

How Japanese Cities address climate change - with examples of Yokohama City

Takaaki ITO
Executive Director,
Zero Carbon and GREEN×EXPO Promotion Bureau,
City of Yokohama

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4 Pillars of Climate Actions



Empowering citizens

Energy-saving and renewable-energy housing

Support for energy-saving and renewable energy housing

EVs and FCVs

Support for vehicles and charging stations

Plastic Circulation

Collection and recycling of plastics from households

Innovation toward net zero

Utilizing innovative technologies

- Strengthening cooperation with local governments
- Carbon Neutral Port
- Demonstration on methanation
- Promotion of new-type PVs

Empowering businesses

Leading Decarbonization Area

Decarbonization management of SMEs

- Net-Zero Declaration
- Support for capital investment
- “Y-SDGs”: certification by the City Gov.

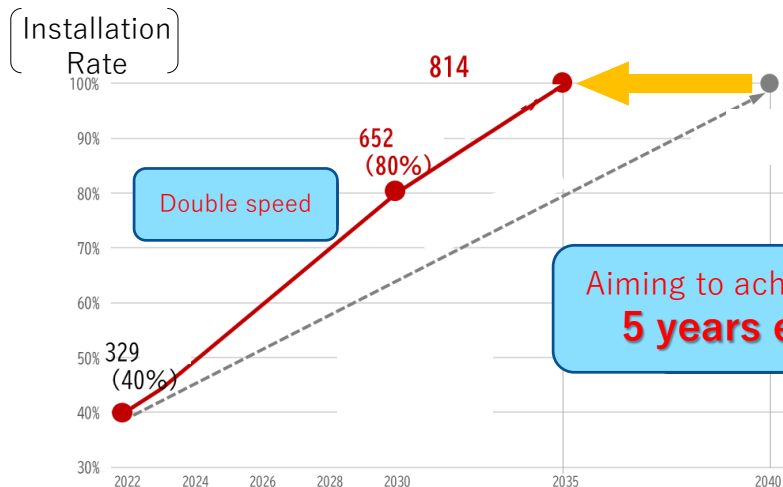
Taking the lead as City Gov.

Decarbonizing public facilities

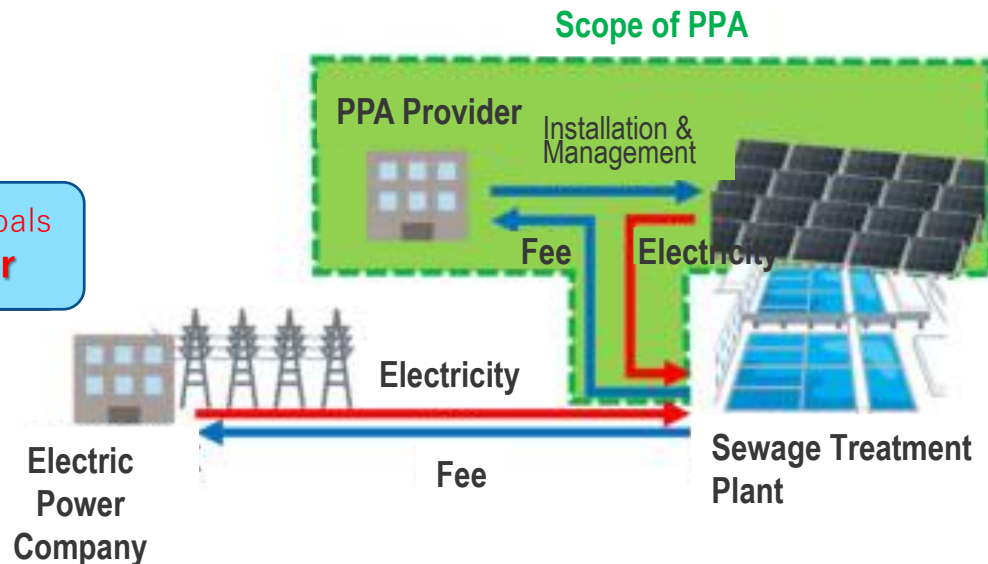
- PV installation through PPA
- Switch all lighting to LED
- Introduction of EVs for public vehicles

Speeding up at public facilities (1)

- Promote the installation of solar power generation in public facilities: 5 years earlier than the original target
- Active use of PPA (Power Purchase Agreement)

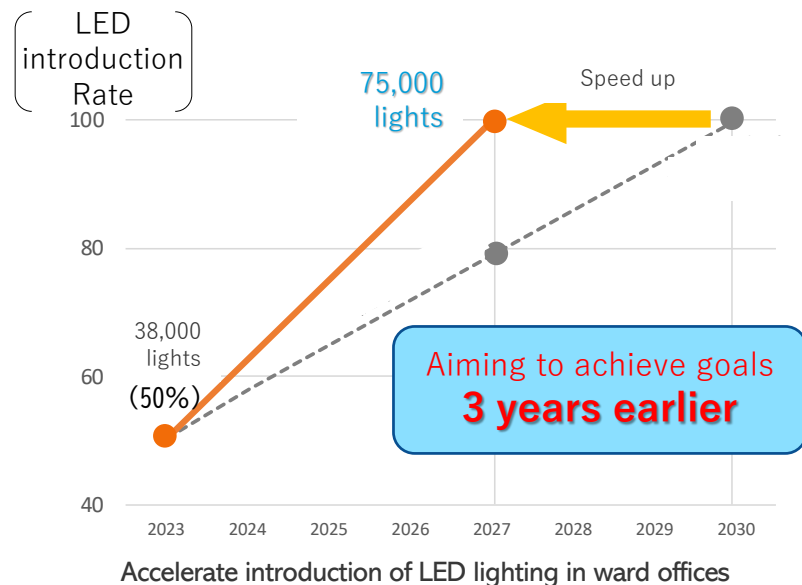


Accelerate installation of solar power generation in public facilities



Speeding up at public facilities (2)

- Accelerate the introduction of LED lighting in ward offices: 3 years earlier than the original target
- A low-carbon city hall with maximum consideration for the environment was built in 2020



Solar Power Generation



Natural ventilation panels



Utilizing heat from underground

“ZEB Ready”

Reduction of primary energy consumption by more than 50%.

Adapting to the impacts of climate change

Indicators	2021 (Baseline)	2023	2025 Target
[Rivers] Riverbank improvement rate	Rivers 90%	Rivers 90%	Rivers 91%
[Sewage] Countermeasure completion rate in target areas	Sewage 85%	Sewage 86%	Sewage 88%

【Key Initiatives】

- Promoting flood control measures through the improvement of riverbanks to withstand hourly rainfall of about 50 mm
- Advancing measures for flood mitigation through trunk rainwater drainage lines and rainwater storage reservoirs



Indicator	2021 (Baseline)	2023	2025 Target
Number of Green Infrastructure Implementations	9 locations/year	14 locations/year	10 locations/year

【Key Initiatives】

- Promoting the introduction of green infrastructure in public facilities, such as parks, with functions for rainwater storage and permeability

Development of rainwater storage facilities

Rainwater storage
trunk line

Equivalent to **164**
Olympic-sized
swimming pools



Nippasuehiro
Trunk Line

Total length: 20 km
Water storage capacity:
410,000 m³

► 8.5 meter diameter
storm sewer pipe



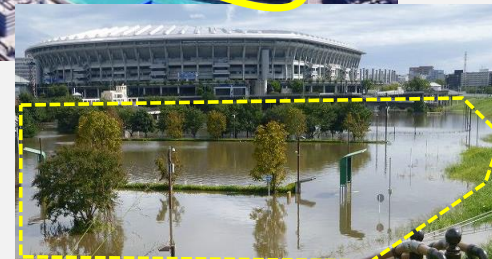
Multipurpose
retarding basin

Equivalent to **1,560**
Olympic-sized
swimming pools



Area: 84ha
Water storage capacity:
3,900,000m³

► 2024.8.30 Typhoon Shanshan



Sharing hazard information



※ Flood Hazard Map



▲ Maximum flood depth is indicated on utility poles (blue tape)



▲ Realtime dissemination of river level information

▲ Hazard maps for flood, inland water, landslide, etc. distributed to all households (1.8 million)

Dissemination of evacuation alert



▲App 'Yokohama City Evacuation Navi'



▲My Timeline to plan evacuation actions in preparation for a disaster.



▲Disaster experience program using digital technology (AR, VR)



▲ Signage at designated emergency shelters during heavy rain

Cool Share Spot to prevent heat stroke

A place where citizens and others can take a temporary rest when going out by utilizing existing facilities such as chairs and benches, etc., with air-conditioning facilities.

Established at over 600 facilities in the city

City facilities: 492 locations

Private facilities: 122 locations

Prefectural facilities: 19 locations



Cool Share Map

Thank you very much