

## Message from the Chairperson of the Urban Planning and Sustainability Commission

The “Urban Planning and Sustainability Commission” was launched in fiscal 2015 to play a role of giving advice, from an expert position, for the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee’s initiatives for urban planning and sustainability, and it has moved forward through ten instances of discussion.

In the “Action & Legacy Plan 2016” that the organising committee formulated in July 2016, this Commission made recommendations about fundamental policies for initiatives in the fields of urban planning and sustainability and for the ways of thinking about the legacy to be left after the Games. As the chairperson of this Commission, I will discuss a message about the many actions that were conducted based on this plan during the period from that time until the time of the Games, and about the legacy that is the result of those actions.



Due to the impact of COVID-19 infection, the holding of the Tokyo 2020 Games was postponed for one year, and many venues were forced to hold events without spectators.

This COVID-19 is something that will further accelerate a turning point for the human race, which faces the task of continuation of the earth, society, and humans. We must use the COVID-19 crisis as a rare opportunity that will lead to an even better society.

Since before this COVID-19 crisis, this Commission has been recommending that the Tokyo 2020 Games should be made into a showcase for a sustainable society.

During the period of the Games, medals that were produced by using the recycled metals recovered from discarded small household appliances, which is called urban mines, were awarded on podiums that reused plastic. The electricity at competition venues was provided entirely by renewable energy, and hydrogen derived from Fukushima Prefecture’s renewable energy was utilised in the fuel for the Olympic cauldron and the Olympic torch.

At the accommodation facilities of the Olympic/Paralympic Village, where athletes stayed during the period of the Games, initiatives intended for urban planning that will be the Games’ legacy will be promoted, including utilisation of hydrogen after the Games. In addition, Village Plaza, which was built inside the Olympic/Paralympic Village by using domestically-produced wood that was borrowed from local governments throughout Japan, will be dismantled after the Games, and the wood that was used will be returned to each area and utilised in things such as benches of public facilities. The urban planning for universal design and the barrier-free mindset that were promoted by using the Games as an opportunity will surely further accelerate initiatives for an inclusive society.

I think that, as a result of being seen by the athletes who participated in the Tokyo 2020 Games and by people throughout the world, these symbolic initiatives in which many people participated will become an opportunity for the people of Japan and the world to think about what a sustainable society is, and that the initiatives were able to have a significant influence on future actions.

The Tokyo 2020 Games have come to an end, but there are still things that should be done so that, when we look back on them later, these Games will be acclaimed as a turning point for reform and an entrance to a sustainable society. We definitely want to hand over to Paris the ways of thinking about a sustainable society and that showcase that were created in Tokyo. Doing so will be the true legacy of the Tokyo Games, and Paris will surely develop those things even further.

In order to lead to initiatives intended to create an even better society, this Commission's members will continue to contribute to realisation of a sustainable society in their respective fields of expertise both inside and outside Japan.

**Hiroshi Komiyama**

Chairperson of the Urban Planning and Sustainability Commission

**Examples of Tokyo 2020 Games' actions, as seen in numbers (urban planning and sustainability)**

**Elimination of utility poles**

**99 %**

Ratio of elimination of utility poles on municipal roads in the center core area

(p.45)

**Making places barrier-free**

**95.9%**

Elimination of the need to use stairs, thanks to elevators, etc. that were promoted as a result of railways in Tokyo being made barrier-free

(p.44)

**Medals**

**100 %**

Collection, from used small household appliances, of the amount of metal necessary for production of 5,000 prize medals

(p.53)

**Podiums**

**24.5 tonnes**

Amount of used plastic collected for the purpose of producing podiums

(p.54)

**Provision of wood**

**63 local governments**

Number of local governments that provided wood for Olympic/Paralympic Village Plaza

(p.55)

**Electricity produced from renewable sources**

**100 %**

Ratio of usage of electricity produced from renewable sources during the Games

(p.51)

## Chapter 4: Urban Planning and Sustainability

### 1. Basic concept

- Japan in 1964 was midway on the path to sharp economic growth after recovery following World War II, the Olympics and Paralympics were supported by citizens' exhilaration about Japan having become a country that is capable of holding the Games, and the infrastructure represented by the Tokaido Shinkansen and metropolitan expressway that were constructed at that time have been left as legacies and became a foundation for subsequent economic growth.
- At the Tokyo 2020 Games, Japan glories in abundance and is also in the process of succeeding in regeneration of the environment, but it also shares global-scale tasks with the world and it is a developed country with tasks that is symbolised by a rapidly decreasing birthrate and aging population and that will experience, ahead of the rest of the world, tasks for which solutions have not yet been found. In light of those circumstances, the Tokyo 2020 Games were a good opportunity to transmit to the world Japan's state of working to overcome various tasks, and participation by many citizens was essential in order to present those things as a showcase. In addition, we thought that the state of society itself that was supported by newly-built soft and hard infrastructure would be a legacy that Japan should leave after the Games.
- The Olympics and Paralympics are not only the world's festival of sports and culture but also have major social significance. The reason for that is that things such as preparation of buildings such as competition facilities and wide-ranging social infrastructure that supports transportation and transport, etc. have a major effect on citizens' daily lives during that preparation stage, during the holding of the Games, after the Games, and until those things become legacies. The urban planning that is promoted along with the Olympics and Paralympics, and sustainment of civilisation and the environment, in other words the sustainability of people, society, and the earth, are urgent tasks that the world should undertake, and it can be said that Japan, which is a developed country with tasks, should lead the world as the country holding the Olympics and Paralympics.
- The world is facing a task of a rapidly aging population. In Japan in particular, increases of the ratios of the declining population and the aging population are regarded as being certain, and handling of those matters is a major task.
- For the Tokyo 2020 Games as well, we always had a perspective of sustainability for Games operation or various subsequent initiatives, and as one form of handling the rapidly aging population, we have continued to maintain a stance of cooperation by moving forward together with many people.
- In terms of urban planning, things such as preparation of the Tokyo 2020 Games' competition venues and the areas



surrounding those venues, various forms of broad-area preparation of social infrastructure that will support those venues and areas, effective utilisation of sports facilities after the Games, city management for the purpose of astutely operating city facilities during the period of the Games, a system of mutual assistance that will lead to a safe and secure city, and voluntary social participation that results from citizens' hospitality and volunteer activities when the Games were held will all become valuable tangible and intangible legacies that will be accumulated throughout Japan as a result of the Tokyo 2020 Games. It is necessary to obtain participation and cooperation by many people and materialise such tangible and intangible sustained urban planning from now on as well.

- In terms of sustainability, along with presenting to the world Japan's outstanding aspects such as a beautiful atmosphere, hydrosphere, and geosphere that were obtained as a result of overcoming pollution problems, and a decarbonised society that has high energy efficiency, we reduced greenhouse gases in association with preparations for and holding of the Games, efficiently used various resources and controlled waste, and also considered things such as human rights and labour issues in sourcing goods and services.
- It is also important to use the Tokyo 2020 Games as an opportunity to share a vision of a sustainable society with the people of the world and to continue to think about how to leave a first step toward a sustainable society to the children who will inherit the future.
- Various stakeholders such as the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the national government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and economic organisations conducted many initiatives intended for the Tokyo 2020 Games, but encouragement of participation by many people, promotion of dialogues, and cooperative initiatives were necessary for the success of the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The time of holding the Tokyo 2020 Games was approximately ten years after the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, and we used this opportunity that drew the world's attention to show initiatives for recovery from disaster and the state of restoration, but it is necessary to continue to be involved in support of and cooperation with revival of the Tohoku region in various forms.
- Olympic/Paralympic Village Plaza that used wood provided by individual local governments throughout Japan were built, and after the Games, initiatives by which it was possible to feel a connection throughout Japan were taken, such as returning the wood to the local governments that provided it and having that wood utilised.
- We also should not forget the aspect of unity in diversity, which is one of the Games visions of the Tokyo 2020 Games. It is important to promote urban planning by which it is easy for diverse people to live and spend time in the



relevant places, such as improvement of accessibility and strengthening of hospitality. That must be conducted not only during the Games' preparation period and during the Games, but also continuously even after the Games.

- Concerning gender equality and unity in diversity, initiatives were promoted by using the three concepts of "initiatives that can be seen", "starting a movement", and "leading to a legacy" so that the Tokyo 2020 Games will be an epoch-making event that significantly changes Japan, in addition to initiatives that have been promoted thus far, such as diversity and inclusion.

## **2. Urban Planning**

### **(1) Legacy concepts**

- In the field of urban planning, legacy concepts were established as stated below, and each related entity proactively conducted various actions that lead the world from aspects of urban planning and sustainability, building on the basic concept.
  - Concept ① : Materialisation of a universal society, and urban planning that takes universal design into consideration
  - Concept ② : Urban spaces that are appealing and foster creativity
  - Concept ③ : Smart management of cities
  - Concept ④ : Materialisation of safe and secure cities

### **(2) Actions**

#### **1) Action by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee**

- "Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines" were formulated, and initiatives were taken for environment preparation, etc. so that diverse people, such as people with an impairment, could participate in the Tokyo 2020 Games. Education was also enhanced by doing things such as conducting reception training for people for whom consideration of accessibility is necessary, including people with an impairment.
- A crisis management system that strengthened collaboration among the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the national government, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, etc. was built, and efforts were made to strengthen engaging with people from other countries, such as conducting handling for multiple languages for disaster-prevention information as well.

#### **2) Action by other stakeholders**

- The national government formulated reception manuals and guidelines for the fields of transportation and tourism. Efforts were also made for revision of the Act for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and the Disabled, revision of barrier-free standards and

guidelines, and revision of architectural design standards, for the purpose of striving to raise the barrier-free level.

- Progress was made for making things barrier-free in hard and soft aspects so that such things are easy to use and easy to understand by various people, such as people with an impairment, elderly people, children, and people from other countries, and for using universal design in aspects of design, products, the environment, and services.
- Through utilisation of ICT(Information and Communication Technology) in various places throughout Japan, we were able to promote preparation of a common cloud base to make it possible to smoothly obtain necessary information, and we were also able to promote things such as smart community development, and to invigorate area management and materialise regional exchanges and regional invigoration for which there was collaboration with the Tokyo 2020 Games throughout Japan.
- In order to use the Tokyo 2020 Games as an opportunity to materialise an inclusive society through promotion of a barrier-free mindset and promotion of urban planning for universal design, the first meeting of the “Ministerial Council on Universal Design 2020” was held in February 2017 and attended by the Prime Minister and organisations for persons with an impairment, and a “Universal Design 2020 Action Plan” (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) was decided.
- For the purpose of promotion of the Action Plan, persons with an impairment participated as members, etc., the state of implementation of the policies of related ministries was confirmed and evaluated, and the related ministries improved their policies based on those results, and as a result a mechanism to ensure practicability was built while reflecting the perspectives of persons with an impairment in policies.
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government conducted preparations so that new sports facilities that would serve as competition venues for the Games can be effectively utilised in the future, and it provided support for making existing sports facilities barrier-free and for preparation of municipalities’ sports facilities.
- In order to make the post-Games Olympic/Paralympic Village a town that anyone can admire and want to live in, we promoted things such as preparation of housing that can accept diverse residents, introduction of functions to support a pleasant lifestyle that will generate liveliness in the area, and utilisation of hydrogen energy.
- For the first time in Japan, ordinances (put into effect in September 2019) were created for preparation standards for ordinary guest rooms in accommodation facilities, and making ordinary guest rooms barrier-free was promoted through expansion of a support system related to support for making accommodation facilities barrier-free. Information about barrier-free facilities was also posted on places such as the Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s portal site, and information was disseminated.

- In order to prevent the collapse of utility poles in times of earthquakes or wind or flood damage and to lead to smooth handling in times of disasters, elimination of utility poles was promoted in places such as municipal roads around competition venues.

### **(3) Key achievements and outcomes**

- The “Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines” were formulated and utilised. In the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, approximately 4,400 Para-athletes participated, which was the highest number in history, and Games venues and services for which accessibility was taken into consideration served as support for athletes’ daily activities. For means of public transportation, making hard aspects barrier-free was promoted through things such as installation of elevators, platform doors, and platform gates. For railways in Tokyo, we achieved 95.9% of steps eliminated by elevators (March 2020).
- Meanwhile, in order to promote a barrier-free mindset, a decision was made to deploy policies throughout society as a whole, so that the policies could be continuously undertaken in all age groups. For example, a decision was made to conduct education about a barrier-free mindset in the curriculum guidelines that will be fully implemented beginning in fiscal 2020 in elementary schools and beginning in fiscal 2021 in junior high schools.
- Implementation of training that follows reception manuals and guidelines for the fields of transportation and tourism was promoted, and efforts were made to improve service levels.
- In May 2018, the revised Act for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and the Disabled was established reconsidering systems for universal design in urban development. As a result of this establishment, initiatives such as transportation companies’ unified hard-and-soft plan formulation, municipalities’ master plan creation, and provision of information to users of facilities were conducted, barrier-free standards and guidelines were reconsidered and, for places such as train stations, obligations were created for things such as making barrier-free routes as short as possible and for increasing the number of elevators or enlarging elevators in accordance with the state of their use. In addition, under the Order for Enforcement of the Revised Act for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and the Disabled that was put into effect in September 2019, in which the obligation for the number of guest rooms for people who use wheelchairs that must be established at times of new construction of accommodation facilities of a certain scale or larger was raised from one room or more to 1% or more of the total number of guest rooms. Besides those things, vehicle models that make up a large portion of universal design taxis were improved, shortening the time for people who use wheelchairs to get in or out of a taxi, which





was said to be approximately ten to fifteen minutes, to approximately three to four minutes. Additionally, the Japanese government provided aid for expenses for purchasing vehicle bodies, and training that uses the actual vehicle was made obligatory.

- In May 2020, the revised Act for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and the Disabled was established. The main pillars of that revised Act are strengthening of initiatives for soft measures by parties that install or manage facilities, such as public transportation companies, promotion of initiatives for public education intended for citizens, and expansion of the parties subject to an obligation of conformance with barrier-free standards.
- For shinkansen trains, barrier-free standards were revised in October 2020, based on the “New Barrier-Free Measures for Shinkansen” that were put together in August 2020 with the aim of materialising high-speed rail that has a barrier-free environment of the world’s highest level, and introduction of new train models equipped with free spaces for wheelchairs began in April 2021.
- With the aim of provision of pedestrian movement support service, initiatives were taken for data that is necessary for movement, such as barrier-free information for facilities and routes, and space information infrastructure such as indoor electronic maps and positioning environment were prepared and utilised, data specifications and guidelines were created and publicly announced, data based on specifications was prepared, and open data for that data was created.
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government accomplished 99% completion of elimination of utility poles on municipal roads in the center core area\*.
  - \* Center core area: Mainly the area inside the central circular route of the metropolitan expressway
- The number of action applications for public work that were received from individual local governments rose to approximately 9,000 applications, and preparation of urban bases that was initiated as a result of the Games was promoted in various regions throughout Japan.

#### **(4) Legacies**

- Even after the Games, we will continue to effectively utilise infrastructure such as roads, things related to transport, venues, and areas surrounding venues that were prepared through the Games.
- We will continue promotion of handling for soft aspects that were promoted in relation to the Games, such as multiple-language handling in public spaces, securing of information, and a barrier-free mindset.
- Initiatives aimed at *omotenashi* (hospitality) could also be seen throughout Japan, and movement to enliven the Games’ momentum could be seen. From now on as well, it will be important to establish and pass on the spirit

of *omotenashi* in various regions throughout Japan.

- We will aim to materialise an inclusive society by using the Tokyo 2020 Games as an opportunity to promote a barrier-free mindset and urban planning for universal design.

## (5) Case studies

### <Initiatives related to accessibility>

- Project overview

Various initiatives were promoted so that the Tokyo 2020 Games would be Games that are accessible and inclusive for all people, irrespective of whether or not they have disabilities.

- Key achievements

The guidelines were utilised for things such as barrier-free standards for areas that require consideration for accessibility for individual venues of the Tokyo 2020 Games, accessible routes and means of transport that will serve as flow lines to those areas, and information dissemination and display signs by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, as well as reception training for related parties.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government promoted barrier-free efforts for roads, parks, and train stations near competition venues and for accommodation facilities.

- Making roads near competition venues and tourism facilities barrier-free
- Making restrooms in metropolitan parks and seaside parks barrier-free
- Preparation of platform doors in major train stations near competition venues and in stations for accessing airports
- Making accommodation facilities barrier free, etc.

By utilising the ICT, universal pedestrian movement support service for wheelchair users and other people with disability was made available near competition venues.

- Legacy

In order to ensure opportunities for access to the Tokyo 2020 Games venues, efforts were made for environmental preparation, and as a result, contribution was made to materialisation of an inclusive society in which all people mutually respect each other's personalities



and individuality, irrespective of whether or not they have disabilities.

### <Initiatives related to applications for public work>

- Project overview  
For public work related to Games venues that was conducted by the host city and local governments related to venues, authorisation as the Tokyo 2020 Nationwide Participation Programme was given if certain conditions were met, from the perspective of balancing cultivation of momentum for the Games with responsibility for work.
- Key achievements  
In relation to notifications about work explanation meetings, notifications about work, press releases about opening of roads, work-related public relations signs (related to civil engineering), and notification signs (related to construction), omission of submission of individual participation programme mark data was made possible, and it was possible to promote work and urban development related to the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- Legacy  
Through public work, we are aiming to have materialisation of a universal society and urban planning that takes universal design into consideration be promoted even after the Tokyo 2020 Games, and for appealing urban spaces that foster creativity to continue to be created.
- Specific examples of work
  - Work related to repairs aimed at things such as improvement of convenience at existing sports facilities
  - Work related to urban planning that places importance on multi-functional composite-type things
  - Work aimed at improvement of waterside environments
  - Work related to preparation of road transport infrastructure
  - Work related to creation of running courses that are shaded by trees
  - Work related to creation of a crisis management system to handle safety and peace of mind
  - Work related to making things barrier-free
  - Work aimed at enhancement of water transportation through things such as preparation of ship docks and aimed at creation of liveliness for waterfront spaces

- Work related to comprehensive measures to control temperature increases of road spaces, including things such as road afforestation
- Work related to multiple-language handling, including guidance signs
- Work related to formation of broad-area sightseeing routes
- Work aimed at enhancement of the ICT foundation (things such as promotion of preparation of a public wireless LAN environment)
- Work related to preparation of a broad-area tourism information base and tourism information offices
- Work related to multiple-language handling for the purpose of improving convenience at places such as terminals
- Work that utilises renewable energy and energy conservation technologies, such as solar power and heat pumps that use geothermal heat

### <Initiatives related to inclusive-society host towns>

- Project overview

A system for inclusive-society host towns that aims for materialisation of an inclusive society as a result of accepting Paralympic athletes from various countries was established, and urban planning for universal design and a barrier-free mindset were promoted in each region.

Of the inclusive-society host towns, local governments that are taking initiatives for leading and advanced urban planning for universal design and for a barrier-free mindset were authorised as “leading inclusive-society host towns” by the Secretariat of the Cabinet Secretariat’s Headquarters for the Promotion of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games. Support was provided in a focused manner by utilising the work of related ministries and related organisations. Initiatives that will serve as models for other local governments were created.
- Key achievements

105 inclusive-society host towns and 109 local governments were registered, and of those, 15 local governments were registered as leading inclusive-society host towns.

Revision of the Act for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and the Disabled. was undertaken in order to strengthen initiatives for a barrier-free

mindset in master plans and fundamental concept systems, so that the initiatives of inclusive-society host towns will become legacies of the Tokyo 2020 Games.

- Legacy

We will aim to have urban planning for universal design and a barrier-free mindset continue to be promoted throughout Japan.

### <Initiatives related to making the area around the NTC barrier-free>

- Project overview

In accordance with the timing of new establishment of National Training Center East, cooperation was obtained by organisations such as Paralympians Association of Japan, on-site investigation of the barrier-free situation of areas around facilities was conducted, participation of related parties such as the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Kita Ward, Itabashi Ward, and the Metropolitan Police Department was obtained, a liaison council of related ministries was established, and consideration of improvement of access routes was conducted.

- Key achievements

The council summarised preparation policies for the near future and conducted improvement based on the policies.

(Main improvement items)

- ① Information displays for elevators, etc.
- ② Continuous installation of blocks for guidance
- ③ Surface repairs such as elimination of level differences on sidewalks
- ④ Repairs of places that have deteriorated due to age
- ⑤ Partial felling of roadside trees
- ⑥ Installation of lighting fixtures for pedestrians
- ⑦ Installation of acoustic signals and escort zones
- ⑧ Reconsideration of the number of seconds for crossing roads

- Legacy

Opportunities were created to directly listen to parties' opinions, and managers of different facilities cooperated to conduct area maintenance around facilities.

### 3. Sustainability

#### (1) Legacy concepts

- Building on the basic concept, in the field of sustainability, legacy concepts were set as stated below, and proactive efforts have been made for various actions by which each related entity will lead the world from the aspects of both urban planning and sustainability.
  - Concept ①: Materialisation of a sustainable decarbonised city
  - Concept ②: Materialisation of sustainable resource use
  - Concept ③: Materialisation of a pleasant urban environment that takes water, greenery, and biodiversity into consideration
  - Concept ④: Materialisation of a society that takes human rights, practices, etc. into consideration
  - Concept ⑤: Participation and cooperation aimed at a sustainable society

#### (2) Actions

##### 1) Action by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee

- In order to steadily promote initiatives for sustainability, a management system that conforms to ISO20121, which is a management system for supporting events' sustainability, was introduced.
- The world's highest level of energy conservation and use of renewable energy were promoted and, to the extent possible, the Games were prepared for and operated by using materials, etc. that place few burdens on the environment. (Ex: "Tokyo 2020 Medal Project", "The Recycled Plastic Podium Project", "Operation BATON - Building Athletes' Village with Timber Of the Nation", etc.)
- The 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) were thoroughly conducted for goods that the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee procured for the Games.
- In order to promote sustainable sourcing that takes environmental conservation, human rights, and responsible labour practices into consideration, in preparations for and operation of the Games we formulated and operated "the Sustainable Sourcing Code" (including formulation of individual standards for some categories such as agricultural/livestock/fishery products).
- In relation to initiatives for sustainability in preparations for and operation of the Games, transparency for the consideration process was ensured, and participation was obtained from various entities, including citizens, by doing things such as receiving proposals and advice from experts who have special knowledge and from NGOs and NPOs.
- In order to strive to promote respect for human rights in corporate activities, including the world of sports, in October 2020 the national government

formulated an “Action Plan (2020-2025) Concerning Business and Human Rights” (NAP) and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee was also involved in that process. The Tokyo 2020 Games became the first Olympic and Paralympic Games that promoted preparations in conformity with the “Guidance Principles Concerning Business and Human Rights.”

- A sustainability report about the progress and results of initiatives stipulated in “the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games Sustainability Plan” was created and publicly announced. In accordance with the phases of preparations for and holding of the Games, Sustainability Progress Report was publicly announced in March 2019, Sustainability Pre-Games Report was publicly announced in April 2020, and its Update Report was publicly announced in July 2021. Sustainability Post-Games Report will also be publicly announced in December 2021.
- Collaboration was conducted with the International Labour Organization (hereinafter referred to as the “ILO”), and initiatives were taken to spread decent work.
- People’s awareness about the environment was increased through activities for beautification of public spaces, such as the “Tokyo 2020 Trash Picking Competition.”

## **2) Action by other stakeholders**

- The United Nations promoted dissemination of initiatives for SDGs (sustainable development goals). It concluded a basic written agreement with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and collaboratively promoted various kinds of initiatives, such as the online event “SDG ZONE at TOKYO” that was held during the period of the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions within Tokyo during the four days of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was made virtually zero, and initiatives were taken to make the Games sustainable, such as preparing pavement to control increases of road surface temperatures, as the Games’ measures against the heat.
- With the aim of materialising the spirit of the Olympic Charter, the “Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinance Seeking Realization of the Principle of Respect for Human Rights Outlined in the Olympic Charter” was formulated (fully put into effect in April 2019).

## **(3) Key achievements and outcomes**

- The Tokyo 2020 Games received and was operated based on ISO20121 authorisation, which is the international standard for management systems related to events’ sustainability.
- Energy conservation and use of renewable energy were promoted, and renewable energy was used for all of the electricity in times of Games

operation at places such as competition venues. Hydrogen energy was utilised for part of the fuel for the Olympic and Paralympic cauldron and the torch.

- For CO<sub>2</sub>, for which generation cannot be avoided even if measures are taken, provision of the environmental value of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction credits that match conditions was received from local companies through the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Saitama Prefecture, offsetting\* was conducted, and the Games became carbon-negative Games that surpassed carbon-neutral.

\* This is a concept of using other companies' initiatives to compensate for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in business activities, etc. that cannot be completely reduced by one's own initiatives alone.

- In the Games' preparations and operation, reduce, reuse and recycling were planned and appropriately executed beginning at the stage of procurement of products, in anticipation of disposal after the Games. During the Games, tasks arose for food loss and waste for venue staff members' boxed lunches and for disposal of medical consumables, but efforts were made for improvement so that there would be effective utilisation to the extent possible. In addition, we used responsible sourcing standards for some items primarily related to construction, food and beverage, printing, or COVID-19 prevention measures for the Games – with a view for instance to ensure that sustainable timber, paper, agricultural/livestock/fishery products, and palm oil would be used.
- General FF&E (furniture, fixtures and equipment) used at competition venues in the Games were procured under bulk lease contracts. Through proper management in cooperation with suppliers, as well as thorough implementation of 3Rs, there were almost no loss or damage.
- At the Games' Olympic/Paralympic Village dining hall, ingredients that met sourcing standards for agricultural/livestock/fishery products through e.g. GAP certifications were used. Domestically-produced fresh ingredients were used for Olympic/Paralympic Village casual dining.
- In order to further promote dissemination of sustainably-sourced agricultural/livestock/fishery products, responding to the request from the Cabinet Secretariat, a number of the public offices and companies held events where meals were served utilising certified ingredients from disaster-affected areas.
- The required amount of metal was collected from small household appliances such as mobile telephones that were no longer used, and the total of approximately 5,000 gold, silver, and bronze Olympic and Paralympic prize medals were produced.
- On the basis of reuse of 24.5 tons of used plastic that was collected through citizen participation in Japan, podiums were produced by partially utilising marine plastic as well, and resource circulation was promoted.
- While cooperating with various stakeholders, the importance of sustainability was disseminated to staff members, volunteers, related companies, athletes,



and citizens, and sharing and dissemination of the Games' initiatives were promoted, so that autonomous actions aimed at creation of a sustainable society will permeate society.

#### (4) Legacies

- The Olympic/Paralympic Village Plaza was constructed by using wood borrowed from 63 local governments, and the wood that was dismantled after the games will be utilised at places such as public facilities of individual local governments.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee collaborated with various organisations and broadly promoted, throughout all of Japan, the specific initiatives aimed at legacy creation in this chapter, such as initiatives aimed at sustainable use of resources and a decarbonised society. It is hoped that, as a result of the Tokyo 2020 Games, these types of initiatives will be continued by society and a sustainable society will be materialised.

#### (5) Case studies

##### <Tokyo 2020 Medal Project>

- Project overview

We collected metal from used mobile telephones and other small household appliances and produced the prize medals that were given to athletes at the Tokyo 2020 Games.

- Key achievements

During the two-year period from April 2017 until March 2019, we were able to collect 100% of the amount of metal required for the total of approximately 5,000 gold, silver, and bronze medals for the Olympics and the Paralympics.

- Legacies

Through things such as making people aware of the project's results, we established recycling of small household appliances and contributed to materialisation of an environmentally-friendly sustainable society that values effective utilisation of resources even more than before. In addition, even after collection of the required amount of metal, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee continued to put out collection boxes and conducted collection.

##### ※Project results

- Collection amounts

Collection by participating local governments, etc. throughout Japan:

Approx. 78,985 tonnes

(collection of small household appliances, including mobile telephones)

(Of that amount, collection at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building: Approx. 145 thousand items)

Collection by NTT docomo: Approx. 6.21 million

(Collection of mobile telephones at approx. 2,300 docomo shops)

- Final amounts of secured metal
  - Gold: Approx. 32kg
  - Silver: Approx. 3,500kg
  - Bronze: Approx. 2,200kg
- Number of participating local governments
  - 1,621 local governments (More than 90% of all of the municipalities in Japan participated.)



### <The Recycled Plastic Podium Project>

- Project overview
  - On the basis of reuse of used plastic collected from throughout Japan, "The Recycled Plastic Podium Project", by which podiums were produced by also partially using marine plastic, was conducted.
- Key achievements
  - From June 2019 until March 2020, empty plastic containers that were no longer used in households were collected at places such as retail stores and schools throughout Japan, and 24.5 tonnes (the

equivalent of approx. 400,000 detergent bottles (that hold 900 grams each)) of disposable plastic was collected.

- Legacy

As a result of this project, a new model for utilisation of used plastic was transmitted in Japan and to other countries amid a situation in which the problem of marine plastic trash has become a major task in recent years. We hope that this project will cause people to notice the problems of plastic and to take actions, and that it will lead to development of a sustainable society that does not waste resources.

※ Project results

- Collection method/Collection amount

Collection method: Collection by large general merchandise stores, schools, related companies, and organisations

Collection amount: A total of 24.5 tonnes

- By citizens (via stores): 11.9 tonnes

…Placement of collection boxes at approx. 2,000 large general merchandise stores throughout Japan

- Schools: 1.1 tonnes

…113 schools that applied throughout Japan

- Companies/Organisations: 11.5 tonnes

…P&G Group, United Nations Information Centre, companies and organisations such as the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, etc.



## <Operation BATON - Building Athletes' Village with Timber Of the Nation>

- Project overview

The Olympic/Paralympic Village Plaza was constructed by using wood borrowed from 63 local governments from Hokkaido to the Kyushu region. By using the wood from each area in various places of the building, diversity and harmony were expressed, and we

aimed to reduce the environmental burden and materialise sustainability by recycling wood.

- Key achievements

The Village Plaza is a representative facility of Olympic/Paralympic Village that has things such as a post office, a general store, and a hair salon, and many athletes used it. After the games, the wood that was dismantled will be returned to the local governments that provided the wood.

- Legacy

The wood that is returned will be utilised in things such as benches and chairs (planned) at public facilities and passed on as legacies of the Games, so that they will be left as memories of the Games and proof of participation in the Games.



### <The Tokyo 2020 Games' carbon offsetting>

- Project overview

With cooperation by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Saitama Prefecture, which are operators of local governments' cap-and-trade system\*, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee was able to use CO<sub>2</sub> reduction credits that were provided by companies that are subject to the system to turn the Games' CO<sub>2</sub> emissions amounts, which cannot be avoided even if measures are taken, into carbon-negative Games that surpassed carbon-neutral.

- Achievements

Total amount of credit provision from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and subject companies in Saitama Prefecture: 5,152,879t- CO<sub>2</sub>  
Amount of utilisation for the Games: 4,383,893t- CO<sub>2</sub>  
Number of companies cooperating with the Games: 217

- Initiative by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government conducted an initiative called "Tokyo Zero Carbon Four Days in 2020," which used CO<sub>2</sub> reduction

credits to conduct offsetting and make the entire amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Tokyo zero for the total four-day period of the Games' Opening Ceremony and Closing Ceremony.

- Legacy

This was the first initiative in which many companies of the host city participated to conduct carbon offsetting through local governments' systems to control the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and we hope that it will be taken over by future Games as well.

- \* Tokyo cap-and-trade system

Saitama Prefecture's goal-setting system for emissions transactions

This is a system that sets a maximum limit for the amount of emissions of greenhouse gases at individual workplaces, guarantees reliable implementation of emissions reduction, and allows transfer or acquisition of excesses or insufficiencies of those amounts by using transactions.

※List of companies that provide CO<sub>2</sub> reduction credits

[https://www.kankyo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/climate/large\\_scale/zc4d2020/index.html](https://www.kankyo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/climate/large_scale/zc4d2020/index.html)

<https://www.pref.saitama.lg.jp/a0502/olympic.html>

## <Contribution to SDGs (sustainable development goals) through the Tokyo 2020 Games>

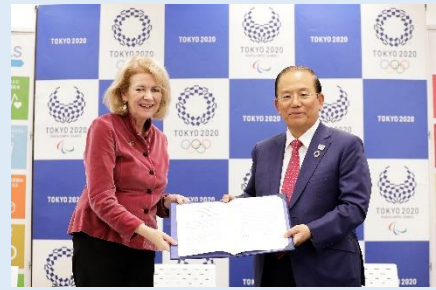
- Project overview

In order to aim for collaboration with the United Nations and various stakeholders and have the ways of thinking about SDGs permeate society, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee conducted education about SDGs for citizens at events and other places.

- Key achievements

- Collaboration with the United Nations

A basic written agreement was concluded with the United Nations on November 7, 2018, for the purposes of using the Games to provide education about SDGs, which are highly compatible with the Olympic and the Paralympic spirit, and creating a legacy of materialisation of a sustainable society by using the power of sports.



- Partnership with the ILO
 

On April 26, 2018, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and the ILO concluded a memorandum of understanding in relation to cooperation for the purpose of promoting decent work through preparations for and operation of the Tokyo 2020 Games. Based on that memorandum, both parties conducted cooperation activities such as holding sustainability forums, creation of a case study collection that summarised companies' initiatives for decent work, and creation of a handbook on the international labour standards and sustainable sourcing.
- Tokyo 2020 Trash Picking Competition
  - Every year from 2017 through 2019, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee held a "Tokyo 2020 Trash Picking Competition" on June 5, which is World Environment Day. That event was held for the purpose of having participants gain awareness about the environment through sports.
  - A trash clean-up sport event is the sport that is the kindest to the earth, and it is something in which, based on a theme of "Make the city clean by using the power of sports!," teams of a maximum of five people per team pick up trash in a designated area within a time limit and compete for points based on the nature and amount of that trash.



- Workshops aimed at sustainability
  - On February 10, 2019, "2020→30xSDGs Conference: The Next Generation's Legacies Considered Together with University Students" was held at Hitotsubashi Hall. At the event, a workshop format that targeted university students

was used to consider the ways that tangible and intangible legacies will be shared after the 2020 Games are held and how contribution to creation of a sustainable society can be conducted, from the perspective of promotion of SDGs.

- On April 5, 2019, a Facebook live event called “Let’s tackle climate change through sports!” was held at the United Nations Information Centre. That was something that was conducted as a commemorative action for the April 6 “International Day of Sport for Development and Peace”. From the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, which declared participation in the “Sports for Climate Action Framework” that sports organisations launched together with the United Nations at COP24 in 2018 as an opportunity to think about initiatives for climate change that we can take through sports, the sports director of that time participated and actively conducted discussion with people such as athletes and students who are interested in SDGs. A video message by the sports director at that time was also shown at an event that was held at the United Nations’ headquarters (NY) on April 3.
- The online event “SDG ZONE at TOKYO,” through which sports were used as an opening for sharing initiatives and ideas aimed at accomplishment of SDGs, was held from July 28, 2021 (Wed.) through July 30 (Fri.) and from August 25 (Wed.) through August 27 (Fri.). Based on the theme of “Teaming Up through Sport to Advance the SDGs”, we welcomed people who are active in various fields, including athletes, as speakers, and discussion was conducted about how the power of sports will contribute to resolution of the world’s tasks, such as measures against climate change, promotion of diversity, including gender equality, protection of the rights of persons with an impairment, and promotion of regional development.
- Legacy  
We hope that the Tokyo 2020 Games will serve as an opportunity for materialising a sustainable society and that the ways of thinking about SDGs and the forms of initiatives will spread throughout Japan.

## **(6) Promotion of gender equality/diversity and harmony**

### **1) Action**

- In order to materialise the Tokyo 2020 Games’ concept of Unity in Diversity, since the launch of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee we have consistently engaged in the organisational and human resource development

within the Organising Committee, aiming to promote Unity in Diversity through the staff organising the Games, such as:

- Implementation of the “D&I Pledge” by the Organising Committee members and the Games volunteers, in order to increase staff members’ awareness about human rights and promotion of diversity and inclusion
  - Continuous training and workshops for staff members, such as the training on the inclusion of persons with impairments facilitated by staff with impairments and the workshops on LGBTQ
  - Receipt of the “Gold” and “Best Practice” awards based on “PRIDE Indices” that evaluates initiatives for sexual minorities in the workplace
- We also promoted diversity and inclusion through the following actions throughout the Games’ preparations and operation.
    - Formulation of “Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines” in order to ensure access to the Games venues, irrespective of physical impairments
    - Prohibition of shooting inappropriate photography and videography that is suspected to constitute sexual harassment towards athletes or anyone else to be included in the list of prohibited actions during the Games
    - Adoption of an unisex design in the official uniforms of the Games staff and technical officials
  - After Ms. Seiko Hashimoto assumed office as the new president of the Organising Committee in February 2021, we revisited the Games’ concept of Unity in Diversity, and quickly implemented new initiatives, mainly by the newly-established Gender Equality Promotion Team, using the concepts of “engaging in visible initiatives,” “creating movement,” and “passing down our legacy.”
  - We conducted a series of consultations with a broad range of people such as athletes, directors, experts, Games partners, the young generation, LGBTQ people, and staff members, and disseminated the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee’s initiatives related to Unity in Diversity both within and outside Japan:
    - Presentation of the Games’ initiatives for gender equality at the “Generation Equality Forum” organised by the French Government and UN Women
    - Dialogues with the “Generation Z” (a generation which grew up with the internet, mobile phones and social media), experts, and athletes in relation to gender equality, in online forums organised by a newspaper company
    - In collaboration with “the Pride House Tokyo Legacy,” which promotes the rights of LGBTQ people and provides a platform of belonging, to advocate for the inclusion of LGBTQ people



- Sharing initiatives for diversity and inclusion, and holding meetings to share Games partners' experiences for the purpose of leading to a legacy
  - Creation of a compilation of communication manners, based on inputs by all staff members of the Organising Committee
  - Dissemination of information and advocacy via the media, by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee's board members and Gender Equality Promotion Team advisors, in relation to IOC's gender-sensitive portrayal guideline through media and in relation to transgender athletes' participation in the Games
- During the period of transition between the Olympics and the Paralympics, we announced "Tokyo 2020 D&I Actions":
    - The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Games partners, domestic and foreign sports organisations, athletes and individuals declared their own actions of commitment to promote diversity and inclusion, with an aim of realising a society where everyone is free to live as who they are. Games stakeholders such as the JOC, Japanese Para Sports Association(JPSA)/JPC, Games partners, and Japan Sport Association(JSPO), sports organisations, athletes, ordinary people, and volunteers, etc. presented their actions through social media to participate in the movement.

## 2) Key achievements and outcomes

- The ratio of female athletes among participating athletes was the highest in the Olympics and Paralympics history, and showcased one of the Games' main themes on gender equality, diversity, and inclusion.
  - At the Olympic Games, approximately 48% of the participating athletes were women, and 201 out of 205 participating countries and regions sent at least one female athlete. The Games also newly introduced mixed-gender events in the 9 new events, which accounted a total of 18 mixed-gender events.
  - At the Paralympic Games, a total of 1,853 female athletes participated (42% of the total participants), marking the highest number in the Paralympic history and significantly surpassing the previous Games' record of the 1,671 people.
  - Representation of gender equality through a male and a female flag bearers from many countries in the Opening Ceremony
  - Establishment of the first "female athlete's department" in the Games' history at the Olympic/Paralympic Village polyclinic
  - Installation of multi-functional restrooms that can be used by a wide variety of people, such as persons with impairments, elderly people, LGBTQ people and people accompanying children at the competition

venues and the Olympic/Paralympic Village, and the installation of toilet services for service dogs for persons with visual impairment

- We published a report on the state and progress of gender equality promotion at the Tokyo 2020 Games, in accordance with the 25 recommendations set by the IOC's Gender Equality Review Project Report, with an aim to serve as a reference for holding sports competition events and governance of sports organisations in the future.

### 3) Legacy

We hope that the initiatives of the Tokyo 2020 Games will become an opportunity for acceleration of initiatives for gender equality, diversity, and inclusion aimed at an inclusive society in which everyone can live as their true selves to be spread across the sports scenes and the general society.

#### 《The Tokyo 2020 Games' initiatives for gender equality, diversity, and inclusion, and the future》

The Olympic Movement has emphasized diversity, inclusion, and accomplishment of gender equality among its key tasks in recent years. The preparations for and holding of the Tokyo 2020 Games coincided with the time when the Agenda 2020 (a medium and long-term strategy of the IOC), the Sustainability Strategy and the Gender Equality Review Project Report (hereinafter referred to as the "IOC Gender Equality Report"), were published.

In the IOC Gender Equality Report, 25 recommendations are being presented. After the establishment of the Gender Equality Promotion Team, the Organising Committee formulated the progress analysis based on the 25 recommendations, and quickly increased initiatives and visibility on gender equality actions. After the Games ended, the Organising Committee has compiled a set of reports highlighting the progress and shortcomings on gender equality actions against the 25 recommendations of the IOC's Gender Equality Report.

The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee formulated "the Sustainability Plan," "the Diversity and Inclusion Strategy," and "the Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines," and worked to reflect within the operationalisation of the Games that value diversity such as linguistic and cultural differences and persons with impairments. In addition, concerning actions intended for the society in relation to gender equality, diversity, and inclusion, further initiatives were implemented after the establishment of the Gender Equality Promotion Team in February 2021.

In Japan, legislations and policies aimed at the improvement of gender equality have still a long way to truly achieve the equality goal. In the world of sports as well, although female athletes are increasingly becoming stronger, it has been pointed out that there are still a lot of room for improvement, including the gender-equal leadership in governing bodies, sexual harassment, and guarantees of LGBTQ athletes' rights and inclusion.

It was expected that the Tokyo 2020 Games would be an opportunity to improve those tasks. The human rights-related comments and actions of the then-Tokyo 2020 president and of some associated individuals acting in its private capacity in the period just before the Games not only served as challenges which made the Organising Committee revisit the importance of gender equality and diversity, and unexpectedly became incidents that invigorated discussions throughout all of Japanese society. If the importance and necessary tasks with respect to gender equality, diversity, and inclusion in all kinds of aspects had been ascertained since an early stage of preparations for the Games, and if the implementation of the tasks, awareness raising and continuous monitoring of the results had been strategically promoted, it might have been possible that much bigger impacts would have been left on the society.

We hope that the progress and challenges that were experienced through the Tokyo 2020 Games will be served as an important lesson and will be considered and used by the countries, the host cities, and sports organisations, for the purpose of continuous monitoring and improvement in the future.

