citizens in this rich natural environment, and creates a community where everyone can live a healthy life.

Gamagori City aims to improve the wellbeing of its entire community by becoming a Zero-Carbon City, which targets zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and a Circular City, which actively pursues a circular economy not only as a means to achieve zero greenhouse gas emissions, but also as a pillar of urban development. We also aim to realize a sustainable and resilient city through integrated growth of the three aspects of economy, society, and the environment.

Gamagori City has established the Gamagori Citizens' Charter as a basic philosophy for urban development. Based on this Citizens' Charter for people development, home development, and urban development, our citizens, businesses, and the government are working together to promote urban development. The city celebrated the 70th anniversary of its municipal government in 2024. We will

continue to inherit and further grow the achievements of our predecessors in urban development, and each of us will take a leading role and further deepen our pride and love for our city, thereby promoting attractive urban development that leads to the future of Gamagori.

Through the VLR, we have been able to evaluate and monitor, and get an objective picture of the current state of the city. In addition to our current urban development, we will continue evaluating and monitoring in order to make the best use of our efforts for urban development and city management.

Finally, I would like to thank the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), which has continued to lead the development of municipal SDG monitoring and evaluation tools, and has provided invaluable support for the publication of a VLR. We will work together with our stakeholders to solve social issues, revitalize our economy, and reduce our social and environmental burden in order to achieve the SDGs and realize our goal of realizing our Zero-Carbon City and Circular City projects. In this way, our urban development will proceed so that we become a sustainable community where everyone can experience wellbeing.

02

Message from the Head of UNCRD

Head, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

村田 重雄

Murata Shigeo



First of all, on behalf of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Gamagori City for compiling its Voluntary Local Review (VLR) and sharing the status of its SDG efforts with other cities both in Japan and overseas.

In recent years, the international community has faced multiple challenges including climate change, geopolitical instability, and social divisions, and the Decade of Action to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 is being reaffirmed. The 2023 SDG Summit featured localization as a high impact initiative to accelerate the SDGs, making the role of cities and regions more important than ever. In this context, the implementation of VLRs aimed at tracking progress and ensuring transparency at the regional level is spreading rapidly worldwide. VLR initiatives are steadily increasing in Japan as well, with local governments actively working to localize and visualize progress toward the SDGs based on the characteristics of their respective regions.

Gamagori is aiming for zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 while promoting the implementation of a city-wide circular economy, as it works toward Zero-Carbon City and Circular City projects. Having set the seven priority areas of

food, health, consumption, tourism, transportation, education, and manufacturing, the city is working on urban development that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions through collaboration among citizens, businesses, and government. This progressive attitude is a great inspiration to municipalities nationwide.

UNCRD has been working to promote SDG localization and supporting the development and utilization of SDG monitoring and evaluation tools tailored to local conditions. This has been done in collaboration with private companies and local governments, including Gamagori City, through activities such as the UNCRD Research Group on SDG Monitoring for Local Governments. The release of this VLR is the result of such collaboration, but at the same time, I believe it represents a major step forward for Gamagori to formulate policies more strategically and to further deepen its collaboration with diverse stakeholders in the future.

I hope that Gamagori's pioneering efforts will further accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in communities throughout Japan and the rest of the world, and I wish the city a future filled with sustainable development and happiness for all its citizens.

03

Preface

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Role of Communities in Achieving SDGs and VLRs

As the successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established in 2001, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are global goals to be achieved by 2030, as stated in "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. They consist of 17 goals and 169 targets for a sustainable and better world, with a pledge that no one on the planet will be left behind. The SDGs are universal goals to be addressed by not only developing countries but also developed countries, and are global goals that all stakeholders, including companies, regions, and citizens, must work hand in hand to achieve.

In adopting the 2030 Agenda, UN Member States have committed to working closely with local governments in implementing the SDGs. For this reason, in response to calls from the international community and governments, various regions around the world are actively localizing the 2030 Agenda, while local governments are calling on their citizens to understand the SDGs as they begin to move toward concrete planning and implementation.

Alongside the increasing number of diverse and unique initiatives around the world, there is a rapidly growing need for frameworks and mechanisms that can follow up on, monitor and review the progress of each region toward its goals.

One such initiative currently being pursued by local governments around the world is VLRs. VLRs are positioned at the center of the process as a forum for countries to share their various experiences and review their progress in SDG implementation. They are an application at the regional level of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) framework, a periodic review that is presented at the ministerial meetings of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

VNRs review the efforts of national governments from five main perspectives: (1) institutional mechanisms, (2) incorporation of the SDGs into national frameworks, (3) mainstreaming the principles of the 2030 Agenda, (4) creating ownership of the SDGs, and (5) overview and good practices of SDG-related priority issues. The Japanese government has also conducted three such reviews in 2017, 2021, and 2025.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) gives support to local governments through the provision of "Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG Implementation and relevant capacity building. Additionally, UNCRD is taking the lead in developing a tool for the comprehensive monitoring of efforts by Japanese local governments to achieve the SDGs. Furthermore, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), which provide comprehensive support to local governments in their SDG efforts, issued guidelines for VLRs in 2020 and are conducting comparative studies of VLR content in cities around the world. This review has also been prepared in accordance with these guidelines.

With an accurate grasp of these global trends as we enter the second half of SDG implementation, Gamagori will, through the preparation of this VLR, consider how we can contribute to the 2030 Agenda by the year 2030. We will also identify our strengths and weaknesses and examine what strategic policies should be implemented toward Gamagori's continued development into a sustainable city.



Gamagori's future vision for 2030 is to be "A city rich in nature, where individuals shine, and everyone interacts - the Gamagori you love." While preserving the traditional industries and unique local resources cultivated by our predecessors, we are also tackling future-oriented projects for further growth, fostering civic pride, and promoting sustainable urban development with citizens, businesses, and government working in unison to make Gamagori a place that everyone involved can feel proud of.



サーキュラー
シティ
蒲郡 CIRCULAR
CITY
GAMAGORI

① Two Pillars for Promoting the SDGs

To promote the SDGs and improve the wellbeing of everyone involved in Gamagori, we are focusing on the promotion of the Zero-Carbon City and Circular City projects. In 2021, the city announced its aim to become a Zero-Carbon City targeting virtually zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as well as a Circular City where the entire community commits to and actively promotes a circular economy. These two measures are closely related and mutually complementary, and by promoting both, we are growing the economy, society, and the environment, and promoting the creation of sustainable, attractive communities that offer a sense of

wellbeing, thereby accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. The future vision of our Circular City project is "connecting, interacting, expanding, Circular City Gamagori," and we have identified the seven priority areas of food, health, consumption, tourism, transportation, education, and manufacturing. While utilizing the city's local resources and industries, various stakeholders, including not only the government but also businesses, citizens, and schools, are involved in expanding recycling-oriented business creation and recycling-oriented initiatives.

Case 1: Promoting reuse of bulky waste

Approximately 1,200 tons of bulky waste is brought to the Gamagori City Clean Center each year by citizens and others for landfill disposal, etc. This bulky waste includes many items that can still be used. We hold bidding-based recycling bazaars to reuse bulky waste as effectively as possible, and in 2022 were the first municipality in Japan to launch online

sales of still-usable items. In FY2024, over two tons of our bulky waste was reused by people who needed it. In FY2023, we created a manual for municipalities nationwide that includes the results and effectiveness of online sales of bulky waste, and we have encouraged lateral deployment to municipalities nationwide.



Related goals



04 | Highlights

Case 2: SDGs education in schools

Elementary and junior high schools in Gamagori educate children about the SDGs in collaboration with the government and businesses in the city. Schools also conduct activities such as composting leftovers from school lunches, and holding classes in which children think about what they themselves can do to help Gamagori in the future. Sustainable behavior is taking root at the school level too.



Case 3: Introduction of independent, decentralized energy facilities, etc. to public facilities to improve both regional resilience and decarbonization

We are promoting the installation of solar power generation equipment, storage battery equipment, and V2X (charging/discharging facilities for electric vehicles, etc.) in designated evacuation centers by the city. Electricity produced by the solar power generation equipment is stored in the storage batteries and used in the event of a disaster primarily to maintain functionality at the designated evacuation centers. When the storage batteries are fully charged, they serve as part of the electricity used at the center. V2X can also be used to charge electric vehicles and supply electricity to facilities that lack electricity from electric vehicles in times of disaster.

This enables the distribution of not only supplies but also energy.

The storage batteries are made from reused electric vehicle batteries in order to lower CO₂ emissions and reuse rare metals and other resources in the manufacturing process.

Related goals



Storage batteries utilizing reused automobile batteries



Installation of solar panels in public facilities



② Collaboration with UNCRD

The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) is the only UN organization with UN headquarters functions located in the Chubu area (Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture), the center of Japan. Since being established in 1971, the organization has contributed to regional development and capacity building through training and other programs for government officials in developing nations. As part of UN DESA's Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), UNCRD has also played a key role since 2015 in the promotion of the SDGs by Japanese local governments and the dissemination of their efforts abroad.

The city of Gamagori has been collaborating with UNCRD through events to encourage staff training and awareness-raising on the SDGs and to promote initiatives among businesses. Moreover, by collaborating with UNCRD at international conferences and communicating to the world the local-level efforts of smaller cities that make up the majority of Japan, this is a significant step toward achieving the SDGs.

Case 4: Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific, 2024 International Mayors Forum



Related goals All goals 1-17

In partnership with UNCRD, we participated in two international conferences, the 2023 Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific and the 2024 International Mayors Forum, where we presented various SDG

initiatives and local indicators of SDGs in the city of Gamagori. The events were great opportunities to promote Gamagori, exchange information with other municipalities around the world, and connect with a variety of stakeholders.



2024 International Mayors Forum



11th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific

05 | Introduction



① Background

Gamagori established the Gamagori Citizens' Charter in 1972, setting forth the kind of urban development that was wanted. Through the tireless efforts of our predecessors, the city has developed as a harmonious and prosperous community in terms of society, industry, and culture, amidst a rich natural environment, the blessings of beautiful Mikawa

Bay, and favorable geographical conditions. With this Citizens' Charter as our basic philosophy for urban development, we have set out a future vision to be "A city rich in nature, where individuals shine, and everyone interacts - the Gamagori you love," and are promoting urban development with citizens, businesses, and government working in unison.

Gamagori Citizens' Charter

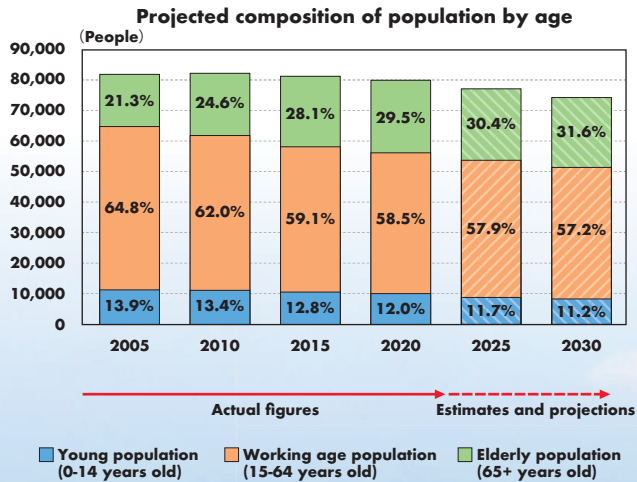
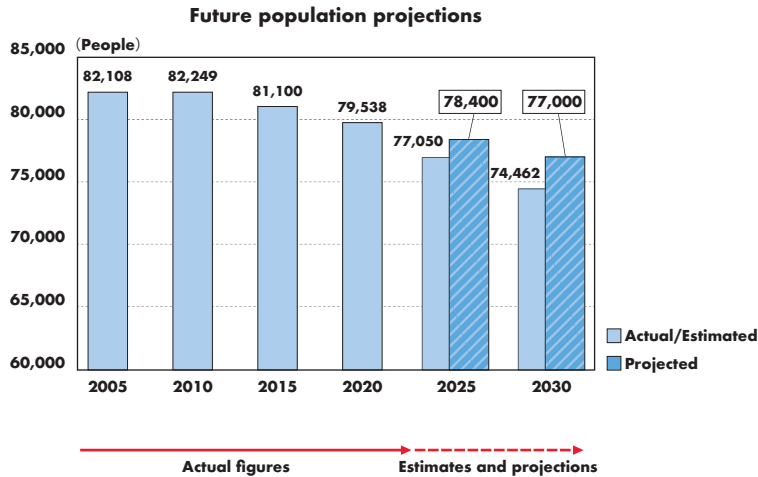
- 1 People development through words of love: "Yes," "Thank you," and "Sorry"
- 2 Home development while working with a smile, healthy in body and mind
- 3 Urban development with everyone's help, beautifying the sea and the sky

2 Population

According to the results of the national census conducted in 2020 by the Statistics Bureau of Japan, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the total population of Gamagori was 79,538, a decrease of 1,562 people from the previous census. Going forward, the number of residents is expected to continue to decline and reach 74,462 by 2030.

Note: Actual figures are based on National Census data up until 2020. Estimates are based on data from the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

Looking at population by age, the young population aged 0 to 14 and the working age population aged 15 to 64 are decreasing, while the number of elderly people aged 65 or above is increasing, trends that are expected to accelerate in the future as the population declines.



3 Characteristics of Gamagori City

Surrounded by mountains and hills on three sides to the north, east, and west, and facing Mikawa Bay to the south, Gamagori is the center of Mikawa Bay National Park. The city is also located deep in Mikawa Bay, surrounded by the Chita and Atsumi Peninsulas. Taking advantage of the mild climate, horticultural facilities flourish in the region, which is particularly famous for its mandarin oranges, boasting one of the highest yields of greenhouse mandarin oranges in the country. At the

same time, the tourism industry has also long supported the city's development, utilizing its unique resources such as the sea and hot springs. Gamagori has a good balance of primary industries such as agriculture and fishing, secondary industries such as manufacturing, and tertiary industries such as services, and is promoting urban development in line with six basic goals.



(a) Urban development for happy lives and smiling faces

To cope with the declining birthrate and aging society, we are developing seamless child-raising conditions from pregnancy through child-rearing so that people can have and raise children with peace of mind. By improving health promotion, local health care, and welfare to keep people healthy all their lives, we are developing a city where people can live happily with smiles on their faces, leading to the realization of a welfare society in which people help and support each other in the community.

(b) Urban development connecting people and culture to the future

We work to enrich school education that nurtures children's individuality and zest for life, as well as lifelong learning and sports, communicating the importance of our city's traditions and culture in order to foster spiritually rich people, including the next generation of leaders who feel attached to and proud of our city. In this way, we are developing a city that connects people and culture to the future.

(c) Urban development enabling people to continue to live securely and surrounded by abundant nature

We aim to create a city that places less of a burden on nature, promoting effective use of resources and environmental beautification by reducing and separating waste for collection while protecting the natural environment surrounding us. We also aim to develop an affluent city where everyone can benefit from nature, through the formation of a recycling-oriented society and other measures. By strengthening our urban disaster resilience, traffic safety, and crime prevention measures, we are also developing a city where people can continue living with peace of mind alongside the area's abundant nature.

(d) Urban development that is vibrant and dynamic

We aim to create a vibrant and dynamic city by strengthening collaboration among industries, attracting location shooting, and promoting city sales such as the Rally Mikawa Bay round of the All Japan Rally Championship. We also try to stimulate local industry and create employment by generating new industries, enhancing support for companies locating in the area, and inviting new companies to the area.



(e) Urban development connecting people and supporting comfortable lives

To support the livelihood of citizens and the growth of the local economy, we are developing a city that is resilient to disasters, connects people with each other, and supports comfortable living. We are doing this by maintaining good urban areas; improving roads, transportation networks, and the port; and upgrading infrastructure to make people's lives more comfortable.

(f) Urban development together with citizens

In response to changes in society and the diversifying needs of citizens, we are revitalizing local communities and creating an environment in which each citizen can play an active role. In this way, we aim to create a city that moves forward together with its citizens. We are also pursuing more suitable administrative and financial management for sustainable urban development.



06

Methodology and Process of Review Preparation



① Background to VLR Formulation

We have participated in the Research Group for SDG Monitoring for Local Governments led by UNCRD, where municipalities, companies, and UNCRD share their respective experiences and knowledge. Through this process, we have come to recognize the importance of regular assessment and monitoring in order to understand our growth as a city. In May 2021, the UNCRD Research Group published its Handbooks for SDG Monitoring by Local Governments, presenting specific methods for evaluating SDG achievement and governance. We are also developing the SDG Monitoring Tool for comprehensive monitoring of Japanese prefectures and municipalities' efforts to achieve the SDGs. This VLR has been prepared using these SDG monitoring handbooks and tools, as well as localized indicators unique to Gamagori.

② Introduction to Monitoring Methods

Gamagori uses two types of indicators to track its progress toward the SDGs. One is the SDG Achievement Indicators for LRGs, which is given in the Handbook for SDG Monitoring by Local Governments and used to compare with national averages and to track progress objectively. The other is our

own Gamagori Local Indicators, which we have developed through workshops, etc. with citizens.

The SDG Monitoring Tool can quantitatively evaluate each local government's SDG achievement by using outcome indicators localized for local conditions as SDG Achievement Indicators for LRGs. Of the 169 targets listed in the 2030 Agenda, those that can be handled at the municipal and prefectural levels and for which figures can be obtained from open data are narrowed down to 56 or 49 indicators, depending on the size of the LRGs. Based on these indicators, the achievement status of each goal is expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100% in order to objectively monitor and evaluate progress toward the SDGs.

To make progress on the SDGs, Gamagori has also identified 169 targets in accordance with the SDG Achievement Indicators for LRGs, and defined 22 Gamagori Local Indicators, unique SDG indicators for which numerical values can be obtained for the city. The level of achievement for each indicator is expressed as a percentage from 0% to 100% in order to evaluate progress. These two types of indicators enable comprehensive monitoring of the city's measures and the SDGs, providing a detailed picture of the municipality's strengths and weaknesses, and its progress toward achieving the SDGs.

07 Policies and Potential Environment

① Involvement with National Government on SDG Implementation

The national government has developed a platform for public-private partnerships addressing local SDGs, in which Gamagori is taking part. With approximately 8,000 organizations nationwide, including more than 1,200 local governments, participating as of May 31, 2025, the platform is playing a key role in the promotion of the SDGs in Japan.

In FY2022, the platform selected and commended Gamagori's promotion of waste reduction and reuse by selling bulky waste on a flea market app as an "excellent example of a public-private partnership toward achieving the SDGs for local development."



FY2022 Award Ceremony for Best Examples of Local SDGs Public-Private Partnerships

② Sustainable Development Goals and VLR Ownership Creation

It is important to promote awareness of the SDGs and to encourage individual citizens to take action, and so, in partnership with various parties, we have created SDGs Sugoroku, a fun board game for learning about the SDGs, and

Action Plans for Everyone, a compilation of actions that can be taken to achieve the SDGs, in order to disseminate information.

Case 5: SDGs Sugoroku and Action Plans for Everyone

The SDGs Sugoroku board game was created through workshops held with high school students and citizens of the city, for people to familiarize themselves with the SDGs and take concrete actions while having fun. The Action Plans for Everyone were created with elementary school students in Gamagori, and consist of six plus one actions (do not create garbage, eat full meals, pick up garbage, greet people, participate in events, volunteer, and make friends) that everyone

can take on together for the "charm of Gamagori that we want to preserve" and "challenges in Gamagori that we want to address."

Related goals



Gamagori City SDGs Sugoroku
<https://www.city.gamagori.lg.jp/unit/kikaku/sdgs-sugoroku.html>



Action Plans for Everyone
<https://www.city.gamagori.lg.jp/site/circularcity/actionplan.html>

3 Integrating Sustainable Development Goals into a Community Framework

The 5th Gamagori City Comprehensive Plan is the city's top-level plan, serving as an urban development guideline for systematic municipal management from a long-term future-oriented perspective. The plan's term is from FY2021 to FY2030, and based on the concept of the SDGs, the future vision in ten years' time is to be "A city rich in nature, where individuals shine, and everyone interacts - the Gamagori you love." A characteristic of this plan is that it is implemented jointly by citizens and the government, systematically presenting future visions, goals, measures, and major projects, sharing information with citizens, and identifying the opinions of the youngsters who will be the city's main players in the future.

The principles of the SDGs are clearly stated in the Comprehensive Plan, which is based on these principles. On the page introducing each measure, icons show which specific goals that measure helps to achieve. At the end of the report, the icons are all introduced and the goals explained, thus linking the measures to the goals and integrating the SDGs into the plan. The city has also established the SDGs Promotion Policy as its SDGs policy. In the field-specific plans formulated by the respective departments, the SDGs philosophy is similarly integrated into each project, thereby linking the SDGs throughout the city office.



Case 6: Demonstration projects to solve social issues

We conduct demonstration projects to support businesses in the pre-implementation demonstration phase of their circular economy-related operations. Various demonstrations are being conducted in line with Circular City Gamagori's seven priority areas. Demonstration projects with various content themes have been conducted throughout Gamagori, including six in FY2023 (1. Mobility without using exhaustible resources, 2. Carbon recycling, 3. Conversion of general waste into fuel, 4. Upcycling of fabrics from manufacturing, 5. Conversion of biomass resources into fiber, 6. Bedding recycling), and five in

FY2024 (1. Upcycling of scrap materials, 2. Plastic reprocessing, 3. Recycling theme park, 4. Upcycling of disposable toothbrushes at inns, 5. Personal mobility without using exhaustible resources). Efforts are also underway in the community as commercialization of these demonstration projects begins.



Related goals



Case 7: Blue Work Gamagori circular city conference

Promoting a circular city requires innovative creation and the spread of a new lifestyle. The Blue Work Gamagori circular city conference has been held since 2022, and people from all over the country who want to promote a circular economy have taken part, generating a variety of ideas. The conferences have led to new business being created and services being considered.



Related goals



④ No One Left Behind

"No one left behind" is the powerful message of the 2030 Agenda. Government services need to be provided regardless of age, gender, disability, race, etc. In order to build a society where people can accept each other's differences and choose how they want to live, Gamagori is conducting a Partnership and Familyship Pledge Program. A Partnership Pledge Program was introduced in 2022 to certify partnerships between two people, followed by a Familyship Pledge Program in 2024 to newly certify families.

A suggestion box has also been installed at City Hall for anyone to post their opinions, ensuring that citizens' voices are reflected in our city government. We also conduct a program called Letter to the Mayor, allowing participants to convey their opinions and ideas on urban development directly to the mayor. In addition, we reflect the opinions of our citizens in the management of our city government, by inviting their opinions through public comments during the formulation of various plans defining urban development policies.

We have set our own Gamagori Local Indicators so that citizens can also feel the SDGs for themselves. Before that, however, we held a series of workshops with citizens and high schools, etc. in the city, from which we obtain a wide range of opinions that are then reflected in setting the local indicators.

⑤ Structural Issues

The following is a list of changes in the social environment and some structural issues and barriers that are having a significant impact on Gamagori's ability to achieve the SDGs.

(a) Demographic changes

While average life expectancy is increasing in Japan and in Gamagori, the birthrate is declining and the population is aging due to various factors. These include changes in social structure such as an increase in the number of elderly people and in the percentage of unmarried people. Medical costs and demand for long-term care are expected to continue to grow. There is also concern that the region will lose its vitality as its population of younger people dwindles. In addition to establishing a virtuous cycle in which people call for work and urban areas are revitalized, we need to take advantage of local characteristics and flexibly implement various approaches, such as work-oriented, people-oriented, and urban-oriented approaches.

(b) Economic and social progress

There is a series of new technologies being developed, such as robotics and AI, which can be used not only for industrial development but also for daily life. These are expected to increase convenience in the home and the community, such as crime and disaster prevention, energy conservation, monitoring, transportation, and shopping. We need to respond

flexibly to the times by restructuring the local economy, accelerating the use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology), and changing lifestyles and values.

(c) Changes in community spaces and infrastructure

Society is aging and the population declining, leading to an increase in vacant houses and land as more elderly people move into institutions and young people relocate to large cities. This is expected to increase the risks of disaster and crime, degrade the surrounding environment, and further accelerate population exodus. Effective utilization of unused spaces and measures to maintain and improve the surrounding environment are required. The cost of renewing and maintaining facilities is also expected to grow as public facilities such as roads, bridges, and water and sewage systems deteriorate, so there is a need to reduce this financial burden by optimizing the amount of facilities and improving their operational efficiency.

(d) Preparing for a safe and secure life

Climate change and numerous large-scale disasters are occurring in Japan and around the world. There is a renewed awareness of the importance of preparing for natural disasters, as well as the importance of self-help (protecting oneself), mutual assistance (helping each other in the community), and public assistance (support from government agencies, etc.)

(e) Advancement of independent urban development

In order to promote distinctive urban development, local governments are required to strengthen their financial base and reorganize their authority as necessary. In order to maintain sound fiscal management, our task is to make our administrative and fiscal management even more efficient and to secure stable financial resources. Under these circumstances, and in order to solve issues close to citizens and strengthen regional autonomy, we need to support various citizens' activity groups that are committed to community welfare, childcare support, disaster and crime prevention, tourism exchange, etc., as well as to promote further cooperation among regional organizations, various groups, schools, government, etc.



08 | Means of Implementation

① Partnerships with Diverse Entities

Collaboration among diverse entities is necessary to realize sustainable urban development and regional revitalization so that people can live with peace of mind. We are developing projects in partnership not only with stakeholders in the city, but also with companies and organizations outside the city. By entering into partnership agreements to promote the SDGs, etc., we are collaborating with diverse stakeholders on social issues that cannot be solved by the government alone.

(a) Examples of public-private partnerships for promoting SDGs

We have entered into partnership agreements with financial institutions and economic organizations within the city to promote the SDGs. Local businesses, organizations, and the city are working together to increase the sense of ownership regarding the SDGs in the city by working together to promote the SDGs and cooperate when implementing projects, with the aim of local development spurred on by the SDGs.



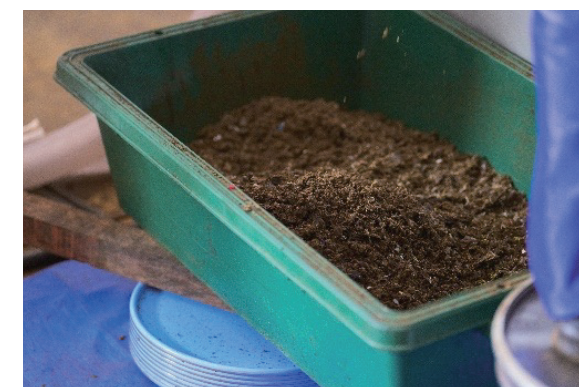
Signing ceremony of the partnership agreement on promotion of the SDGs

(b) Solving social issues through partnerships with companies that have technologies

Achieving the SDGs will require sustained and wide-ranging expertise, technology, and funding. For this reason, Gamagori is trying to recycle and improve the economic value of resources, while accepting, on a partnership basis, expertise and technology from companies with their own original technologies

as a verification site or implementation site.

Specific efforts are made to recycle and reduce general waste generated by citizens in their daily lives, including bulky waste, biomass resources (wood and food), and used disposable diapers.



Biomass power generation fuel derived from general waste



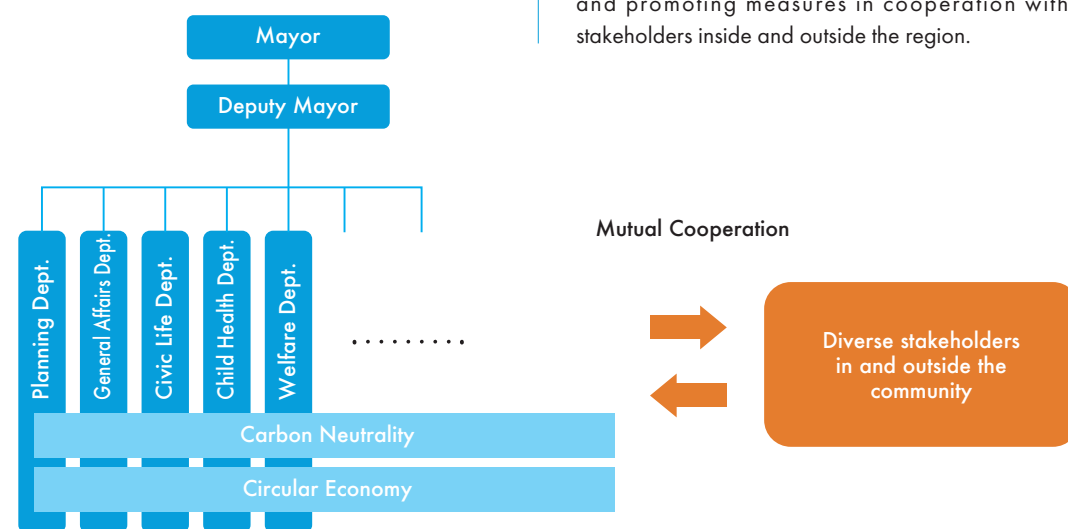
Pulp derived from used diapers



2 Implementation System

Gamagori is promoting the SDGs in a cross-organizational manner, with the Circular City Promotion Office in the Planning Policy Division of the Planning Department serving

as the dedicated contact point. We monitor the progress of SDG awareness-raising and of individual projects. We have also created an implementation system for each measure, collaborating organically on cross-organizational projects and promoting measures in cooperation with various stakeholders inside and outside the region.



As of April 1, 2025, 15 departments and 57 sections

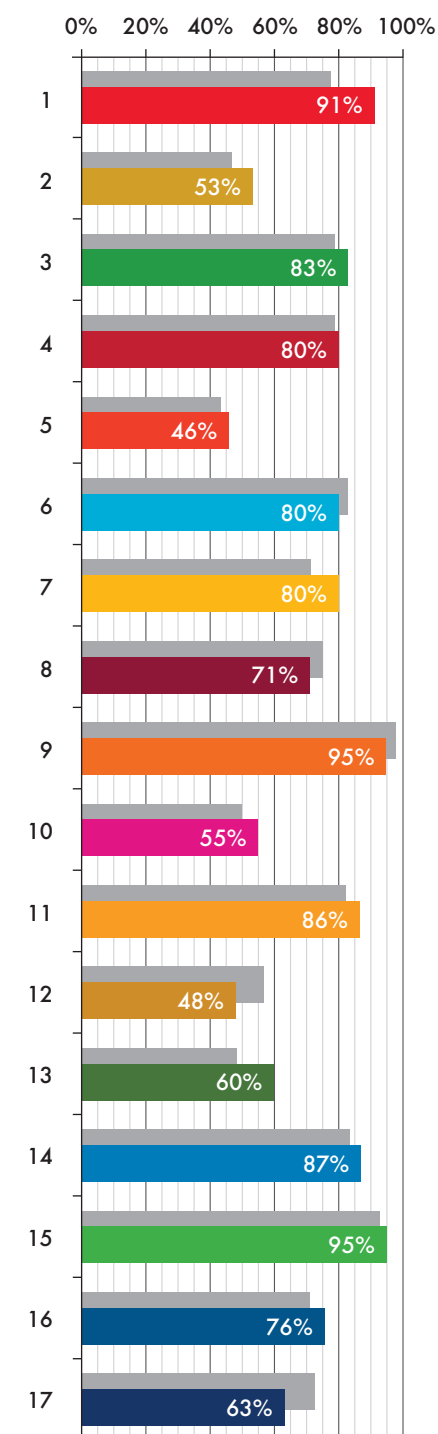


09 | Progress on Goals and Targets

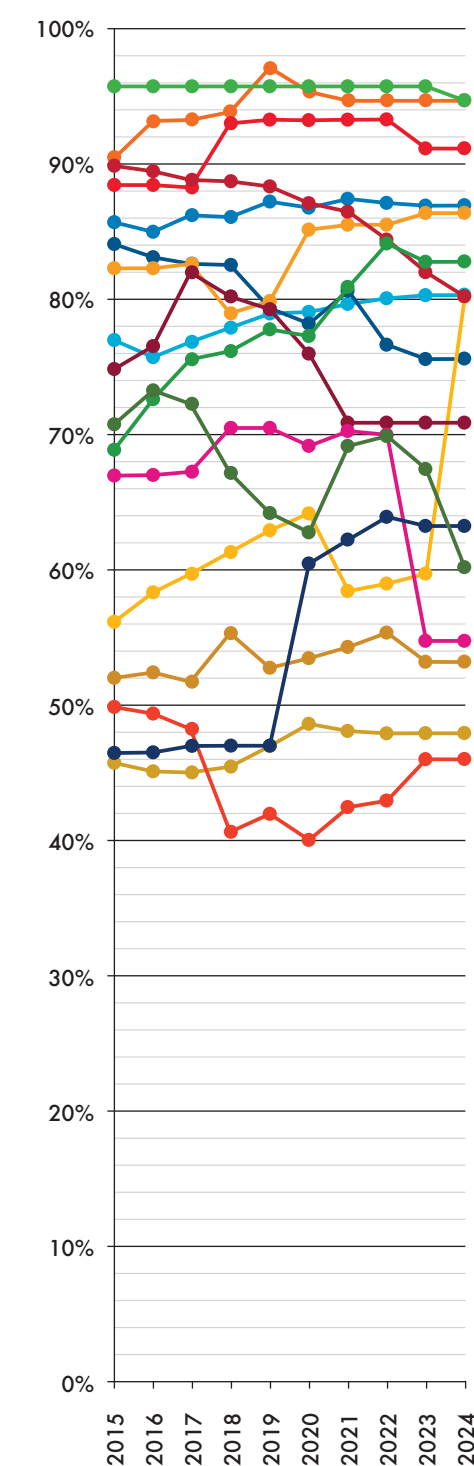
1 SDG Achievement Assessment

Utilizing outcome indicators introduced in the Handbook for SDG Monitoring by Local Governments, we use data from 2015 to 2024 to check Gamagori's progress in achieving the SDGs.

Achievement level and trends per goal

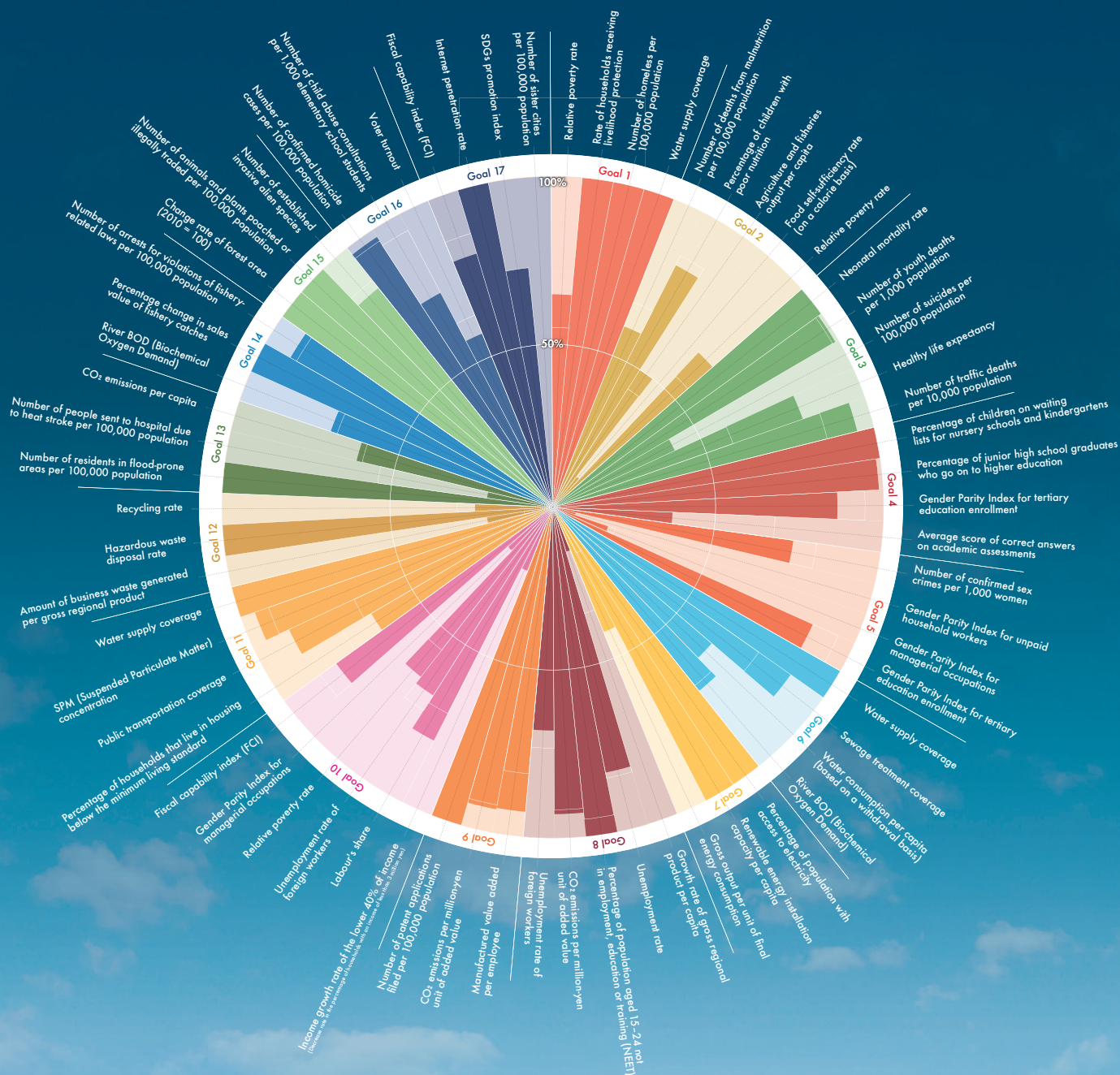


*Gray = national average achievement
*Vertical axis = SDG Goals, Horizontal axis = degree of achievement rate (%)



*Vertical axis = achievement rate (%),
Horizontal axis = year

*Only the frame for each indicator is the 2015 achievement rate, in comparison with the 2024 achievement rate
 *Center of circle represents 0% achievement, outer edge of circle represents 100% achievement

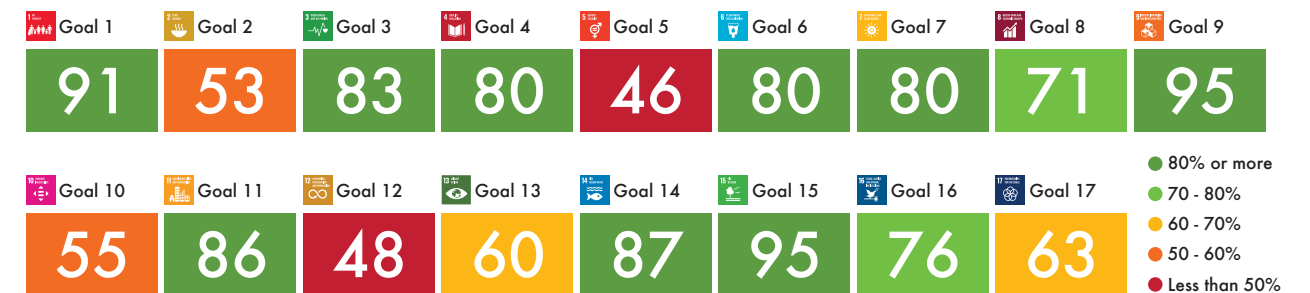


(a) Achievement Level per goal

For Goals 1, 9, and 15, the graph shows high achievement rates of over 90%. For 9 out of the 17 Goals, or more than half, the graph shows achievement rates of over 80% , which is high

compared to other municipalities in the country. On the other hand, the graph shows achievement levels of below 50% for Goals 5 and 12, and in the 50% range for Goals 2 and 10.

Achievement Level per goal



(b) Comparison with national averages

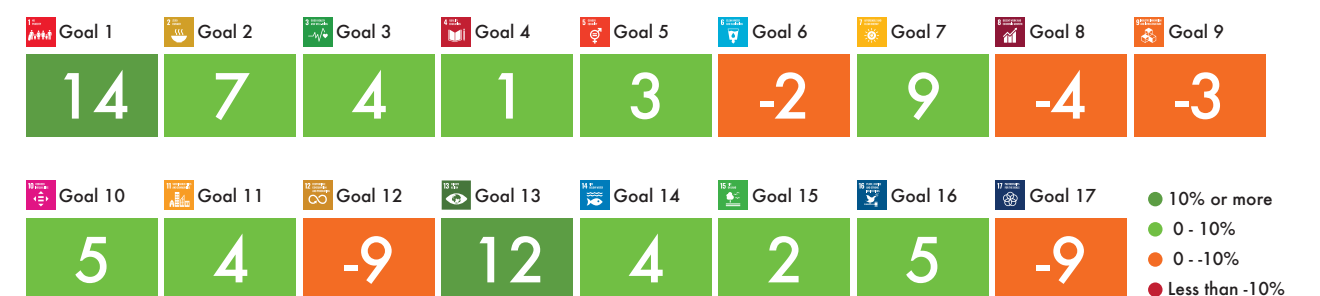
For Goals 1 and 13, our achievement rate is more than 10% higher than the national average. For Goal 1, even in terms of individual achievement, our rate is as high as 91%, which can be attributed to the low rate of households receiving public assistance, the low rate of homelessness per 100,000 population, and the high rate of water supply penetration. Our high rate for Goal 13 is largely due to the low number of residents in flood-prone areas per 100,000 population.

On the other hand, five items are lower than the national level: Goals 6, 8, 9, 12, and 17. In particular, our achievement rate for Goals 12 and 17 are 9% lower compared to the national level, a larger difference than for the other goals. Regarding Goal 12, our recycling rate is low compared to the national and

Aichi Prefecture averages. The amount of business waste generated per gross production in the region has been decreasing year by year and is showing improvement, but this is due to the fact that the situation is still high nationally. As for Goal 17, our number of sister cities per 100,000 population is low, and the rate at which we are promoting the SDGs has not yet reached an adequate level, although it has been gradually increasing. This is one reason for the low achievement rate compared to the national average.

Our achievement rates for Goals 2, 5, 10, and 13, which are rather low per goal, are higher than the national average, while our achievement rates for Goals 6, 8, and 9, which are relatively high, are 2-4% lower than the national average.

Differences from national averages



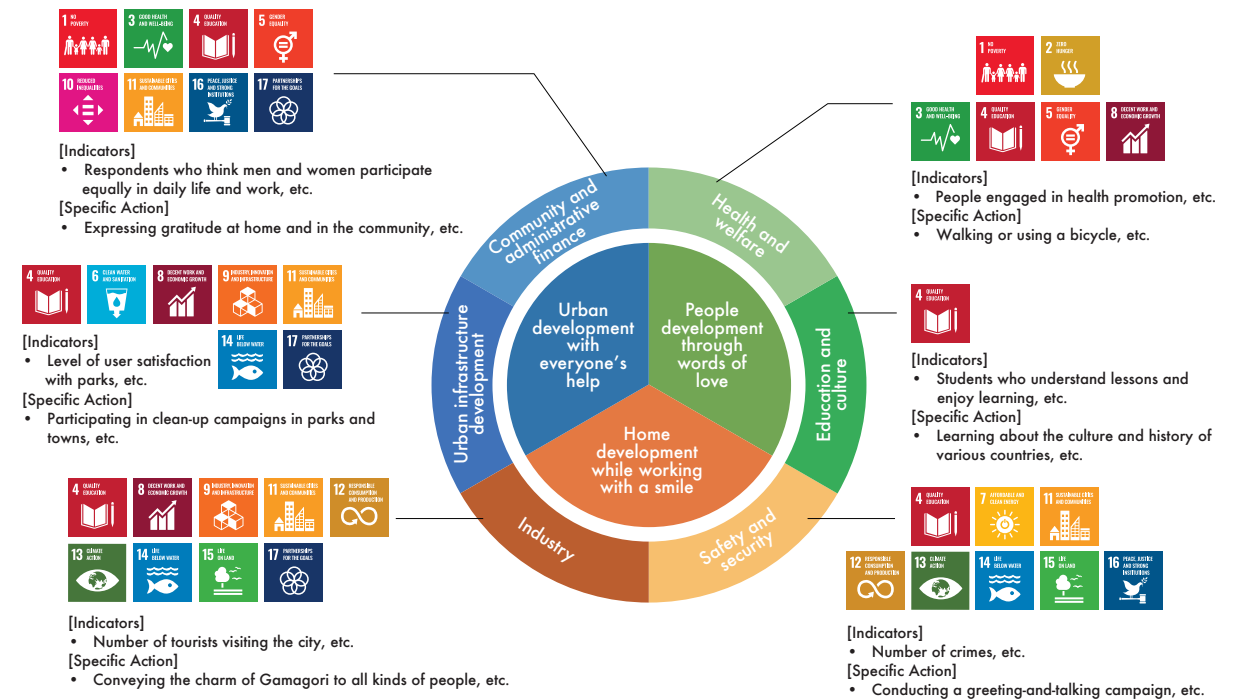


② Gamagori Local Indicators

In order to check the progress of the SDGs in Gamagori City, and to make citizens feel more involved in the SDGs, we have set our own unique SDG local indicators in accordance with the Citizens' Charter, which is the cornerstone of city planning

in Gamagori City, and the Comprehensive Plan, the city's highest level of planning. We use local indicators to assess the current status and progress in achieving the SDGs in Gamagori.

<Overall view of unique indicators>



(a) Gamagori local indicators and priority KPIs supporting the comprehensive plan

Gamagori has set local indicators which are linked to the city's comprehensive plan. The 17 goals of the SDGs are centered on six basic goals (health and welfare, education and culture, safety and security, industry, urban infrastructure development, and community and administrative finance) in accordance with our Citizens' Charter and our Comprehensive

Plan. The overlap between our city's goals and the SDGs enhances synergy. When prioritizing KPIs, we check for consistency and relevance between the 169 targets and our Comprehensive Plan, and select indicators based on the opinions of many people, including high school students and citizens' workshops in the city.

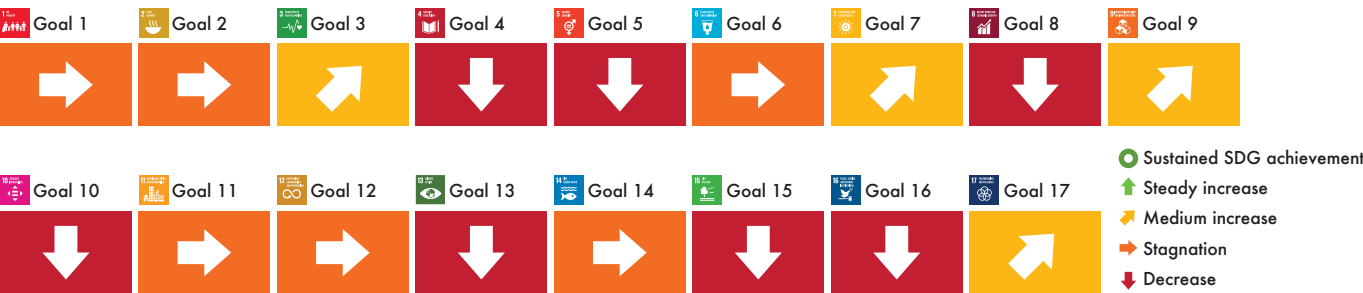


(c) Changes since 2015


Confirming the change from 2015 to 2024, the achievement rate has risen by 24% for Goal 7, and by over 10% for Goals 3 and 17. Regarding Goal 7, our renewable energy installation capacity per capita is increasing rapidly, thanks to the city's proactive installation of solar power generation equipment in public facilities, and active promotion of the installation of solar panels in homes through subsidies. In the private sector, woody biomass power plants are expected to start full-scale operation in 2023, which is thought to be a major factor. For Goal 3, we have a high achievement rate per goal and in comparison to the country as a whole. This is due to the increase in healthy life expectancy as a result of community-wide health promotion measures and other factors, as well as a decrease in the number of deaths due to traffic accidents per 10,000 population. Our achievement rate for Goal 17 is low compared to the rest of the country, but the trend since 2015 shows a steady increase each year.

On the other hand, our achievement rates for Goals 4, 10, and 13 have decreased by 10% or more compared to 2015. Regarding Goal 4, contributing factors are a drop in the average percentage of junior high school students who answer correctly in academic assessments, and a lower percentage of females going on to high school and college. As for Goal 10, the decline in the percentage of low-income residents has slowed in recent years, possibly due to the fact that employment and other economic-related effects of the Covid-19 pandemic have not fully recovered yet. For Goal 13, we have a high rate of achievement compared to the country as a whole, but the number of heat stroke cases per 100,000 population has been on the rise in recent years, probably due in part to climate change across the country.


Changes since 2015






(i) Health and welfare

Main goals	KPI	FY2020 ▶ FY2030	
		FY2020	FY2030
	Indicator: Parents who think the city is a good place to raise children (preschool)	72.7%	85.0%
	Indicator: Parents who think the city is a good place to raise children (elementary school)	64.5%	80.0%
	Indicator: People engaged in health promotion, etc.	47.7%	52.0%
	Indicator: People with metabolic syndrome	24.0%	12.0%





(ii) Education

Main goals	KPI	FY2020 ▶ FY2030	
		FY2020	FY2030
	Indicator: Schoolchildren who understand lessons and enjoy learning	83.9%	90.0%
	Indicator: Schoolchildren who enjoy school	88.3%	95.0%
	Indicator: Number of community school providers	0%	100%




(iii) Safety and security

Main goals	KPI	FY2020 ▶ FY2030	
		FY2020	FY2030
	Indicator: Number of participants in 530 (zero-waste) initiatives	16,009	17,000
	Indicator: Coastal debris collection and disposal amount	14,150 kg	40,000 kg
	Indicator: Number of crimes	387 cases	337 cases
	Indicator: Recycling rate	18.3%	25.0%
	Indicator: Greenhouse gas emissions	544.0 kt-CO ₂	470.8 kt-CO ₂

(iv) Industry

Main goals	KPI	FY2020 ▶ FY2030	
		FY2020	FY2030
	Indicator: Agricultural product shipments	5.16316 billion yen	5.93 billion yen
	Indicator: Marine product shipments	1.136 billion yen	1.136 billion yen
	Indicator: Number of tourists visiting the city	6,792,000	7,470,000
	Indicator: Manufactured goods shipments	261.624 billion yen	294.105 billion yen

(v) Urban infrastructure development

Main goals	KPI	FY2020 ▶ FY2030	
		FY2020	FY2030
	Indicator: Sewerage penetration rate	63.7%	83.0%
	Indicator: Residents within 1 km of a train station or 300 m of a bus stop	89.7%	93.0%
	Indicator: People who feel inconvenienced in daily mobility	31.0%	29.0%
	Indicator: Level of user satisfaction with parks	36.3%	38.5%

(vi) Community and administrative finance

Main goals	KPI	FY2020 ▶ FY2030	
		FY2020	FY2030
	Indicator: Respondents who think men and women participate equally in daily life and work	30.0%	35.0%
	Indicator: Number of visits to the website	8,306,562	12,500,000

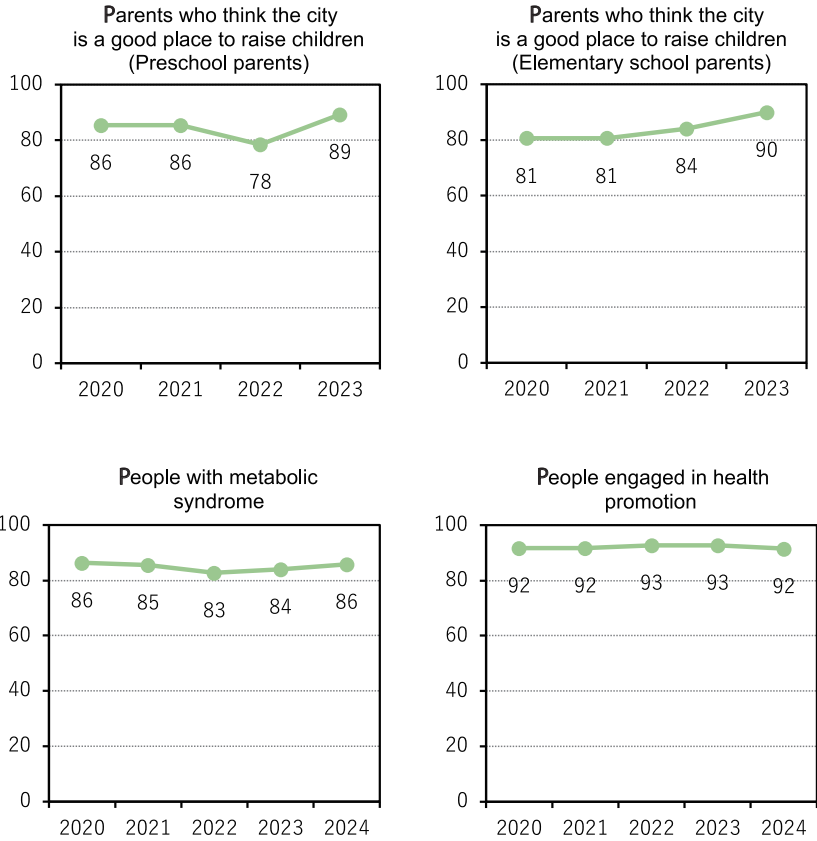
*FY2020: actual values, FY2030: target values

(b) Achievement per indicator

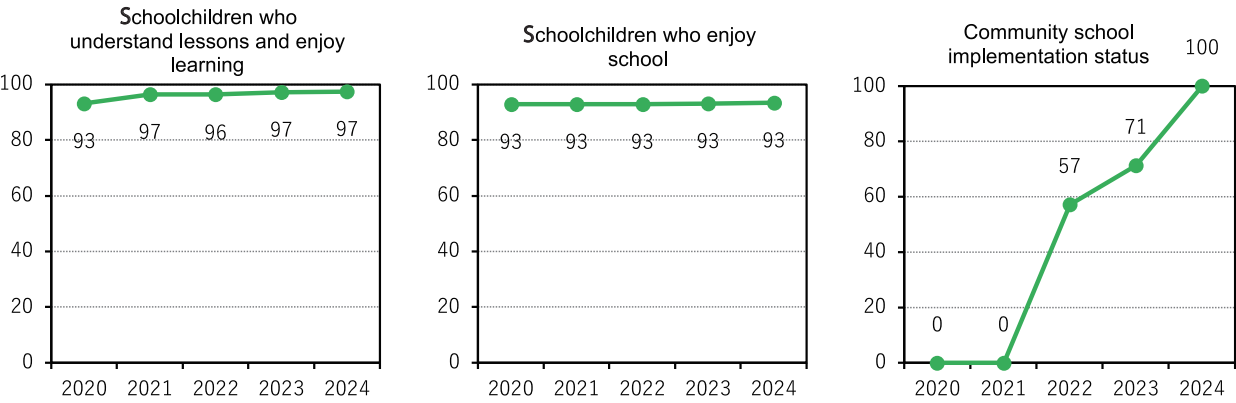
Although there are slight increases or decreases from year to year in health and welfare, which addresses Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8; education and culture, which addresses Goal 4; safety and security, which addresses Goals 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; and urban infrastructure development, which addresses Goals 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, and 17, we are on track, with some items already meeting the standards for achievement.

Some industrial sector indicators that address Goals 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 are showing signs of recovery from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, but other indicators are not improving. Especially regarding tourist numbers, the return of figures has slowed down due to various influences such as changes in people’s sense of values and their expectations of tourism.

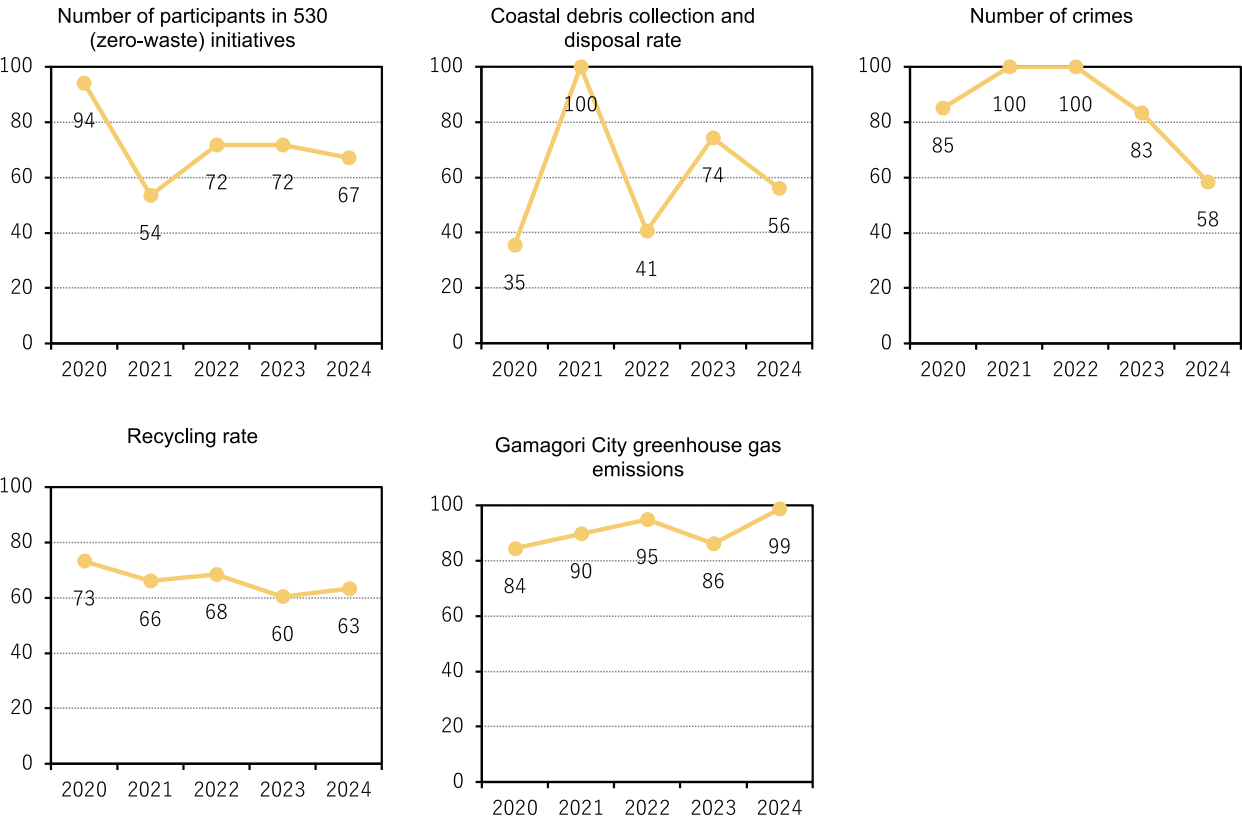
[Health and welfare]



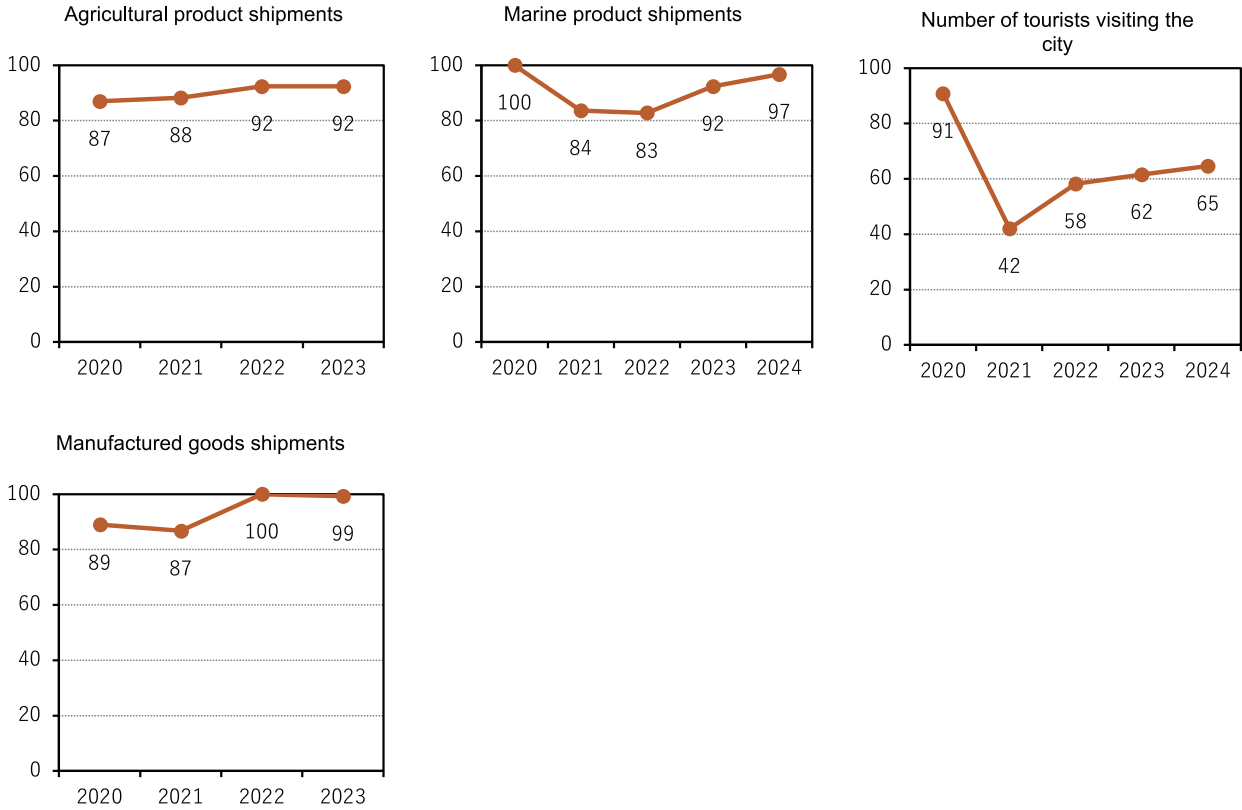
[Education and culture]



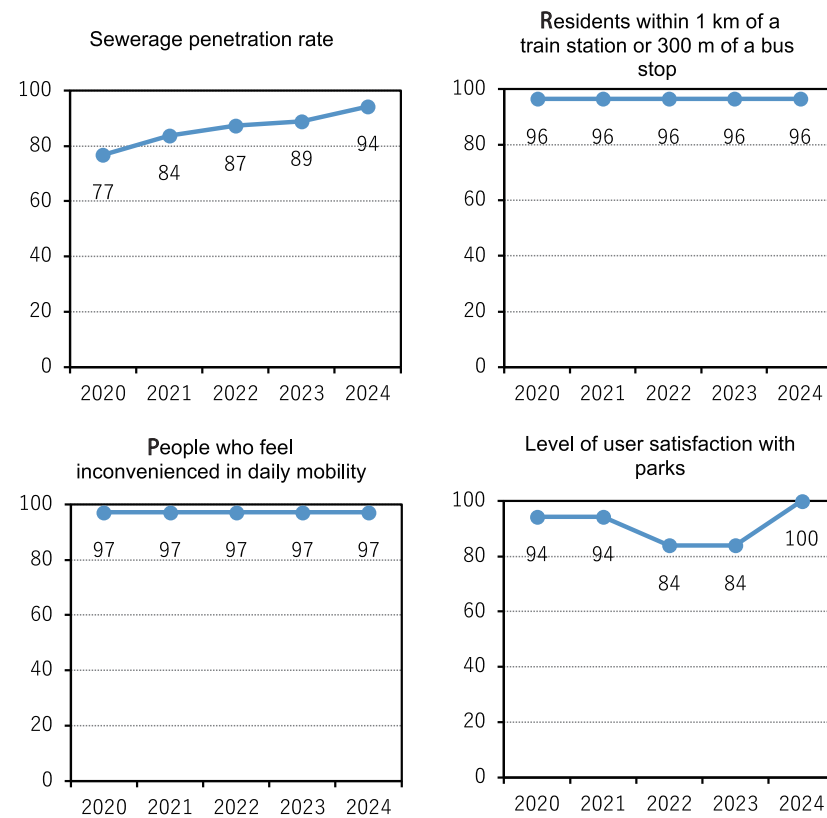
[Safety and security]



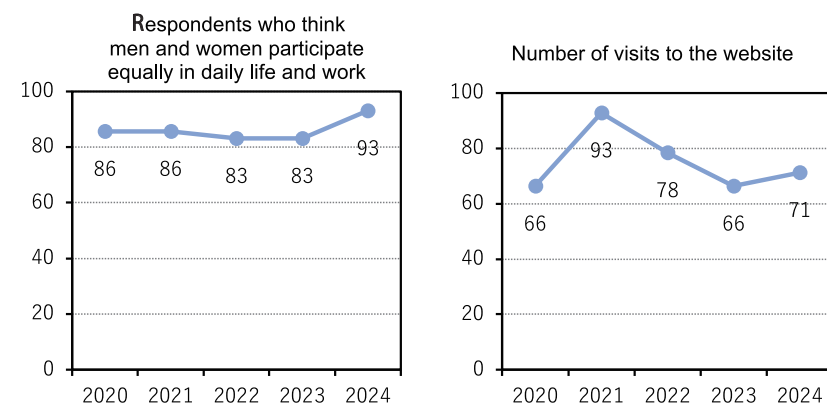
[Industry]



[Urban infrastructure development]



[Community and administrative finance]



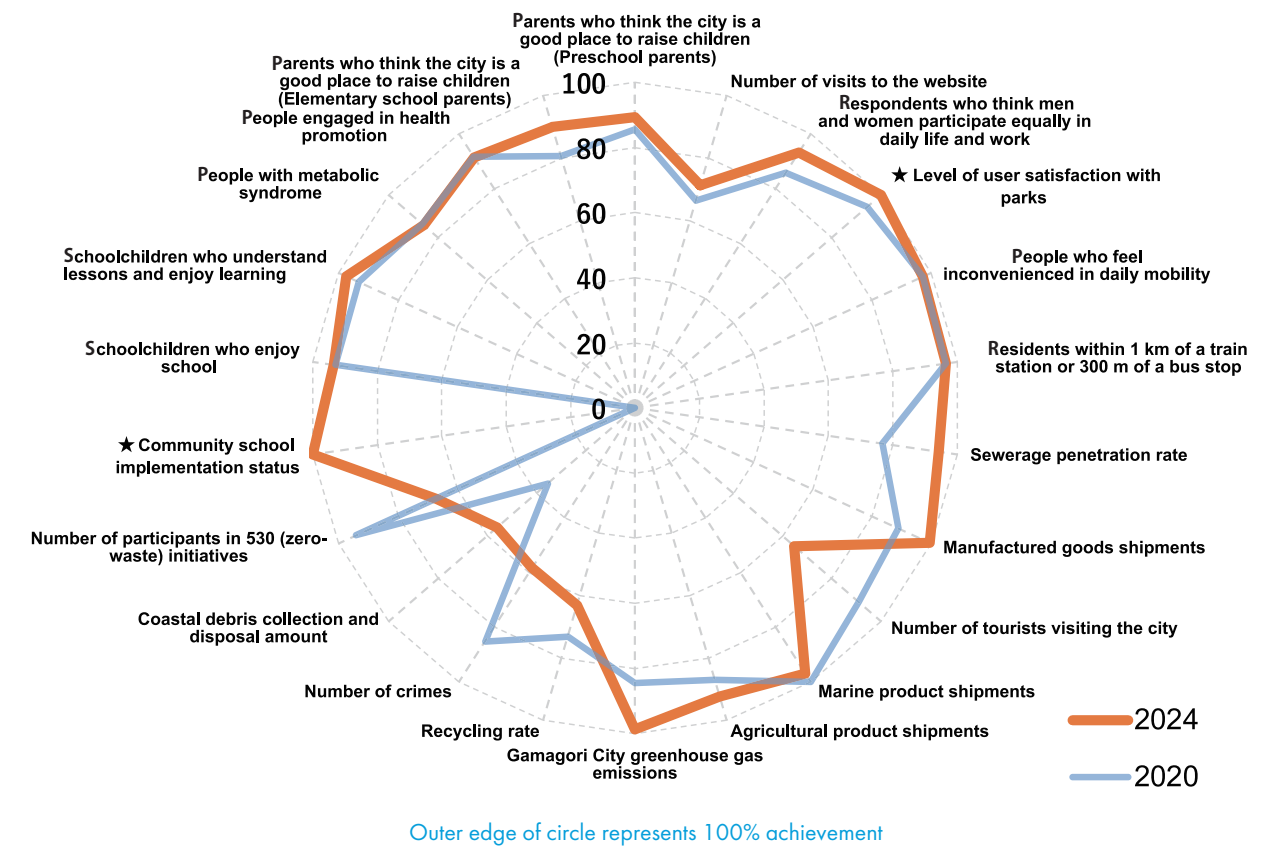
*Units: Horizontal axis = Year, Vertical axis = Achievement (%)
 *Indicators for which results up to May 31, 2025 are not available are shown up to FY2023 results.

(c) Changes since 2020

A review of changes since 2020 shows that as of 2024, things are generally going according to plan, although there are several indicators that are regressing. We need to analyze in detail the indicators that are regressing, consider whether or not

to revise measures, and try to make improvements. The key to achieving the SDGs in 2030 is to continue to develop various measures for indicators that are improving and to consider new measures for further development.

Comparison of achievement levels in FY2020 and FY2024



③ Comparison between SDG Achievement Indicators and Gamagori Local Indicators

For Goal 8, largely related to the industrial sector, both achievement and local indicators showed a similar trend due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and declined for a time, but are now on the road to recovery. Looking at Goals 13, 14, and 15, achievement indicators including achievement rate per goal and the national average are high, whereas local indicators such as the recycling rate, the number of participants in 530 (zero-waste) initiatives, and the amount of coastal debris collected and disposed of have increased or decreased, but are on a flat trend. This means that at the level of measures, improvements need to be made to maintain a natural environment that is familiar to citizens. In addition, while

there is low achievement nationwide for Goal 5, the percentage of citizens who think "men and women participate equally in daily life and work," which is a local indicator, has increased, and qualitative evaluation as perceived by citizens has risen. However, these are yet to be reflected in the achievement indicators.

By checking the progress of both achievement assessment and local indicators, we can identify progress compared to the country as a whole, as well as the progress and detailed content of the city's specific measures.



10 | Future Steps



Taking advantage of its geographical characteristics while building on its well-balanced industrial base, Gamagori has sought to prosper as a city through the integrated growth of its economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The 5th Gamagori City Comprehensive Plan, the city's top-level plan for the period from FY2021 to FY2030, incorporates the principles of the SDGs and ties them to various measures. Having established its vision for 2030, Gamagori is using a backcasting approach as a guide to the measures needed to achieve this vision, which have much in common with the SDGs.

The VLR allows for a deeper analysis of not only a municipality's progress on the SDGs, but also its strengths and weaknesses as a city, since they can be checked in

conjunction with the progress of its measures. Analysis can also be deepened by a comprehensive assessment that includes not only the achievement rate for each goal, but also national comparisons, changes over time, and local indicators.

The next step is to steadily implement projects while evaluating them, including our strengths and weaknesses as a city. Implementation requires collaboration with citizens as well as other stakeholders and municipalities inside and outside the region. We will expand our network with other municipalities as well as companies and other stakeholders in the city that are working on the SDGs, as we aim to develop into "A city rich in nature, where individuals shine, and everyone interacts - the Gamagori you love."

11

Appendices

Here we give details on the indicators used to track progress toward goals and targets.

① SDG Achievement Indicators

SDG Achievement Assessment was independently established in the Handbook for SDG Monitoring by Local Governments. We have established targets and benchmarks in order to

assess the level of achievement of SDGs. For more details, refer to the Handbook for SDG Monitoring by Local Governments.

Indicator list

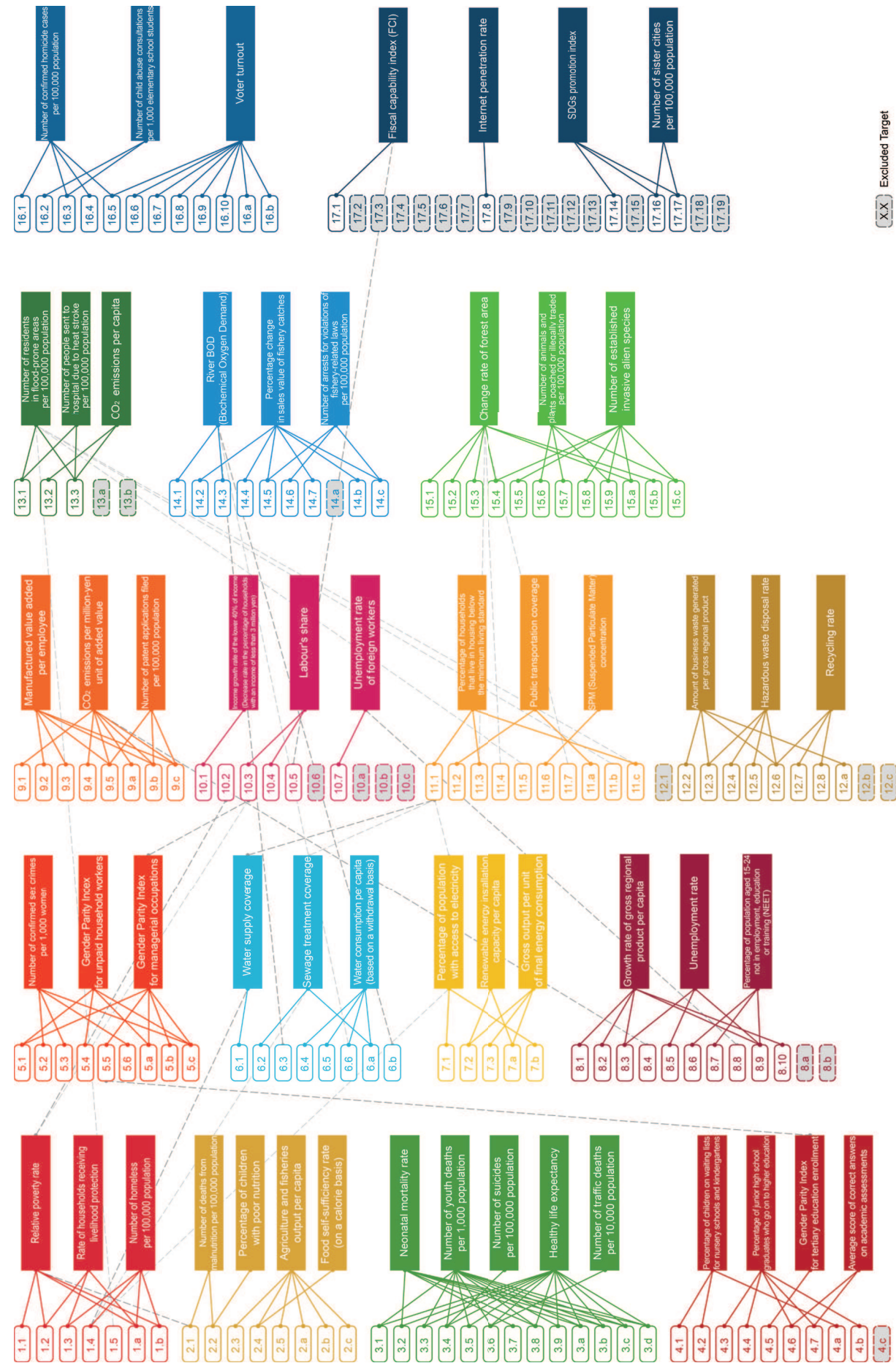
No.	SDGs Local Achievement Index	Related goals			Direction	Municipal levels
1	Relative poverty rate	1	2	10	-	
2	Rate of households receiving livelihood protection	1			-	*3
3	Number of homeless per 100,000 population	1			-	*1
4	Number of deaths from malnutrition per 100,000 population	2			-	*3
5	Percentage of children with poor nutrition	2			-	*2
6	Agriculture and fisheries output per capita	2			+	
7	Food self-sufficiency rate (on a calorie basis)	2			+	*2
8	Neonatal mortality rate	3			-	
9	Number of youth deaths per 1,000 population	3			-	
10	Number of suicides per 100,000 population	3			-	
11	Healthy life expectancy	3			+	*2
12	Number of traffic deaths per 10,000 population	3			-	
13	Percentage of children on waiting lists for nursery schools and kindergartens	4			-	
14	Percentage of junior high school graduates who go on to higher education	4			+	
15	Gender Parity Index for tertiary education enrollment	4	5		N	
16	Average score of correct answers on academic assessments	4			+	*2
17	Number of confirmed sex crimes per 1,000 women	5			-	*3
18	Gender Parity Index for unpaid household workers	5			N	
19	Gender Parity Index for managerial occupations	5	10		N	
20	Water supply coverage	6	1	11	+	*3
21	Sewage treatment coverage	6			+	
22	Water consumption per capita (based on a withdrawal basis)	6			-	*2
23	Percentage of population with access to electricity	7			+	
24	Renewable energy installation capacity per capita	7			+	
25	Gross output per unit of final energy consumption	7			+	
26	Growth rate of gross regional product per capita	8			+	
27	Unemployment rate	8			-	
28	Percentage of population aged 15–24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)	8			-	
29	Manufactured value added per employee	9			+	
30	CO ₂ emissions per million-yen unit of added value	9	8		-	
31	Number of patent applications filed per 100,000 population	9			+	
32	Income growth rate of the lower 40% of income <small>(Decrease rate in the percentage of households with an income of less than 3 million yen)</small>	10			+	
33	Labour's share	10			+	
34	Unemployment rate of foreign workers	10	8		-	*3
35	Percentage of households that live in housing below the minimum living standard	11			-	
36	Public transportation coverage	11			+	
37	SPM (Suspended Particulate Matter) concentration	11			-	
38	Amount of business waste generated per gross regional product	12			-	
39	Hazardous waste disposal rate	12			+	
40	Recycling rate	12			+	
41	Number of residents in flood-prone areas per 100,000 population	13			-	
42	Number of people sent to hospital due to heat stroke per 100,000 population	13			-	*2
43	CO ₂ emissions per capita	13			-	
44	River BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)	14	6		-	*3
45	Percentage change in sales value of fishery catches	14			+	
46	Number of arrests for violations of fishery-related laws per 100,000 population	14			-	
47	Change rate of forest area (2010 = 100)	15			+	
48	Number of animals and plants poached or illegally traded per 100,000 population	15			-	*3
49	Number of established invasive alien species	15			-	
50	Number of confirmed homicide cases per 100,000 population	16			-	*3
51	Number of child abuse consultations per 1,000 elementary school students	16			-	*3
52	Voter turnout	16			+	
53	Fiscal capability index (FCI)	17	10		+	
54	Internet penetration rate	17			+	
55	SDGs promotion index	17			+	
56	Number of sister cities per 100,000 population	17			+	

*1: Less than core city (municipalities with more than 200,000 people) is assumed to be 0.

*2: Use the prefectural average.

*3: For municipalities without data, use the prefectural average.

Relationship between targets and achievement indicators

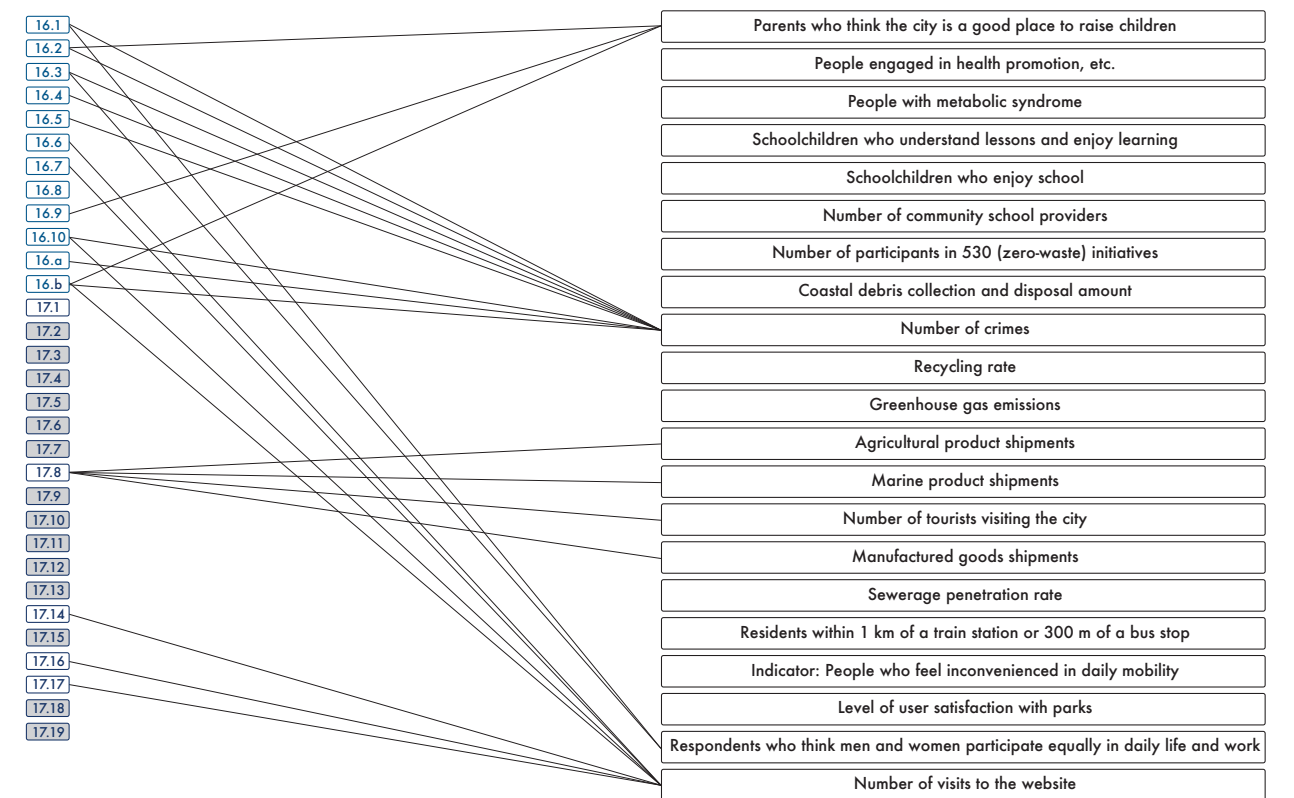
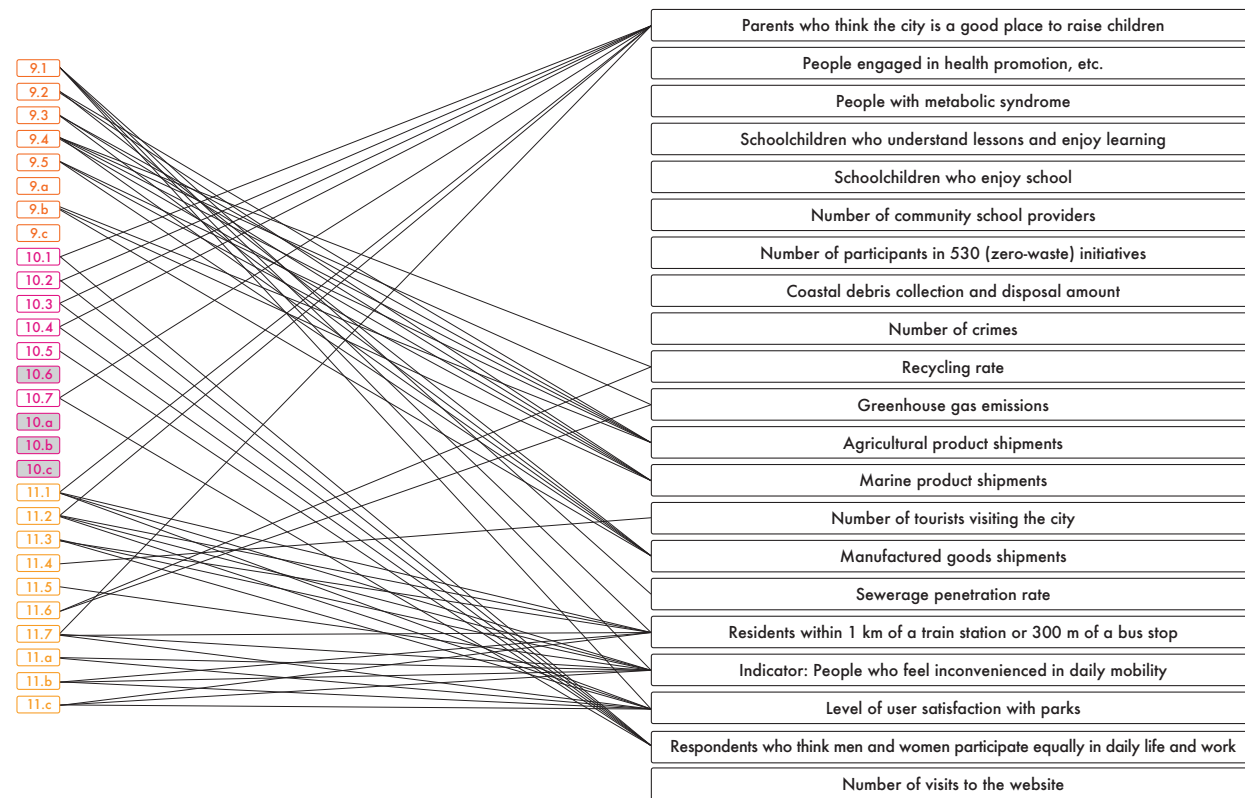


2 Gamagori Local Indicators

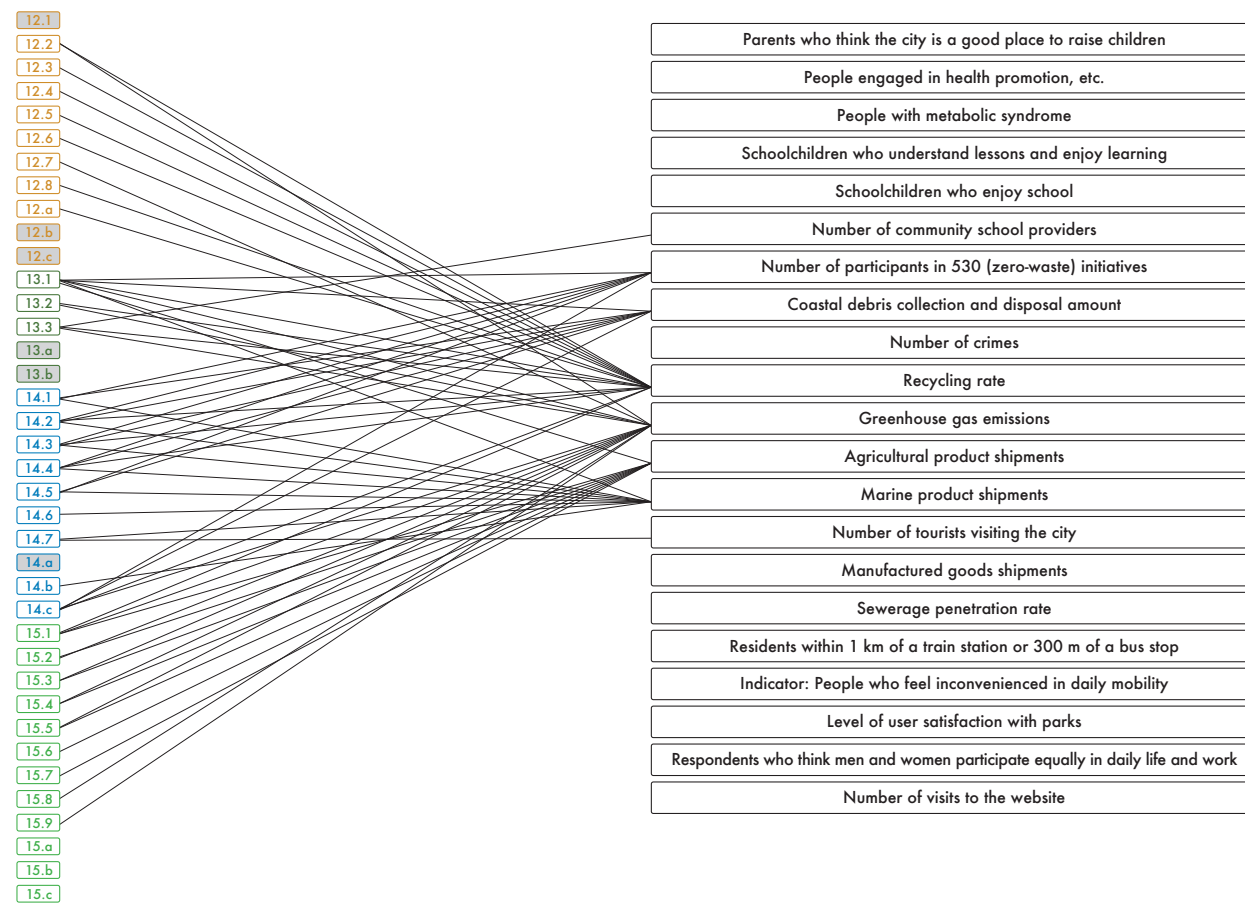
Gamagori Local Indicators follow the SDG Achievement Indicators for LRGs and have been checked for their relevance to the 169 targets and are comprehensive.

Relationship between targets and local indicators





X.X Excluded Target



Planning & Editing : Circular City Promotion Office, Planning Policy Division,
Planning Department, Gamagori, City, Aichi

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Issued : August 2025

