

Japan-UK Mutual Learning on CAs and CD, 13-15 March, Pacifico Yokohama
DAY2: Practical Workshop on Climate Assemblies

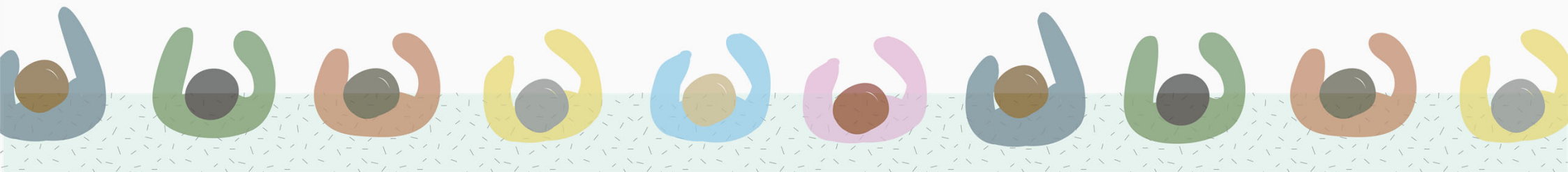
Recent developments of climate assemblies in Japan

日本における気候市民会議の開催の動向

Naoyuki Mikami (Nagoya University, Climate Democracy Project, IDEP)

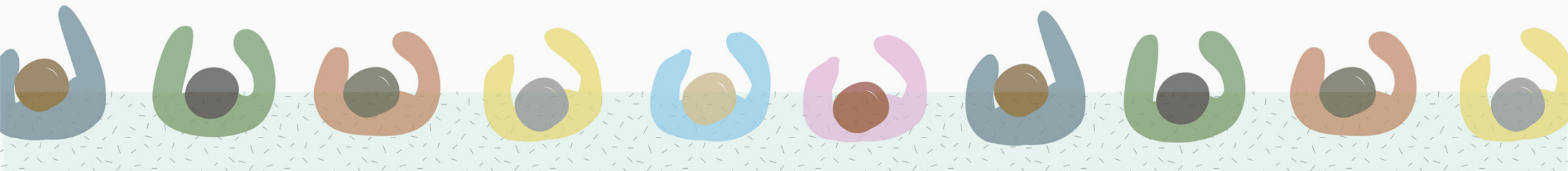
三上 直之

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Aim of the presentation

- Presentations 1 and 2 will discuss the developments of climate assemblies in Japan.
- Presentation 2 by Inada-san is a report on unique developments in Kanagawa Prefecture, where different types of CAs have been held in several areas since 2021.
- Prior to that, I will briefly introduce the implementation of climate assemblies in Japan, including its pre-history and background.



Pre-history: mini-publics applications in Japan

- 1998** The first consensus conference in Japan (on the topic of gene therapy)
- 2005~** *Shimintogikai*, or citizens' deliberation meetings, developed in Japan upon Planungszelle, have been held around the country
- 2006~07** Consensus Conference on Genetically Modified Crops (organised by Hokkaido Prefectural Government)
- 2009** World Wide Views on Global Warming
- 2012** Deliberative Polling on Energy and Environmental Policy Options (organized by the national government)
- 2015** World Wide Views on Climate and Energy
- 2019** Citizens' Jury on Decarbonisation and the Quality of Life



From research, development, and trials to a full-scale implementation

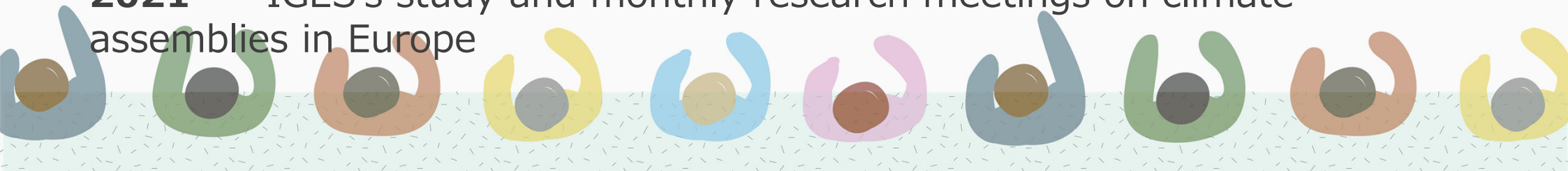
2017~20 “The role of mini-publics in global and ultra long-term risk governance” KAKENHI Project

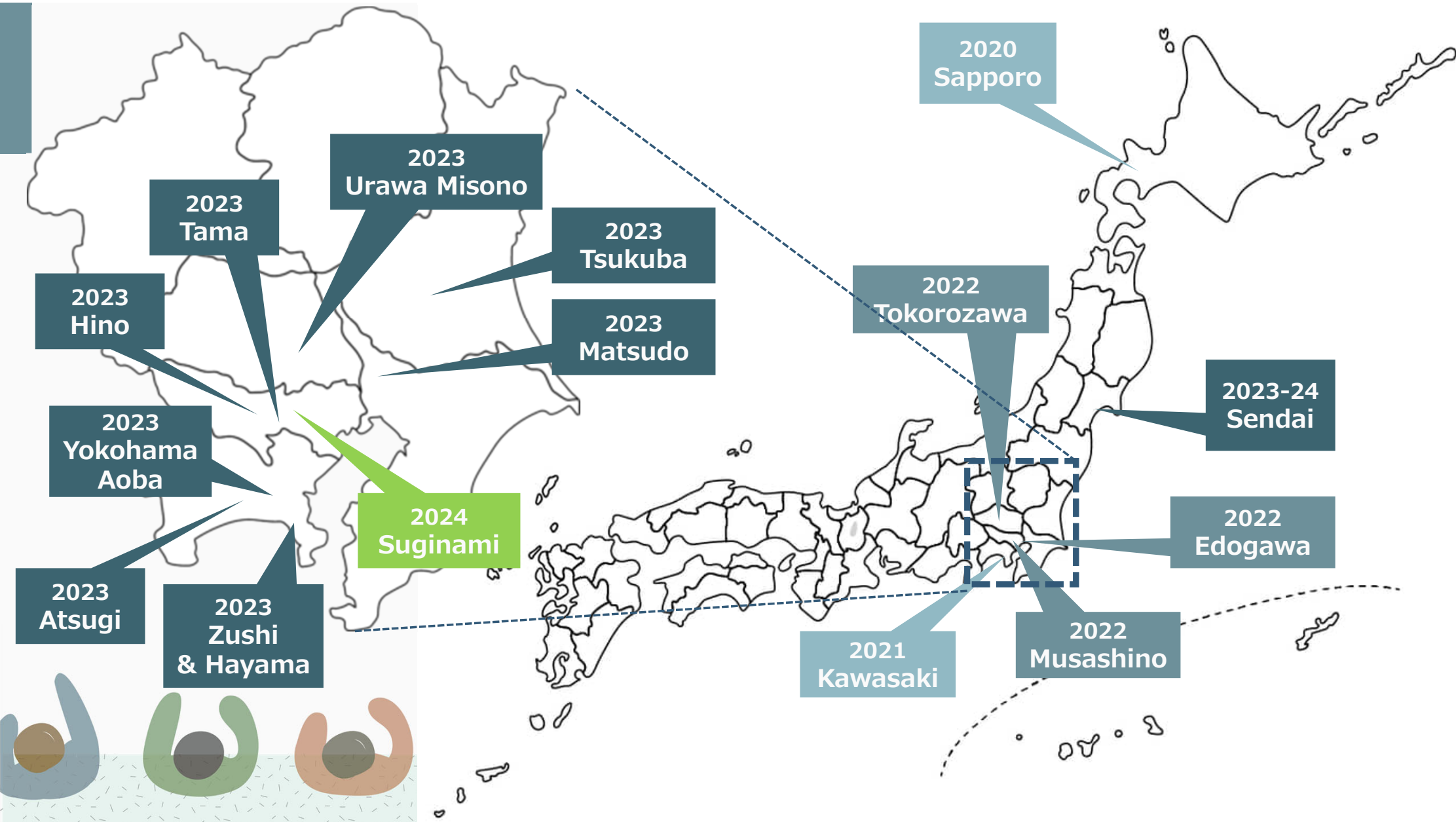
2018~ IDEP’s trend research on carbon-neutral transition and climate assemblies in Europe

2020 Climate Assembly Sapporo 2020 (jointly organised with Sapporo City as part of “Designing climate citizens' assemblies for just transition” KAKENHI Project)

2021 Decarbonisation Kawasaki Citizens’ Assembly (sponsored by IDEP and Kawasaki Center for Climate Change Actions, with the cooperation of Kawasaki City)

2021~ IGES’s study and monthly research meetings on climate assemblies in Europe





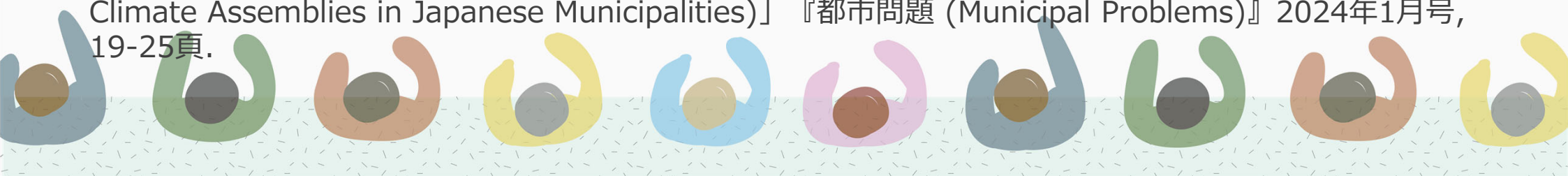
Climate Assemblies in Japan (including those to be held)

Time	Place	Name	Commissioners/Organisers	No. of AM
2020年11月-12月	札幌市	気候市民会議さっぽろ2020	実行委員会	20
2021年5月-10月	川崎市	脱炭素かわさき市民会議	実行委員会	75
2022年7月-11月	東京都武蔵野市	武蔵野市気候市民会議	武蔵野市	68
2022年8月-11月	東京都江戸川区	えどがわ気候変動ミーティング	江戸川区	14
2022年8月-12月	埼玉県所沢市	マチごとゼロカーボン市民会議	所沢市	51
2023年5月-7月	東京都多摩市	多摩市気候市民会議	多摩市	45
2023年6月-11月	神奈川県厚木市	あつぎ気候市民会議	あつぎ市民発電所、厚木市	52
2023年7月-12月	神奈川県逗子市・葉山町	かながわ気候市民会議in逗子・葉山	神奈川県、環境政策対話研究所、地球環境戦略研究機関	46
2023年8月-12月	東京都日野市	日野市気候市民会議	日野市	40
2023年9月-12月	茨城県つくば市	気候市民会議つくば	実行委員会、つくば市、産業技術総合研究所、国立環境研究所、筑波大学	50
2023年9月-24年1月	仙台市	せんだいゼロカーボン市民会議	仙台市	60
2023年10月-12月	千葉県松戸市	松戸市環境未来会議	松戸市	24
2023年11月-24年6月	横浜市青葉区	田園都市青葉・気候市民会議	横浜市地球温暖化対策推進協議会、環境政策対話研究所、地球環境戦略研究機関	51
2023年12月-24年2月	さいたま市 浦和美園駅周辺地域	みその気候市民会議	明治大学専門職大学院ガバナンス研究科松浦研究室、美園タウンマネジメント	17
2024年3月-8月	東京都杉並区	杉並区気候区民会議	杉並区	80

Different organisers, diverse development

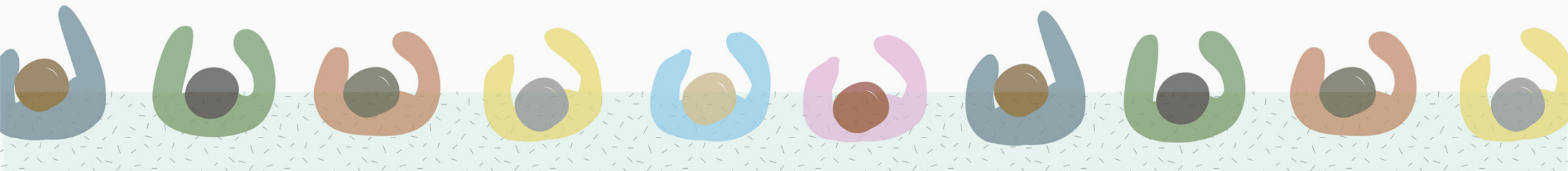
- **【Local government-initiated】** Solely organised by local governments, with the results used to formulate or revise official plans on climate change action. **(e.g. Tokorozawa)**
- **【Citizen-led and collaborative】** Citizens' groups take the lead in planning and organising CAs in collaboration with other actors in the community, including local governments, and use the results in citizens' initiatives, local government policies, etc. **(e.g. Atsugi)**
- **【Research institution-led and developmental】** Attempts to pioneer new models for the use of climate citizen meetings, led by researchers, research institutions, etc. **(e.g. Zushi-Hayama and Tsukuba)**

Reference : 三上直之 (N.Mikami) 「日本の地方自治体における気候市民会議の展開 (Developments of Climate Assemblies in Japanese Municipalities)」 『都市問題 (Municipal Problems)』 2024年1月号, 19-25頁.



Achievements and challenges

- Based on more than 20 years of mini-publics practice and research in Japan, CAs have been used in a number of areas in a limited period of time.
- Many cases are emerging in which local governments organise the projects, with their results utilised in municipal policies. On the other hand, there are also active citizen-led and collaborative developments and attempts led by research institutions to develop further application models of CAs.
- Can citizens discuss with a sense of ownership what policies are needed to avoid greenhouse gas emissions in their lives and work, and create real policy and social impacts?
- Can the developments lead to expanding participation and deliberation in climate and energy policy at the national level, and to democratic innovation in Japanese society?



What we will discuss today

