



Y-PORT

YOKOHAMA PARTNERSHIP OF RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGIES



**MAKE CHANGES IN YOUR CITY FOR
YOUR GENERATION AND THE NEXT,
WITH YOKOHAMA**

Yokohama, the second largest city in Japan with the population of nearly 3.7 million, is known as an innovative, diversified and comfortable city to live in with strong local economic basis. Yokohama also attracts numerous visitors from all over the world every year with major international conventions and tourist attractions.

We believe that our experiences, technologies and know-hows on building an innovative, economically dynamic, culturally stylish, and environmentally friendly city will prove useful in your cities as well.



1859

PORT OPENING

1923

GREAT KANTO EARTHQUAKE

1945

THE END OF WORLD WAR II

1950s ~ 1970s

RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

Overcoming Challenges



WE HAVE TO INCREASE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE PRESENT WE HAVE PASSED THROUGH MANY DIFFICULTIES

Yokohama was just a tiny fishing village when the first modern international port was opened in 1859. Since then Yokohama transformed itself into a major urban center with nearly 3.7 million residents and major urban functions. The city faced numerous difficulties and challenges along the way: a massive earthquake; war related damages; and rapidly growing population, pollution due to the economic growth and industrialization from the 1950s through the 1980s. Yokohama overcame these challenges by adopting innovative urban development schemes and policy measures and through cooperation with citizens and private sector firms.



UTILIZING HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CITY BUILDING



The City promotes urban development scheme that connects elements of history, culture, and the arts; urban design control, construction of contemporary design public buildings and landscape architectures; and restorations of historic structures with added new values. The Red Brick Warehouse (Aka Renga Soko) is a representative case. It was built as Yokohama customs office in 1911 but not utilized for a while as the port function relocated. Through nine years of restoration work the warehouse was transformed into a modern cultural/commercial facility consisting of an exhibition space, banquet hall, plaza, and shops in 2002. Many events with various international flavors are organized here and the Warehouse is one of the top tourist attractions in the city with 5 million visitors per year.

The Red Brick Warehouse received an award of distinction from the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2010.

Beautiful scenery with modernistic and futuristic yet with nostalgic historical buildings, a beautiful skyline, nature and greenery, and cultural assets with traditional Japanese sensibility, these are a few reasons why Yokohama is favorable place to visit and live in. While functioning as a major urban center of Japanese economy, Yokohama is a comfortable place to live that serves as a good environment for families and children.



POLICIES AND PROJECTS OF YOKOHAMA URBAN PLANNING

Yokohama's urban scape has been created through many tangible and intangible initiatives. During 1960's, projects to develop urban infrastructure were launched. At the same time, policies of preventing pollution and disorderly land development were introduced. These initiatives formed the foundation of Yokohama's urban development.

POLLUTION CONTROL AGREEMENT

Industrialization in coastal areas that began in 1930s became the cause of serious urban environmental hazards by 1960s with emissions of pollutants, soot and smoke. The City installed voluntary "Pollution Control Agreement" with private firms located in the area, well before the national government passed the pollution control legislations.

LAND AREA DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINE

After 1960s and over the span of two decades, the City experienced rapid pollution growth nearly 5% per annum. Private developers began to supply housing at a feverish pitch in various parts of the city. Such housing sites were often developed regardless of the availability of, or accessibility to adequate infrastructure, schools and other public services. To Share the financial burden with private developers to introduce these essential infrastructures and facilities, the City adopted innovative land area development guideline for the first time in Japan.

IMPROVEMENT OF FUNCTIONS OF THE CITY CENTERS

The city center formerly divided in two separate areas was integrated through relocation of shipyards and land reclamation with the aim of enriching the urban functions to vitalize the city's economy and creating mixed use of new central business district. This area is known as Minato Mirai 21.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL / RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT

The Kanazawa Land Reclamation Project provided better industry zone, and many small and medium size industry scattered around the city were relocated to this site. These relocation made land areas available in the downtown areas and also improve the environment in these areas.

The Kohoku New Town was a modern residential development. This development was a prototype of transit oriented development with an introduction of subway in the town center. Various schemes were introduced to provide comfortable residential environment while retaining the area's native greenery.

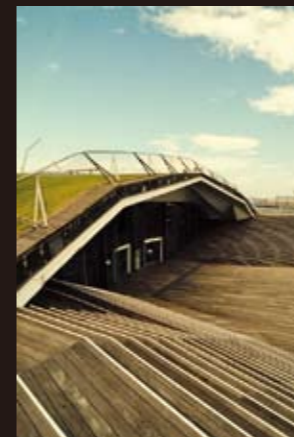
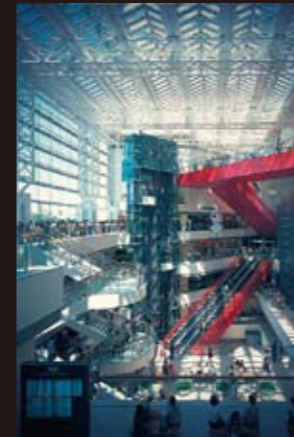
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROAD AND TRAFFIC NETWORKS

Construction of Subways enhanced the access between suburban districts with fast-growing population and the city center, and contributed to a substantial reduction in road traffic in the peak hours.

Construction of expressways is the key to form the framework of the city and to develop the city in terms of industry and logistics. Due to a separation of traffic from through traffic, the city experiences almost no major congestion today. Submerged expressway was introduced for the first time in Japan to preserve integrity of the urban centers.

The Bay Bridge, an expressway which is spanning Yokohama Bay, is the new icon of the city.

THE CHALLENGE OF CREATING AN ADVANCED URBAN ENVIRONMENT MINATO MIRAI 21



City of Yokohama is implementing a wide variety of approaches to significantly reduce emission of greenhouse gases such as CO₂, with the objective of helping to prevent global warming.

In Minato Mirai 21, we are creating an advanced urban environment that we hope will be admired and emulated in Japan and worldwide. As we develop the district's systematically designed infrastructure, aggressively incorporating next generation environmental technology, we are also promoting activities to raise environmental awareness.

The Minato Mirai 21 development is paving the way for our next generation energy network, the Yokohama Smart City Project.

We hope that this district will become a showcase for urban environmental technology, and that by sharing the know-how it is providing to emerging nations in Asia and elsewhere, we can help to bring about a mutual, sustainable prosperity.



AIMING AT THE GLOBAL BEST PRACTICE CITY IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND CITY MANAGEMENT

YOKOHAMA WILL DELIVER OUR URBAN DEVELOPMENT EXPERTISE TO YOUR CITY THROUGH Y-PORT

YOKOHAMA PARTNERSHIP OF RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

THREE MAIN ACTIVITY AREAS OF Y-PORT

1) ADVISORY SERVICES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The City of Yokohama will provide advices and recommendations to the cities in emerging countries in the field of urban development and planning/ infrastructure management based on the city's expertise and advanced technologies of private sector as well as academic institutions located in Yokohama.

2) SUPPORTING HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

To assist other cities in training experts in urban development, Yokohama will offer study tours and training courses, accepting trainees from emerging countries. The City will dispatch professional staff and retirees on request.

3) COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION WITH LEADING PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS AND UNIVERSITIES IN YOKOHAMA

In Yokohama many private firms and universities exist which have leading-edge technologies in the field of urban development and planning and infrastructure management. The city will fully utilize these technologies to meet the needs of the cities in emerging countries.



GREEN URBAN LIFESTYLE

**VISUAL VALUES MIXED WITH
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

**URBAN FUNCTION MIXED WITH
NATURE CONSERVATION**



**EXAMPLES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL
TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED
INTO THE URBAN PLANNING OF
YOKOHAMA CITY**

- Solar power generation
- Daylight harnessing system
- Thermal barrier pavement
- High-reflectivity paint
- Greening of roofs, walls, and public open spaces
- Window glass solar shading film
- Reuse of rainwater and wastewater (saves on the use of tap water)
- A transportation network that has low environmental impact from roads, buses, etc.

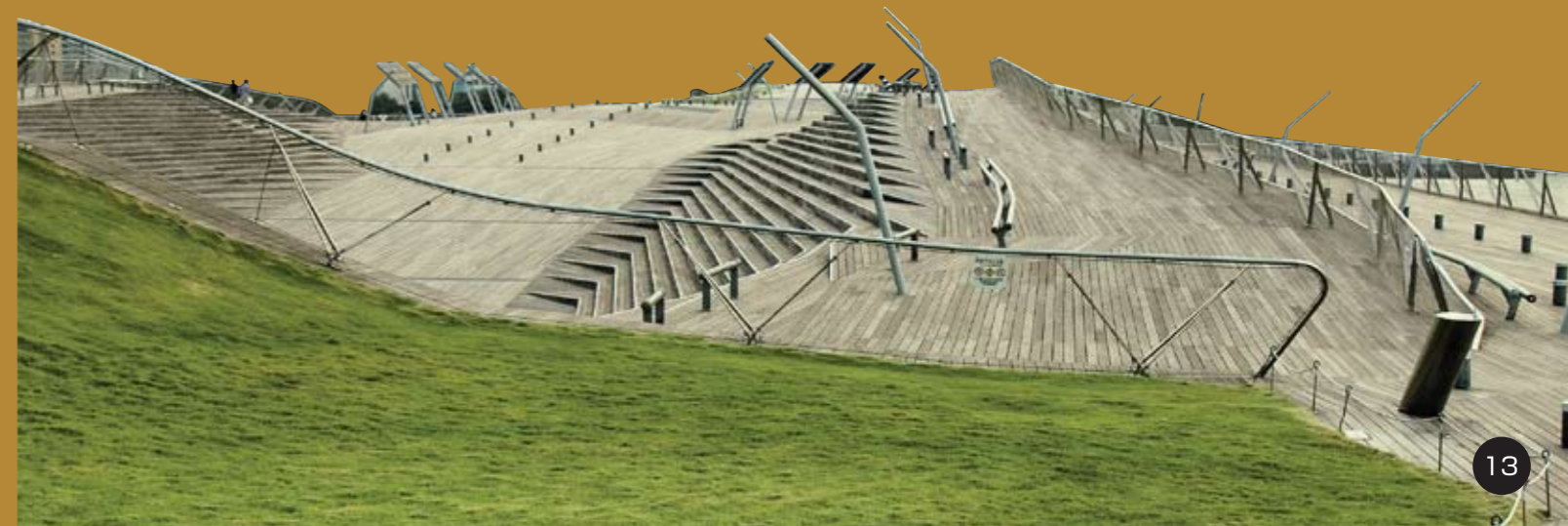
Yokohama has over 150 years of urban development since the port opening of 1859. We are proud of our city that is visually well designed, eco-friendly, and respecting the local conditions of the nature. Rather than simply promoting development, protecting the existing nature and handing it down to the next generation is the important mission of us.

Water and greenery are the essential elements of our urban design. The City controls building heights and visual balances that preserve and create the city's current views. Guidelines for urban development in certain areas maintain attractive scenery with a unified feel of the area. The City tried to preserve the nature by limiting urbanization by setting aside around a quarter of the city areas as urbanization controlling zones.

In several places you will find the spaces between buildings that tend to be inorganic into park and plaza with street furniture and public art installations. People freely pass by these spaces, creating the bustle of the city.

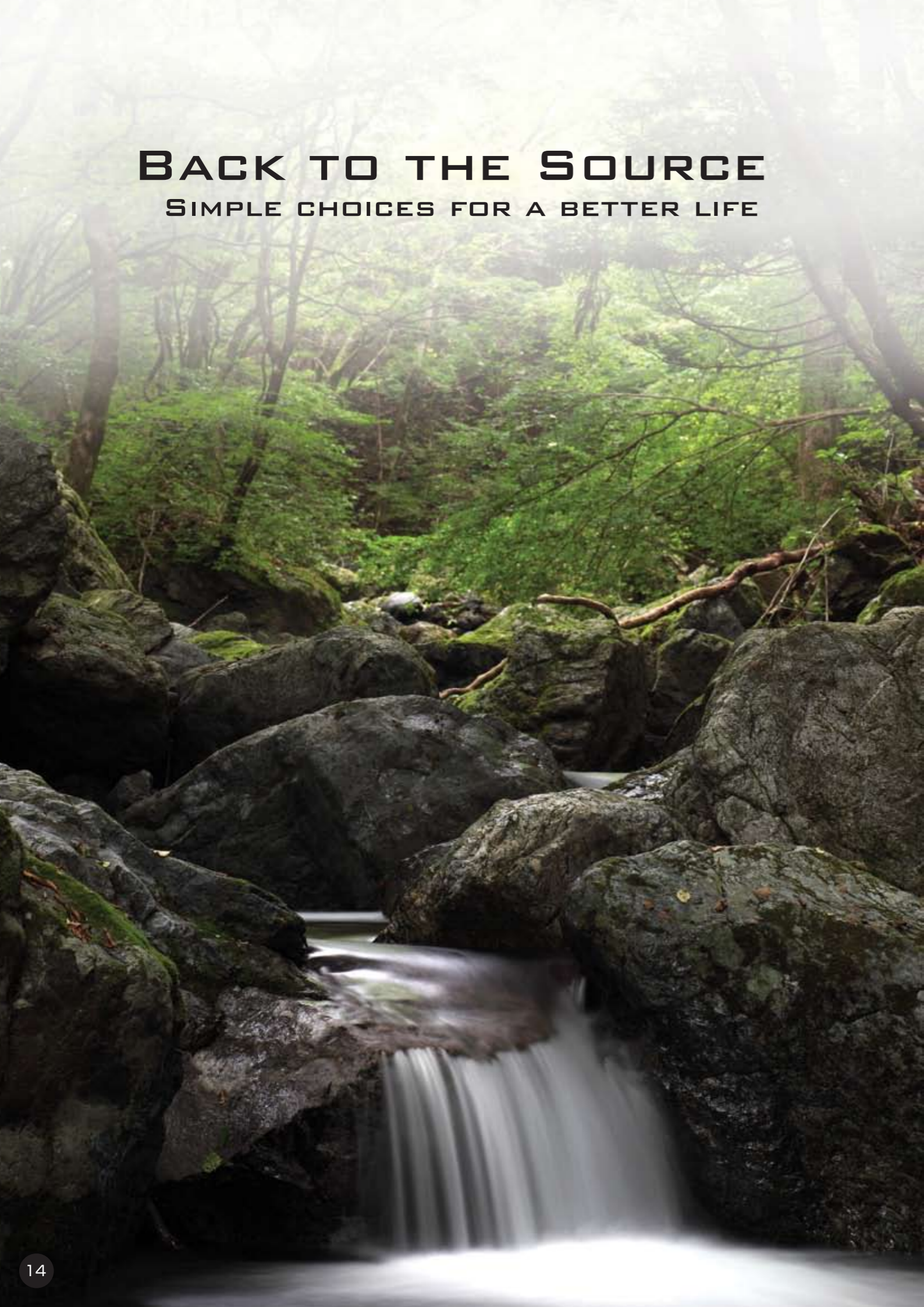
Beyond visual appearances, Yokohama is also well-prepared for disasters so as to protect residents' lives and assets. The bridges are highly earthquake resistant, and buildings are built to high standards of quake resistance. The city also maintains functions to respond flexibly in the event of a disaster, including facilities to temporarily store rainwater so as to avoid flooding.

We believe that Yokohama can provide an urban model with beautiful scenery, a bustling vibrancy, environmentally friendly technologies, and strong disaster preparedness.



BACK TO THE SOURCE

SIMPLE CHOICES FOR A BETTER LIFE



HISTORY OF THE MODERN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS THE CITY

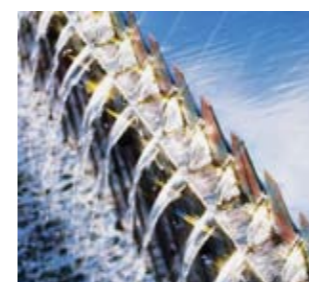
The water supply of Yokohama City got its start in 1887 as “Japan’s first modern waterworks”. The first sewer system was built in 1869. The city continued steady development even amid rapid population growth, dramatically increasing the reach of both sewer and water supply systems. Currently the sewer system has 99.8% coverage and the water supply system has 100% coverage (as of 2010).



KNOW-HOW AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE STABLE SUPPLY OF SAFE AND HIGH-QUALITY WATER

Since ancient times, sailors have commented that water from Yokohama “does not go bad even if you cross the equator with it” and has received attention from around the world.

To ensure a stable supply of high-quality water, it is important to protect wellsprings. Yokohama continues to preserve the Doshi Watershed Protection Forest, about 2,800 hectares of water source land in Doshi Village, Yamanashi Prefecture, which is about 70 kilometers from Yokohama. Moreover, the total length of the pipes from the water intake to the water supply is about 9,200 kilometers. Despite the considerable length, the rate of leakage is only less than 5%. Yokohama stably supplies safe and secure water through high-quality management.



WATER ENVIRONMENT AND EXPERTISE ON SEWER TREATMENT, KNOW-HOW FOR RECYCLING OR REUSE

Our work does not end at delivering high-quality water to residents. By segmenting treatment zones for the sewer system with consideration given to rivers and topography, Yokohama appropriately treats sewage and manages rainwater. Yokohama City currently treats approximately 580 million cubic meters of wastewater per year (as of 2009).

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION CITY
THAT MAKES LESS TRASH

3R

Reduce
Reuse
Recycle

Toward a Low-Carbon Society



Population growth and the economic prosperity rapidly increased the waste generation. With full collaboration with citizens, the City has achieved great results in waste reduction and recycling.

In 2003 the City formulated the Yokohama G30 Plan jointly with citizens and the private sector, with an aim of "reducing solid waste by 30% by year 2010." This goal was achieved five years in advance. Currently Yokohama only generates 42% less waste compared to the beginning of G30 action. As a result, costs were substantially cut, owing to the decommissioning or suspension of three incineration plants.

Initiatives that elicited the cooperation of citizens and the private sector were a major driving force, with each playing an active role toward the success of the effort, including the development of easily recyclable products and more thorough sorting.

The City introduced a new plan to further promote "3Rs": Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. The City will promote 3R initiatives, especially reduce (limiting the production of waste), which is the most environmentally friendly among the three actions. The City will further limit the environmental impact as we work to pass on better environment to future generations and create a society in which heritage will be passed on over the generations.

SLUDGE TREATMENT

(EFFECTIVE USE OF TREATED WATER AND INCINERATED ASH)

The know-how and technology the City employed to utilize resources to the fullest extent is also used to advantage in the treatment of sewer water. The sludge from sewer water is incinerated, and 100% of the approximately 17,000 tons of ash generated per year in the process is put to effective uses as construction materials and for soil improvement. As a part of initiative to lower carbon emissions, digestive gas released during sewer sludge treatment is captured and used for electricity generation.

The City also generates power with the heat released during waste incineration, which not only covers the incineration plant's power consumption, but even yields surplus power that the City sells for revenue.



TOWARD A LOW-CARBON CITY

City of Yokohama promotes the Yokohama Smart City Project (YSCP), which aims to create a Yokohama-style low-carbon city that supports the introduction of renewable energy and enables the stable supply and optimal use of energy.

DISSEMINATING ADVANCED URBAN FUNCTIONS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY URBAN DEVELOPMENT FROM YOKOHAMA TO THE WORLD

Over the course of its development into a major city with a population of nearly 3.7 million people, Yokohama has overcome numerous challenges that include devastating damage from major earthquakes and war, rapid population increases and the advance of urban sprawl-like development, and the environmental destruction that had accompanied its urbanization. In recent years urban development following in the wake of the remarkable economic growth in emerging countries in Asia and Africa has increased, with the urban challenges envisioned as a consequence of this entirely consistent with the various challenges that Yokohama has experienced.

Yokohama has accumulated urban functions, high level infrastructure that underpins its comfortable lifestyle, and advanced industrial functions. It has also promoted compact urban development that is environmentally friendly, as evidenced by its countermeasures to global warming. This is supported by the various types of know-how on urban development through partnerships between City of Yokohama, which engages in the total management of city planning, facility improvements, and operation, and other entities. These include the numerous companies in Yokohama that possess cutting edge technology, as well as universities and NPOs.

City of Yokohama is promoting the Y-PORT Project: Yokohama Partnership of Resources and Technologies, which is an international technical cooperation project through a public-private partnership that harnesses Yokohama's technology and know-how to contribute to the development of countries throughout the world. Through this it is supporting urban development in countries all over the world together with companies.

Enhancement of Tokyo International (Haneda) Airport has allowed for smooth access to Yokohama from overseas. Yokohama has the most advantageous business environment not only with world-class urban infrastructure, but also with the hospitality and warmth of citizens who welcome you all.

I eagerly anticipate your visit to Yokohama.



Fumiko Hayashi
Mayor of Yokohama

FACTS OF YOKOHAMA

Population 3.69 million (Aug 1, 2011)

Population Density 8,491 per km² (Aug 1, 2011)

Land area 434.98 km² (Apr 1, 2010)

Green space ratio 29.8% (year 2009)

Gross City Product 12.77 trillion yen (Fiscal year 2008)

Citizen Income per Capita 3.101 million yen (Fiscal year 2008)

Greenhouse Gas Emission per person 5.18 ton (year 2009)

(1USD=77JPY as of October 2011)

Sister-Friendship Cities

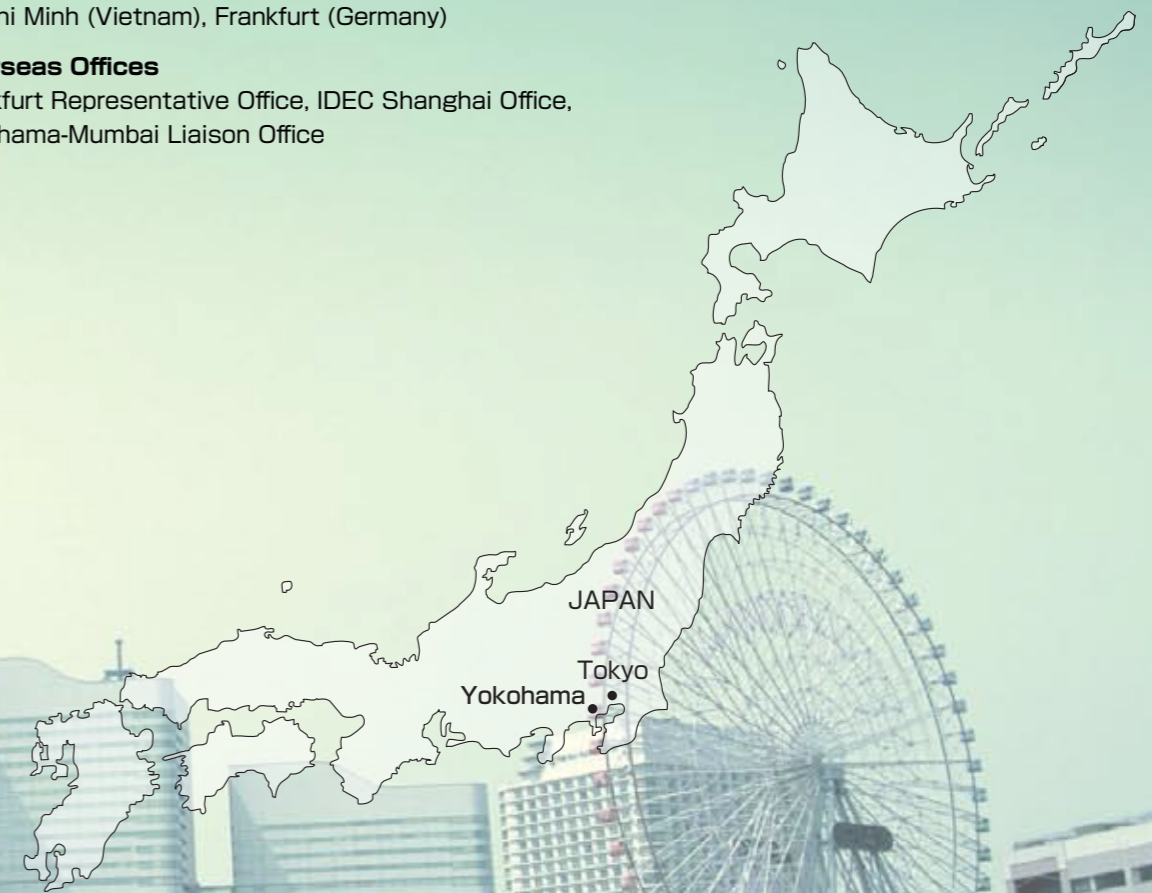
San Diego (USA), Lyon (France), Mumbai (India),
Manila (Philippines), Odessa (Ukraine), Vancouver (Canada), Shanghai (China), Constanza (Romania)

Partner Cities

Beijing (China), Busan (Korea), Incheon (Korea), Taipei (Taiwan), Hanoi (Vietnam),
Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam), Frankfurt (Germany)

Overseas Offices

Frankfurt Representative Office, IDEC Shanghai Office,
Yokohama-Mumbai Liaison Office



Y-PORT

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RESOURCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

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