RESILIENT CITY TOYAMA

8th East Asia Summit High-Level Seminar
ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Sustainable Transportation
and Metropolitan Regions

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Toyama City

- Toyama is the capital city of Toyama Prefecture. Located at the center of the prefecture, it has been designated one of Japan’s “Core Cities” and is a leading city on the Sea of Japan.
- Toyama’s topography varies from 5m at sea level to 3,000m at the crest of the Japan Alps.
- The population is about 420,000. The total area is about 1,340 km² (476 sq miles).
- Major industries include High Tech, Pharmaceuticals, Robotics, Banking and Hydroelectric Power.
- The National Government has designated Toyama an “Environmental Future City” and “Environmental Model City” and it is the only Japanese city selected for the United Nations SE4ALL initiative and the only Japanese city selected by the Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities program.

Toyama: Shocks and Stresses

Shocks
- Flooding
- Land slides
- Earthquakes
- Infrastructure Failure

Stresses
- Aging & Declining Population
- Aging Infrastructure
- Lack of Economic Resilience
- Environmental Degradation
- Education deficiencies

Aging Demographics, Increasing Costs, Decreasing Revenue

Steps to Creating a Compact City of the Future

Our goal, first announced in 2007, is to create a sustainable, compact future city which addresses the needs of our decreasing and aging society.

Three Pillars of Toyama’s Compact City Strategy

1. Revitalizing public transport
2. Encouraging residents and business to relocate to zones along public transport lines and building city cultural facilities along these lines.
3. Revitalizing the city center
Beginning with Japan’s first complete LRT network, we are modifying the current life style of over dependence on automobiles to create a town with every city amenity within walking distance.

Revitalizing Public Transport – Japan’s First LRT Network

Toyama LRT (April 2006)

Loop Line (Dec. 2009)

Passenger Use Results for Toyama LRT

■ Weekdays: 2.1 times as many passengers as before; Weekends: 3.5 times as many passengers using the new service.

- Reduced environmental load
  - Car 11.5% (20.5%)
  - Bicycle 1.6%
  - Walking 2.8%
  - Taxi 3.5%
  - JR Toyama Port Line 46.7%
  - Bus 13.3%

- Former method of transportation for current LRT users

Increase in daytime use by senior citizens – A lifestyle change

Connecting the Bullet Train with North & South Loop Trams

The new shinkansen “bullet train” station was elevated so tram lines can connect below the trains.

City Center and Public Transportation Residence Zones

- City Center Zone
  - 436 hectares in the urban core of the city

- Public Transportation Line Zones
  - 3,387 hectares
  - Rail and tram line zones are within a 500 meter radius of rail and tram lines
  - Bus stop zones are within a 300 meter radius of bus stops

In 2015, 32% of the population is living in the residence encouragement zones, a 4% increase over 2005.
Urban Renewal: Stimulating Private Investment

- City Train Loop Line
- Parking Structure
- All-Weather Event Space
- Shopping Complex
- Commercial and Residential Building
- City Library, Bank, Glass Art Museum
- New tram station
- Area scheduled for urban redevelopment project

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Shifting Population through Compact City Policies

1. Population shift back into the city center
2. Population shift to transportation corridors
3. Projected population shift totals
   - Green = Total city population
   - Red = % of population in city center and along transportation corridors


- Birth/death decrease = 1,235
- Population shift increase = 650

Demographic Changes in Toyama City Residents January 1, 2014 to January 1, 2015

- Births: 3,285
- Deaths: 4,500
- Number of people moving in: 11,342
- Number of people moving out: 10,692
- Population Change: -585

Rising Land Values Through Compact City Policies

- Average land value in Toyama Prefecture has declined steadily since 1993.
- Residential land value in Toyama City increased 0.4% in 2016.
- Commercial land value in Toyama City increased 0.7% in 2016.
- Commercial land value increased from 3.3% up to 7.5% around Toyama Station and in the City Center.

Causes of the Land Value Increase

- Redevelopment in the Toyama Station Area
- Inauguration of the Hokuriku Shinkansen
- Revitalization by the Private Sector
- Establishing Residence Encouragement Zones
- Convenience of living in the City Center and affordable housing

Land Value Increases
Reducing City Budget Costs

Encouraging Tourism

Comprehensive Policies for Resilience

Each Compact City policy is formulated and implemented to address multiple resilience issues.

Example:

Revitalizing Public Transportation

- Reducing CO2
- Improving Accessibility for Elderly People
- Increasing Public Transportation Ridership
- Revitalizing the City Center
- Reducing City Budget Costs
- Encouraging Tourism

Thank you!