



## Kyotango City Multicultural Coexistence Promotion Plan



March 2015  
Kyotango City

# I Plan Background

## ●The realization of a society in which people can live peacefully

The 10 year vision for Kyotango was defined in the second “Comprehensive Kyotango City Plan” as “Kyotango: A city of people, water and greenery, making strides forward with the comprehensive participation of all of its citizens, leading the north Kinki-region to a new era with the power of peace”. In the basic plan, the section mentioning “Vitalization through international exchange, multicultural coexistence, and linking regions” has the aim of furthering international exchange at the level of individual residents, while recognizing national and cultural differences, in order to realize a society in which all citizens can live peacefully.

## ●Decreasing population and new responsibilities

The population of Kyotango is decreasing yearly, and continues to age. On the other hand, permanent foreign resident numbers are increasing, going on to give birth, and raise children who will help bear the responsibility for Kyotango’s future. These residents also have more opportunities to deepen their ties with the region, through working at various companies within the city etc. Foreigners living in Japan should not be seen as targets for support, instead, as with Japanese residents, they should be seen as “Supporters of the region”. It is therefore necessary to create an environment in which they can participate, in order to both maintain and develop the region.

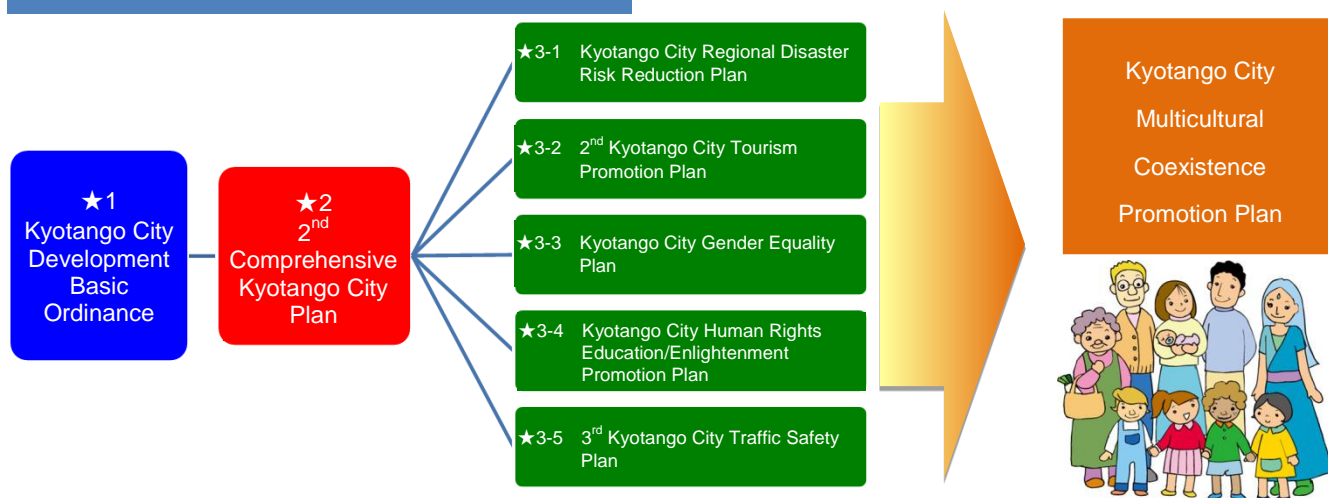
## ●Foreign tourist number increases and communicating Kyotango’s appeals

The “Second Kyotango City Tourism Promotion Plan: ‘Creating Tourism in our Wonderful Hometown’ ” was created in order for Kyotango to focus on becoming a city of tourism. As part of these efforts an “Inbound promotion project” is proceeding, aimed at attracting foreign tourists to Kyotango. In order to create a city that can cope with an increase in foreign tourists, it is necessary to communicate Kyotango’s appeals from a foreigner’s viewpoint, and create a region that can cope with foreign tourists.

## ●A plan that places importance on mutual understanding

Each and every person that lives in or visits Kyotango has differences in nationality, ethnicity, culture and language. Placing importance on mutual understanding and respect as fellow people coexisting in the same area is important to help overcome these differences in background, and transcend nationality and culture. The “Kyotango Multicultural Coexistence Plan” (herein after referred to as “the plan”) was created with the aim of realizing a diverse society in which everyone can participate, and to further drive forward measures for multicultural coexistence.

# II Position of Plan



| Terminology               | Definition   |
|---------------------------|--|
| Multicultural Coexistence | Multicultural Coexistence is defined as: “People who differ in nationality or ethnicity recognizing each other’s cultural differences, while working to create an equal relationship while living together as those who shape the society of a region.” (From the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications “Improving Assistance for Foreign Residents During Disasters” 2012 report) |
| Resident                  | Defined in this plan as “Those who live, work, study or are active within the city, and those who operate projects within the city” (From the “Kyotango City Development Basic Ordinance”)   |
| Foreign Resident          | In general, defined as residents of foreign nationality whose daily lives are based in Kyotango city, but the term “foreign resident” is also used to describe residents who have Japanese nationality, but who have origins overseas.   |

### III Current status of foreigners in Kyotango

#### Approx. 500 foreigners live in Kyotango

More than 400 registered foreigners (\*1) were living in Kyotango as of 2008, with numbers dropping to just over 350 in 2009 before stabilizing.

Looking at different nationalities, relative newcomers such as those of Chinese and Filipino nationality (\*2) saw an increasing trend, whereas “oldcomers” (\*3) like those from North and South Korea saw a decreasing trend.

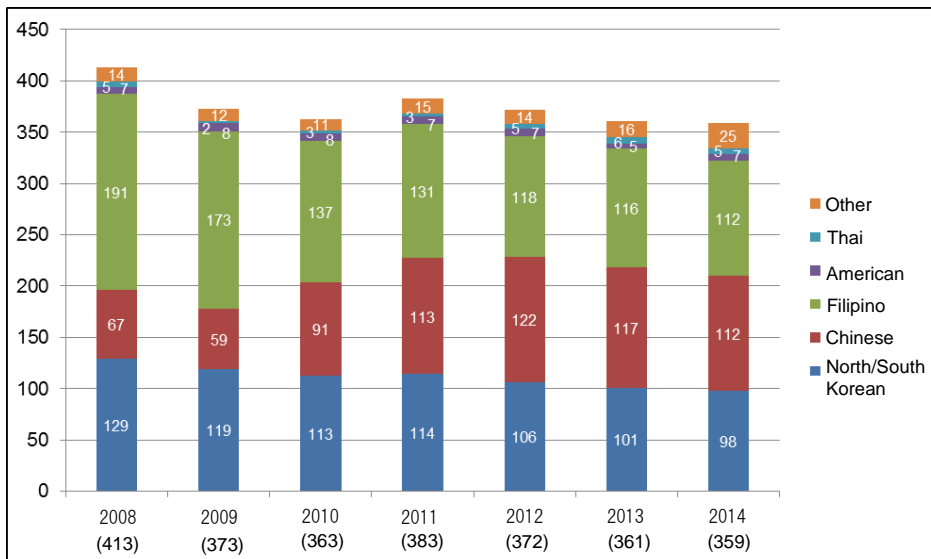
In addition, as of the end of December 2014, there were roughly 160 people affiliated with the US military who are living within Kyotango but are not registered residents, meaning there is a total of approximately 500 foreigners living in Kyotango.



- \*1 **Numbers of registered foreign residents:** Numbers of foreigners registered with a local municipality, as based on the Alien Registration Act. Referred to as “Foreign Resident Numbers” as based upon the amendment to the Immigration Control Act in July 2012,
- \*2 **Newcomer:** Foreigners who came to Kyotango on, or after 1980, to work, study, or marry, and lived in Kyotango for an extended period.
- \*3 **Oldcomer:** Those who have been living in Japan since before the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, including those from the Korean peninsula and their descendants, and ethnic Chinese from China or Taiwan and their descendants. Also known as “Special Permanent Residents”.

Numbers of Foreign Residents Divided by Nationality

\* Does not include those affiliated with US military



#### \* Other Nationalities (25 people)

【As of end of Dec. 2014】

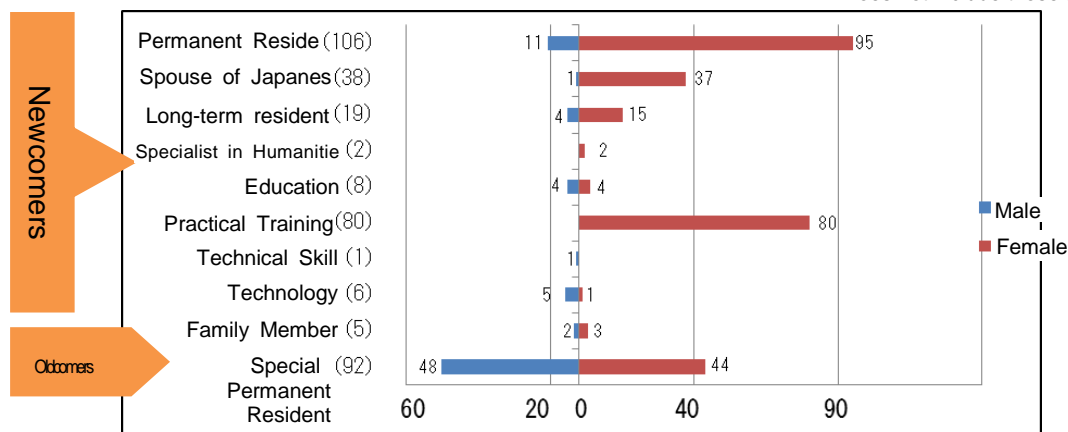
British (1) • Taiwanese (7) • French (1)  
 Irish (1) • Indonesian (1)  
 Malaysian (1) • Vietnamese (10)  
 Nepal (1) • New Zealand (1)  
 Pakistan (1) • Paraguay (1)  
 Peru (1) • South Africa (2)

#### Approx. 70% plan to live in Japan long-term

Looking at status of residence, we see that presently more than half are permanent and long-term residents, who plan to live in Japan long-term. In addition, many of them are female, and are living together with Japanese residents, giving birth and raising children.

Residential Status of Foreign Residents

\* Does not include those affiliated with US military



# Fundamental Principals Behind Plan

Towards A City in which People can live with Abundance,  
while Recognizing Differences in Nationality

Ethnicity and Culture



## Plan Goals

- I A City Focusing on Ease of Life
- II A City Overcoming Language Barriers
- III A City Fostering Friendships
- IV A Vibrant, International City

## Time Period

The period of this plan is 3 years, beginning in FY 2015, and ending in FY 2017.

Progress appraisals and confirmations of goal attainment levels will be carried out yearly, with changes made as necessary according to the social landscape and public awareness.

| Financial Year | FY 2014  | FY 2015                         | FY 2016 | FY 2017        | FY 2019                         | FY 2020 | FY 2021        |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------|
|                |          | ← Period of Execution →         |         |                |                                 |         |                |
| Plan           | Planning | Execution/Appraisal/Improvement |         |                | Execution/Appraisal/Improvement |         |                |
|                |          |                                 |         | Re-examination |                                 |         | Re-examination |



## Aim I A City Focusing on Ease of Life

### Basic Policy 1: Improving child raising/education frameworks

- 1-① Create an environment that makes it easy to raise children
  - ★ Provide multilingual (English, easy Japanese) maternal and child health information
  - ★ Provide multilingual (English, easy Japanese) information about nurseries/kindergartens
  - ★ Provide lifestyle guidance for below school-age children who are foreigners or who have roots in foreign countries
- 1-② Create an environment that makes it easy to learn
  - ★ Provide information about public elementary and junior high schools in multiple languages (English, easy Japanese)
  - ★ Provide study support, Japanese language guidance and lifestyle guidance for children/students who are foreigners

### Basic Policy 2: Improve the work environment, create new “supporters”

- 2-① Enhance work support
  - ★ Improve consultation for foreigners regarding labor relation matters
  - ★ Hold “skill improvement” lectures for foreigners who wish to work
  - ★ Provide Japanese education for foreign workers
- 2-② Use foreign skills to revitalize local industry
  - ★ Provide information to foreigners who wish to work
  - ★ Provide information to, and connect with businesses etc. who hire foreigners
  - ★ Improve and maintain the work environment for foreign residents
  - ★ Raise awareness amongst businesses etc. within Kyotango

### Basic Policy 3: Create a healthy environment that is easy to live in

- 3-① Create an environment that makes it easy to get medical advice
  - ★ Create multilingual (easy Japanese, English) medical information sheets at municipal hospitals
- 3-② Promote understanding of insurance/healthcare/welfare systems, along with Japanese day-to-day customs
  - ★ Provide multilingual (easy Japanese, English) health checkup and consultation information
  - ★ Provide multilingual (easy Japanese, English) National Health Insurance and National Pension System information
  - ★ Provide multilingual (easy Japanese, English) welfare system information
  - ★ Create a day-to-day life guidebook that is easy for foreign residents to understand (easy Japanese, English, Chinese)
  - ★ Hold information sessions to deepen understanding of Japanese day-to-day customs

### Basic Policy 4: Create an environment that is safe from, and prepared for disasters

- 4-① Prepare disaster information delivery and support systems
  - ★ Provide multilingual (easy Japanese, English) disaster information frameworks
  - ★ Enhance disaster support for foreigners (create disaster support manual)
  - ★ Train disaster support volunteers for foreigners
  - ★ Cooperate and connect with other regions/groups to provide disaster support for foreigners
- 4-② Create awareness of disaster risk reduction (DRR)
  - ★ Carry out DRR education and training
  - ★ Provide multilingual DRR pamphlets (easy Japanese, English)
- 4-③ Promote awareness of crime prevention/traffic safety
  - ★ Create crime prevention/traffic safety awareness amongst foreigners
  - ★ Provide multilingual (easy Japanese, English) crime prevention/traffic safety pamphlets

## Aim II A City Overcoming Language Barriers

### Basic Policy 5: Enhancement of Japanese Language Education

- 5—① Enhancement of Japanese language education
  - ★ Hold Japanese language classes
  - ★ Enhance Japanese language guidance for children with roots in other countries
  - ★ Provide opportunities to study Japanese by connecting with businesses etc.
- 5—② Train Japanese language volunteers and strengthen connections
  - ★ Train Japanese language volunteers
  - ★ Create connections with Japanese language classes in other regions
  - ★ Create connections with related organizations/groups

### Basic Policy 6: Enhance multilingual information/consultation frameworks

- 6—① Enhance multilingual information
  - ★ Create multilingual versions of municipal websites (English, Chinese, Korean)
  - ★ Create multilingual advertisements (English)
  - ★ Create and broadcast foreign language (English) cable television shows
  - ★ Create and broadcast foreign language (English etc.) radio shows
  - ★ Create multilingual signage (public notice boards etc. in city hall and within the city) (English, Chinese, Korean)
  - ★ Create multilingual signs and menus for restaurants within city (English)
- 6—② Enhance multilingual consultation framework
  - ★ Use easy Japanese when consulting with foreigners
  - ★ Train interpreters/translators

### Basic Policy 7: Enhance opportunities to study foreign languages

- 7—① Enhance opportunities to study foreign languages/cultures
  - ★ Provide opportunities to study foreign languages (English, Chinese) and deepen multicultural understanding
  - ★ Host and provide foreign language classes (English) at facilities in the city
  - ★ Create and broadcast foreign language (English) cable TV shows



## Aim III A City Fostering Friendships

### Basic Policy 8: Creating an awareness of regional society

- 8-① Creating awareness of multicultural coexistence
  - ★ Creating/promoting awareness of multicultural coexistence/respect for human rights
  - ★ Creating/promoting awareness of multicultural coexistence amongst municipality/citizen's groups etc.
  - ★ Hold classes on multicultural coexistence at elementary/junior high schools
  - ★ Create/promote awareness of multicultural coexistence amongst educators
- 8-② Create human resources that are involved with multicultural coexistence
  - ★ Host classes/study groups related to training human resources involved in promoting the creation of multicultural coexistence at a regional level
  - ★ Train multicultural coexistence coordinator/s

### Basic Policy 9: Independence of foreign residents and participation in society

- 9-① Further foreign residents' participation in society
  - ★ Enhance information provided to foreign residents regarding regional activities/events (sport events, festivals etc.)
  - ★ Promote participation by foreign residents in regional activities/events (sports events/festivals etc.)
  - ★ Introduce foreigner residents who are active in the region
- 9-② Create an environment in which foreign residents can participate in society
  - ★ Support citizen's groups etc. that are involved in multicultural coexistence and international exchange activities
  - ★ Create an environment that makes it easy for foreign residents to participate in culture/sports clubs
  - ★ Ensure that opinions and requests by foreign citizens are listened to and acted upon



## Aim IV: A Vibrant, International City

### Basic Policy 10: Communicating Kyotango's charms

- 10-① Create PR and communicate information about Kyotango's charms and tourism
  - ★ Create multilingual tourism signboards/pamphlets (English, Chinese, Korean)
  - ★ Create multilingual PR (English, Chinese, Korean) to communicate Kyotango's charms using SNS/websites
  - ★ Create methods for foreign residents to communicate information overseas
  - ★ Create and broadcast a foreign language (English) TV show about Kyotango
- 10-② Improve systems to welcome foreigner visitors
  - ★ Plan a tour for foreigners to experience Kyotango
  - ★ Train foreign language guides etc.
  - ★ Hold a tourism study group aimed at foreigners

### Basic Policy 11: Increase interaction

- 11-① Provide opportunities for exchange
  - ★ Provide opportunities for citizens to interact
  - ★ Create homestay projects, and projects for visiting foreigners

### Basic Policy 12: Connect/cooperate with other regions/groups

- 12-① Connect/cooperate with other regions/groups in a variety of fields
  - ★ Connect and exchange information with national government and other towns/cities
  - ★ Connect/cooperate with Kyoto Prefectural International Center and local international associations.
- 12-② Enhance functions/role of Kyotango International Association
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